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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1872-73.

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
For 1872-73.

No. 327½P., dated Mount Aboo, 21st June 1873.

From—Offg. Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana,
To—Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Reports of the Political Agents in Rajpootana for the year 1872-73.

2. The rainy season of 1872 commenced early, and was everywhere most propitious, but much damage was done to the crops, especially in Marwar, by the locusts. The first flights do not appear to have entered the country from any particular direction. They laid their eggs wherever the soil was favorable, and when the young locusts were able to fly, they wandered over the country, backwards and forwards, committing devastation in every direction. In Mullanee three-fourths of the crops are supposed to have been destroyed, and in Serohi and Marwar upwards of half. In Ajmere, the Bhinae, Bandunwarra, and Mussooda villages particularly suffered, whilst the rest of the district was comparatively free. In Jeypore, Ulwur, Bhurtpore, and Harrowtee, the same kind of partial damage was suffered. The consequence was that though grain has fallen somewhat during the past year prices are still abnormally high.

3. During the year no less than three of the Rajpootana Chiefs have died, *viz.*, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I., the Maharaja of Bickaneer, and the Maharana of Dholepore, G.C.S.I., and the successions have passed off peaceably.

4. On returning from Bombay in November, my first visit was to Dholepore. The late Chief was then in a very bad state of health, and there was little hope of his living through the year. He was kind and hospitable as ever, but the people about him were evidently preparing for the change that all could see would shortly take place; and already symptoms of disorganization of the administration had set in. He died a few weeks afterwards. His grandson, the Peeara Raja, who is a delicate boy of 10 or 11 years of age, with a fair complexion and pleasing expression of face, succeeded him. Government have appointed Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., to manage the State during the minority.

5. The next State visited was Bhurtpore, where the Maharaja entertained us in his usual hospitable style. Everything was found in good order. Care has been taken to preserve the improvements in the Courts introduced during the minority. The Civil and Criminal Courts are kept up, and the cases disposed of as in our own provinces. The Deig and Bhurtpore Adawluttees had been amalgamated for economy's sake. I pointed out to the Maharaja that the duties would be too heavy for one individual; and he has consequently re-appointed a separate Adawluttee for Deig. The latter place has had much of the Maharaja's attention bestowed on it, and new metalled roads have been constructed and opened out to Karna and to the Ulwur border, to join a road being made by the Political Agent of that State, so as to connect Ulwur and Bhurtpore. Altogether 28 miles of capital metalled roads have been made during the year and planted with trees; and all the other roads have been kept in excellent repair, which is very creditable to the Maharaja whose laudable ambition is to earn for himself a name for having all the departments in his State in better order than those of any other in Rajpootana. His Highness attends personally and with diligence to the administration, and is intimately conversant with every case brought before his Court.

6. The admirable arrangements in Ulwur under Captain Cadell strike even a stranger forcibly. They are fully appreciated by the people of the country. The administration is now carried on with method and regularity. The Thakoors and ryots are contented, and the wheels of State work smoothly. All that the people desire is, that there should be no change in present arrangements. One of the

most interesting sights was the breeding stud, in which the mares and colts being allowed the free use of their limbs, and running about in extensive paddocks, give promise of a race of well-made and hardy animals. A large school-house was approaching completion, and a new dispensary was about to be built. The jail was found well regulated and is very airy and healthy. A census had been taken without difficulty, and the people had arranged amongst themselves in each caste (with the exception of the Rajpoots) for restricting their marriage expenses. In one or two cases, where the rules had been infringed, the caste punchayets had levied fines, showing that the arrangements were of practical effect. The cordial feeling existing amongst all classes, and the ready manner in which they adopt the suggestions of the Political Agent, to whom all look with feelings of satisfaction and confidence, attest the popularity of the administration.

7. The institutions at Jeypore are maintained in the same spirited manner as ever. The College, under the excellent Head-master Kantichunder Chatterjee, was full of pupils, and the classes are all conducted with spirit and intelligence. The Thakoor's school was also well attended and the boys showed good progress. The jail and dispensaries were in good order. The Mayo Hospital was progressing, and the large public garden adjoining it, which was freely resorted to by the inhabitants of this large and luxurious city, promises to be one of the most beautiful places of recreation in India. Its well kept walks and stretches of emerald green turf, interspersed with beds of beautiful and rare flowers, already present a pleasing picture. When the aviaries and other buildings, which are of rather a massive character, are completed, there will be no public garden in India comparable with that of Jeypore.

8. Though the Maharaja lavishes adornment on his capital, he does not neglect the welfare of the other towns in the country. Numerous dispensaries and schools have been established in various localities, and a road towards Tonk is in course of construction. The works of irrigation, which have been constructed, are numerous, and His Highness is quite ready to assist with funds any work which benefits his people. The difficulty is to find agents who will expend the money with intelligence and integrity.

9. The Ramghur lake project, which, when completed, will form one of the largest artificial sheets of water in India, and will irrigate an extensive tract of country, has been

favorably reviewed by Colonel Rundall, R.E. The Maharaja has sanctioned the scheme, and has agreed to expend on it one lakh of rupees this year and three lakhs next year. A contract is about to be concluded by Messrs. Glover and Co. for the bund; but it appears to me that a work requiring such solidity should be done departmentally, which would also be more acceptable to the people of the country, who might secure the profit from the construction of the work, which will now go to a foreigner. Numerous other works have been carried out by Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer, which have been already referred to in last year's Report.

10. In pursuance of the orders of Government, the State of Bickancer was visited during the tour; and occasion was taken to invest the young Maharaja, Doongur Sing, with a khillut from Government, in acknowledgment of his succession to the gудdee. The route of my camp lay *viâ* Sambhur and Koochawun to the salt-mart of Deedwana, and thence (for the sake of water and supplies) *viâ* Nagore to Bickancer. After leaving Koochawun the country to Deedwana consisted of sandy undulations cultivated during the rainy season only. As Deedwana was approached, the salt works were visited. Unlike the plan adopted at Sambhur, where the bed of the lake itself is clay, and it is sufficient to mark off portions of the bed as evaporating pans, at Deedwana the clay is on the shore of the lake, and the pans have to be filled by raising the water from small wells on the borders. The water in the lake is supplied from the drainage of the neighbouring country, and is comparatively slightly brackish. It becomes impregnated with salt by filtration, through the underlying saline strata, into the wells, from which it is drawn. Various small bunds are placed across the lake to prevent too great a pressure at that part where the wells are, so that the saturation may affect only sufficient to fill the pans. There were no stocks of salt at Deedwana, the late Ilakim having sold them all off. The town is a considerable and very thriving place of about 30,000 inhabitants. The walls of the town are not able to contain more than half the population, which finds room in the extensive suburbs without.

11. Between Deedwana and Nagore, a distance of 50 miles, the soil is a rich loam, and where not cultivated is covered with grass pastures. The villages are four to six miles apart, but are generally of considerable size. Water in the wells, which are generally brackish, is 90 feet from the surface, and is too far for irrigation. Drinking water is obtained from

reservoirs dug out in the soil and filled during the rains, the prosperity of a village depending greatly on the capacity of its reservoir to retain water all the year round. The people are entirely dependent on the rain crops, and on the collection of grass and "*pala*" (the leaves of the small *bair* bush), which are sold at Deedwana and Nagore. Before the famine these great interminable wastes stretching on the north to the Bickaneer sand hills, visible in the far distance, and for 50 miles to the south, their length being about 100 miles, were formerly covered with herds of fine Nagore cattle which have nearly all perished in the famine. In the whole extent of this great plain, not a single water-course is passed, and (excepting the reservoirs) there is scarcely a depression of six feet anywhere. This entire absence of water-courses is a conclusive proof of the scantiness of the rainfall. In such a country, too, where the population, which is not by any means inconsiderable, has so little employment during the greater part of the year, it is not surprizing that many of them take to adventure and supply the gangs of dacoits in other parts of the country, where they are not personally known, with temporary bold and daring recruits.

12. Nagore is a large town with numbers of lofty mansions, but now much in ruins, the population having dwindled down to less than half its former number. It does not now contain more than 20,000 inhabitants. There is an extensive fort in the centre, enclosing a very handsome and large palace belonging to the Maharaja of Jodhpore. A considerable portion of the population consists of the families of Marwaree bankers, the male portion of whom are engaged in trade at Calcutta, Bombay, &c. The decadence of the city is ascribed greatly to the character of the Hakims appointed by the late Maharaja Tukht Sing. His Highness used formerly to spend the hot weather months at Nagore. About 20 years ago, however, the townspeople petitioned the Maharaja against the Hakim, who was accused of bringing false accusations against the female members of the families of those engaged at a distance in trade with the view of being bribed to stop the scandal. On not being listened to, the inhabitants vociferated their complaints to the Maharaja's zenana as it was leaving the town, and threw dust on their heads in presence of the *cortège*. This offended the Maharaja greatly, who afterwards would never listen to any complaint from Nagore. The consequence was that the Hakims were enabled to carry on their oppressions unrestricted, and eventually the bankers were compelled to take away their families from a place where they could not reside in security.

13. After leaving Nagore, the country, as we approached the Bickaneer border, was more sandy, but still covered with rain crops or rich grasses. The depth of the wells too suddenly sunk from 120 feet, which it was at the last Marwar village, to 400 feet at the first Bickaneer village, distant only 10 miles. The villagers could not tell who had dug this well, but whoever it was must have had an astonishing amount of perseverance. These deep wells are only about three feet in diameter, and digging them is a most laborious and expensive process. The weight of the leather rope, 400 feet long, is so great that very little material can be pulled up each time by a pair of bullocks; and as a fracture of the rope or even the fall of a pebble from such a height would be dangerous, the workman digging has to be let down and pulled up again between each basketful of material. Each well has a pukka drinking trough attached for the cattle, and the game in the country consisting of deer, antelope, sand grouse, bustard, &c., all resort to these troughs to quench their thirst at some time during the night. There are of course no reservoirs in such a sandy country.

14. As Bickaneer is approached, the sand hills cease, and an extensive plain of hard soil five miles across is passed; and from this rises a high kunker bank, about 60 to 80 feet high, on the top of which the town is built, the palaeae being in a detached fort without the walls opposite the north-east angle and lower than the city itself. The entry into Bickaneer was as imposing as the Maharaja could make it, and a day was appointed for the presentation of the khillut.

15. In October 1871 Captain Bradford, Officiating Political Agent, Jeypore, had been deputed to Bickaneer in consequence of the prevailing disorganization, and had induced the Maharaja to appoint a Council for the administration of the Government. The Maharaja got rid of this Council as soon as Captain Bradford's back was turned. In May 1872 the Maharaja, Sirdar Sing, died and was succeeded by the present Maharaja, Doongur Sing, who was at the time just coming of age. On Maharaja Sirdar Sing's death Captain Burton was despatched at once to Bickaneer to maintain order and administer the government till the succession was formally carried out. As the arrangement could be only temporary, it was not deemed advisable to appoint a superior Council of the relatives of the Maharaja and Thakoors, but to continue the executive Council, nominated by Captain Bradford, under the Minister, Pundit Munphool, C.S.I. The Council worked well under Captain Burton and introduced

many salutary reforms during the period they were in office. The administration was particularly satisfactory to the Thakours and people, but displeasing to the Court party, whose influence and perquisites were thereby curtailed.

16. Before giving complete power to the young Maharaja, His Highness was desired to consent to maintain the principle of the present arrangements, and to continue the Pundit Munphool as Minister. Though he agreed to do this, yet it is evident that the feeling of the Court is much opposed to any Council. At Bickaneer, as elsewhere, there are two parties: one of the officials of the country, and the other of those from our own provinces, who are of course foreigners. The latter are introduced by the Rulers to counteract the influence of the (Desees) local officials. In the event of our interference, on occasion of a minority, the foreigners act more readily with us, and are generally employed by us. A strong reaction consequently sets in against them when we surrender our charge. This has occurred at Bickaneer; and there is little doubt that at first the Maharaja will favor the Desees officials. It is much more expensive to the State to employ foreigners, who moreover are not so much under control as the Desees, and the feelings of the Maharaja are in favor of the latter class. His Highness has more than the usual intelligence for a young man of his age; he supervises the finances of the State, and performs a good deal of work himself.

17. Bickaneer is a considerable town of about 30,000 inhabitants, with many mansions of Marwaree bankers, who leave their families here. Water is from 320 to 360 feet from the surface according to the situation of the well. The trade consists chiefly of wool, from which very fine blankets (approaching fine serge cloth in texture) are made, and refined sugar. The accepted opinion is that the sugar owes its purity either to the air or to the water of some particular well at Bickaneer, but more particular enquiry at a house where the manufacture was in progress showed that the quality was attained by scrupulous cleanliness in the manufacture, and the employment of pure rain water, collected from the roofs of the houses. The moist sugar is sent to Bickaneer from Rohilcund, and is first refined and then boiled quickly again for crystallization into the clear white Bickaneer candy.

18. After leaving Bickaneer a visit was paid to Jodhpoor, when I was directed to invest Jeswunt Sing, the eldest

son of the late Maharaja Tukht Sing, with a khillut, in recognition of his accession to the guddee.

19. The maladministration in Marwar during the reign of the late Maharaja had been frequently reported to Government, and had reached a pitch which convinced even His Highness himself that a change was necessary. In August 1872 the Maharaja visited Mount Aboo to consult with me regarding the arrangements that were necessary to rectify the disorganization in the country. Immediately after his arrival, however, news reached him that his second son, Zorawur Sing, who had obtained leave from his father to visit a shrine at some distance from the capital, had seized the town of Nagore, and had been joined in his rebellion by several of the Thakoors in the north of Rajpootana, though by none of any particular note. The young man commenced repairing the defences of Nagore, entertaining men, laying in provisions, and making requisitions of food and money on the inhabitants; in fact preparing for a vigorous resistance. The Maharaja was informed that he should at once adopt active measures to quell the insurrection, and that he might rely on the full support of the British Government in doing so. The Political Agent was directed to accompany the Maharaja, and Government also ordered that, if necessary, His Highness should be supplied by a detachment of the Erinpoora Irregular Force.

20. The Maharaja proceeded speedily to Jodhpore, but the Political Agent had some difficulty to get him to move his forces. After he had started, however, no further delays occurred; Nagore was reached, and Zorawur Sing, seeing that he had no chance of success against the Maharaja supported by the British Government, surrendered on condition that those who yielded with him should be pardoned. The outbreak was thus successfully put down without bloodshed.

21. The only Chief who refused to accept terms was the notorious Katoh Thakoore, who, instead of coming into the Maharaja's camp, moved off to his town of Katoh, taking with him a couple of guns belonging to the Raj. A force, consisting of Raj troops and a contingent of the Thakoore's quotas, was despatched against Katoh, the fort of which is on a hill protecting the town at its foot. The outworks and then the fort were gallantly stormed by the loyal Thakoors, and the Thakoore of Katoh seeing his position untenable abandoned the place and fled. Several of his adherents were killed in the fight, and his estate has been confiscated. He

himself is in hiding, but no measures appear to have been taken by the Durbar to find him out, whilst every now and then raids into Marwar are imputed to him and his followers.

22. On the return of the Maharaja to Jodhpore, Zorawur Sing was directed to reside at Ajmere, and he was called upon for a justification of his late escapade. He put forward the unreasonable claim of being heir to Marwar, on the ground of his being the first son born to his father after his adoption to the guddee of Marwar, ignoring thus the right of his elder brother, who had been included in the call of adoption by the united Ranees and nobles of the country. The pretensions of Zorawur Sing were not allowed, and he has still continued to reside at Ajmere.

23. Seeing the little control the Maharaja had over his people, or even his sons, he was fully convinced of his inability to rule his country. He allowed that he had an extreme suspicion of every one about him, and that it was not in his power to turn a deaf ear to such as sought to injure those whom he had entrusted with office, though he might have done so under solemn assurances of confidence in them. I strongly advised him to associate his eldest son, Jeswunt Sing, with himself and to make over the executive power to him. After much difficulty this was accomplished, though not without attempts, even after it had been accomplished, to withhold real power from his son at the same time that he led the Political Agent and myself to believe that he had surrendered the government to Jeswunt Sing.

23½. Maharaj Koonwar Jeswunt Sing had a difficult duty to perform, in carrying on the Government, and in keeping on terms with his father. By degrees he was gradually getting the State into better order, when the Maharaja, who had been ailing for some time, was taken ill with an accession of the disease from which he was suffering. The illness terminated in his death on the 12th February 1873. Before this event there was much fear that some of his numerous wives or concubines would become suttee, but the excellent arrangements made by the heir-apparent under the advice of the Officiating Political Agent, Major Walter, frustrated any such intention. The zenana doors were kept locked, and the gates of the fort left in charge of the Koochawun Thakoor, Major Walter himself remaining on the spot till the cremation was completed. Marwar was the State in which the rites of suttee and sumadh were a few years ago most rife, till stopped by the late Maharaja Tukht Sing, who

notwithstanding his many faults had a natural aversion to cruelty in any shape. The hearty exertions of the present Maharaja and Thakoors to prevent the occurrence of any suttee on Maharaja Tukht Sing's death must be regarded as a remarkable proof of the increase of British influence, and of the change which has been worked in the minds of the Rajpoot population within the last few years. It may be as well to notice that on the death of Maharaja Ajeet Sing, 140 years ago, no less than 66 wives and concubines immolated themselves on the pyre.

24. The necessity of arranging a suitable provision for the zenana, and the offspring, legitimate and illegitimate, of the late Maharaja was placed by the present Maharaja Jeswunt Sing in the hands of a Committee of Thakoors and officials, presided over by the Political Agent, by whom these difficult arrangements were satisfactorily concluded.

25. A Committee, composed in the same manner, completed the adjudication of the remainder of the villages disputed between the Raj and the Thakoors, thus finally settling this most troublesome dispute, which for so many years threatened to disturb the peace of the country.

26. The capital of Marwar was visited in March 1873, and the Maharaja Jeswunt Sing, the eldest son of Maharaja Tukht Sing, was installed on the guddee with due ceremony, occasion being taken to impress upon the Thakoors the fact that the Maharaja would be supported by the British Government against any factious opposition to his authority so long as he acted by the advice given him through the Political Agent. There are many arrangements yet to be made in Marwar before order is restored to the country, but from the good disposition of Maharaja Jeswunt Sing, his cordial relations with his Thakoors, who own the greater portion of the land in Marwar, and his own energy, there is every hope that a better time has dawned upon the country. The only fear is lest the Mootsuddes succeeded in sowing dissensions in the country, their influence in Marwar being invariably exerted to keep the great parties in the State at variance with one another, with the view to their own aggrandizement.

27. The last State visited during the tour was Serohi, a country of hill and forest, thinly peopled by wild Meenas, who are ever ready to take advantage of the least appearance of weakness in the Government, and to engage in plunder and robberies. In this they are much assisted by the proxi-

mity of the lawless Thakoors in the Deolatee Pergunnah of Marwar, who have been accustomed to receive the fourth share of the proceeds of the foraying expeditions of their Meenas, with whom the Serohi Meenas join in their lawless expeditions. The Deolatee Thakoors were brought into order by the admirable arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, the Superintendent of Serohi, who early in 1872 marched with the Marwar troops and a small detachment of the Erinpoora Irregular Force into their fastnesses, punished some of the guilty, and took securities from the rest, and who has since then steadily maintained the control he then established. Subsequently the seizure and punishment of the Rewarra Thakoor in the north quieted the country, and made it as safe as any other portion of Rajpootana. Some of the Meenas however, who had been guilty of too many crimes to render it safe for them to appear, still continue in outlawry, but are by degrees being followed up and captured by the Political Superintendent as opportunity offers. It is very necessary that the Political Superintendent of Serohi should be always an officer, like Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, of judgment and decision, otherwise the country may at any time be again disturbed.

28. The arrangements which placed the Jhallore Pergunnah, in which the Deolatee Thakoors are included, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell has worked well. It terminates however in October 1873. This is too short a time for the Meenas to have become confirmed in peaceable habits, and it is to be feared that when the firm but considerate hand of Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell is removed they may again relapse into their former lawless courses. It would be a misfortune to the country should these anticipations be realized, and it would be advisable, if the present superintendence over the Jhallore Pergunnah cannot be continued in the same form as at present, that some modification of it be adopted so as to allow Colonel Carnell's influence to continue over this wild tract.

29. The Rao of Serohi is a well meaning Chief and thoroughly loyal to the British Government. The revenue of his country is too small to enable him to keep up any State or even a sufficient force to maintain order in his country, and he is entirely dependent on the influence exerted by the Political Superintendent over his people. He has several brothers who have received small estates which is a sensible drain on the finances of his poor and impoverished country.

Dacoities.

30. During the past year there have been very few dacoities. Two however were of a more than usual daring character. In one, a party of Cabul merchants after having sold their goods were returning to their country, when they were attacked by dacoits near Jodhpore. One of the Cabullees was shot dead on the spot, and the others, unarmed and unable to offer resistance, were plundered, and their goods transferred to the camels of the dacoits. The General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, who was marching through the country at the time, suspected the dacoits as they happened to pass near him. He had them followed by the Sowars of the Maharaj of Hursore, who lent ready assistance to Colonel Hervey as did the Marwar Hakim of Jhallore. Nine of the plunderers were apprehended in the Kishenghur territory and lodged in the Ajmeré Jail, from which they managed on a dark night to effect their escape; the few guards within the jail, sufficient perhaps for ordinary criminals of the district, were not equal to guarding bold and daring Bowreea dacoits. These dacoits, I regret to say, have not as yet been re-apprehended.

31. The other notable outrage occurred near the Runn of Cutch, when a party of the Sind Police in pursuit of plunderers came upon the dacoits just within the Marwar border. They refused to surrender, and in the fight a Subadar and a Naik of the Sind Police were shot dead. The leaders concerned in this outrage (with one exception) have been apprehended and are now awaiting trial.

Mail Robberies.

32. There have been four mail robberies and three banghy mail robberies in Rajpootana during the year. One mail and banghy mail robbery occurred at the same time and place, the second mails having come to the spot near Khirwa, in Marwar, whilst the other was being plundered. The robbery of both was effected by two horsemen, of whom no trace can be found notwithstanding the reward (Rupees 500) offered by the Durbar for information. These mails contained nothing of any value to robbers. The Marwar Court of Vakeels exonerated the Durbar on account of the suspicious conduct of the runners in declining escort.

33. On another occasion some wandering Bheels during the Holec festival, when all the Bheels are more or less intoxicated, stopped the runner bearing the mail in the wild

forest country between Khairwarra and Oodeypoor. They broke the seal but did not open the bag, and allowed the runner to proceed with the mails when they found it was the Government Mail.

34. The third occasion was between Deolee and Jeypore, when the runner was said to have been pelted with stones. The first report received was much exaggerated. In neither of these two last instances were the mails lost.

35. The fourth instance was a bold attack on the mail-cart going from Jeypore to Ajmere, near Mokhunpoora, in the Jeypore territory, by about 12 or 13 mounted robbers, when not only the mail but a considerable number of parcels, some containing valuables, were carried off.

Banghy Mail robberies.

36. One banghy mail robbery has been already referred to. Another occurred at Suradua in the Ajmere District, when property, valued at Rupees 200, was plundered, and the third near Jhalra Patun of a banghy dâk from Jeypore, when four parcels, valued at Rupees 3,218, were lost.

37. No trace of the perpetrators of any of these robberies has been found, which is very unsatisfactory, but at the same time in such an extent of open country where freebooters can roam about at will, it is more extraordinary that our mails should generally travel so safely as that there should be now and then a robbery. The robberies have occurred in places widely separated, and on two occasions there was no intention to interfere with the Government mail.

38. Every endeavour is invariably made by the Political Officers to get the Native States to exert themselves on each occasion, and there is little doubt that each robbery is a subject of anxiety and concern to the head of the State as it is to ourselves. The extreme notice taken by Political Officers is apt to worry the Durbars, and the natural result is to put them against our postal arrangements and the extension of British Post Offices within their territories, as rendering them liable to still further annoyance—otherwise postal extension might be made one of the great means of extending civilization over the country by bringing its distant portions into constant and more rapid communication with the centres of trade.

Predatory Tribes.

39. The Meenas of Ulwur have been kept in complete control by the Political Agent, Captain Cadell. Constant roll

calls are held, and a strict watch kept to prevent them absenting themselves from their villages. In Jeypoor similar precautions are ordered, but the orders are laxly executed. There is, however, a marked improvement in the conduct of the Meenas judging the few cases of heavy dacoities (not in Rajpootana, in which country the Meenas seldom plunder, but in Malwa and the Deccan) now brought to notice in comparison with what was usual in former years. It is only by a vigilant, and what would by any other class of people be regarded as a most inquisitorial and harassing, watch being kept over criminal tribes of this description that their depredations can be checked. Once Meenas are permitted to leave their homes they cannot be followed, and there is no knowing what atrocities they will not commit. As they reside within a certain and restricted area of country, and only contract marriages within that area, and never abandon their homes, they are necessarily engaged in some evil design when found in Malwa, the Deccan, or Hyderabad, their great hunting grounds. They should then be at once apprehended and sent back to their own country.

40. The Kherar Meenas near Deolee find service in the Deolee Irregular Force, and no complaints of serious dacoities have been made against them for many years. They never were accustomed to go far on their expeditions like the Northern Meenas.

41. In consequence of the measures adopted in 1871-72 against the Moghees of the Jawud Neemuch Districts by Maharaja Sindia, and latterly in Neembhaira by the Tonk authorities, and in Meywar by the Maharana of Oodeypoor, this daring tribe of robbers has been checked in their outrages, which were becoming serious. Many are supposed to have moved into Marwar, and in revenge for their expulsion from Meywar to have committed the dacoity which occurred in the Shahpoora village of Phoolleea within the Meywar territory.

42. In Marwar the Bowreeas, who are nearly allied to, but not identical with, the Moghees, are said to number 5,000 fighting men. This may be an exaggeration, but they are very numerous. Many find employment as Chowkeydars of villages and as guards to traders. They live well, and their numbers are increasing. When engaged in forays they affect to be Rajpoots, and are dressed and mounted accordingly. The present Maharaja of Jodhpore has issued rules for their surveillance, which will suffice if they are persevered in by the Native State. Arrangements are being made

through the Political Agents of Meywar, Gwalior, and Harrowtee, in the hope of similar rules being made applicable to the Moghees of the neighbouring States so that each individual of the predatory tribes may be brought under control.

Courts of Vakeels.

43. The number of cases disposed of by the Courts of Vakeels during the year is shown in the accompanying Statement. The Agency Court disposed of the appeal cases from the Lower Courts :—

AGENCY.	No. of cases pending at beginning of year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of decrees awarded. Rs. a. p.	APPEAL TO HIGHER COURTS.						
							Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Meywar	31	205	236	139	97	12,529 11 0	14	18	32	8	4	5	15
Marwar	145	227	372	231	141	15,296 13 9	4	11	15	5	3	1	6
Jeypore	25	133	153	137	16	12,119 0 0	1	8	9	3	6
Harrowtee	33	136	169	145	24	22,694 1 10	3	4	7	2	1	2	2
Total	234	696	930	652	278	62,649 10 7	22	41	63	18	8	8	29

44. The character of the cases adjudicated and the States to which the criminals belonged is shown in the accompanying Statement:—

Statement of cases adjudicated by the Courts of Fakoels.

	Meywar.	Marwar.	Harrowtee	Jeypore.	Total.
<i>Against Person.</i>					
Murder	6	1	2	1	10
Assault with wounding	1	2	1	...	4
Total	7	3	3	1	14
<i>Against Property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances.	2	13	1	3	19
Ditto without ditto	13	68	17	24	122
Gang robbery with ditto	1	1
Theft with ditto	3	2	1	...	6
Ditto without ditto	34	20	65	24	143
Cattle-lifting	28	92	11	53	184
Premeditated dacoity	26	26
Arson	3	1	4
Burglary	3	3
Counterfeit coining	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	48	29	46	2	125
Poisoning	3	3
Total	132	228	142	136	638
GRAND TOTAL	139	231	145	137	652

45. No case of kidnapping children for immoral purposes have been brought to notice during the year in Rajpootana.

Public Works.

46. The expenditure on public works is appended. The Imperial grant was Rupees 6,97,143, and in addition the contributions amounted to Rupees 1,81,553, making a total of Rupees 8,78,696. Of the expenditure Rupees 3,11,771 was for military buildings and Rupees 4,51,461 for general purposes and minor works. Rupees 1,07,988 were expended on ordinary irrigation works in Ajmere and Mhairwarra, and Rupees 1,16,897 for extraordinary irrigation works.

47. The bund of the Bheer Lake was commenced in 1871-72, but before the rains of 1872 set in a heavy fall of rain buried the pumping apparatus, and the work had to be stopped till the conclusion of the rainy season. The foundations had to be dug to a much greater depth than originally supposed necessary, and the flow from the springs in the rock foundation was difficult to deal with. This was conquered by the skill and perseverance of Major Williams, the Executive Engineer, and the work is now safely above

ground. The Bheer Lake was originally proposed as a reservoir for the water supply of Nusseerabad, but not sanctioned. It was then taken up by me as an irrigation scheme, and by the tact of the Commissioner of Ajmere the difficulties in the way which existed in regard to some land in the bed being under cultivation were got rid of and the work proceeded. The masonry is of an excellent character and does great credit to all concerned, and the work is now in a fair way of completion.

48. The Jaleea reservoir has been sanctioned. Its success will depend upon the fact of reliable rock foundations being found along its whole length.

49. The Meywar portion of the Ahmedabad road, for which the Maharana of Oodeypore gave Rupees 1,80,000, was left unfinished. His Highness objected to pay more, as the line avoided all the towns and villages *en route*; but as it was advisable to make the road passable, the Maharana has consented to give Rupees 25,000 more for this purpose, provided he is not called upon for any future payments.

50. The Marwar section of the Agra and Ahmedabad road has not progressed in consequence of delay in the payment of contributions. These have been all now liquidated, and it is hoped no further obstructions may occur. The line should not have been raised above the level of the soil in such a flat country. Embankments however low stop the free flow of floods, and cause breaches in every direction. Where the road has been consolidated, the metal has not been properly broken, so that these portions, which are fortunately not extensive, will have to be taken up and reconsolidated. Another 18 months should complete this section.

51. The Serohi sections of the road are progressing, and the same remarks as to construction apply. Engineers are fond of raised roads, which necessitate culverts.

52. The Agra and Sambhur Railway is completed as far as Bhurtpore. The work on the Ulwur section was being pushed on vigorously when I visited Ulwur. The greatest cordiality prevails between the Political Agent and the Superintending Engineers on the line, Major Stanton, R.E., and Mr. Furnival, which much facilitates the progress of the work. There are of course casual disputes between the contractors and the local officers of the Native States. The authority for the disposal of these is under consideration.

53. Captain Law has been appointed Superintendent of Railway Police for the lines, but the strength and composi-

tion of the force he will require, and the rules for its guidance on a line running almost entirely through foreign territory, have not been yet determined.

54. The extension from Ajmere to Ahmedabad *viâ* Palee is being surveyed and will present no difficulties.

Rajpootana Corps.

55. The Deolee and Erinpoora Irregular Forces and the Mhairwarra Battalion have maintained their good character. They are in a high state of efficiency. The Meywar Bheel Corps was unfortunately not inspected, and the discipline of the permanent outpost at Kotrah requires to be better looked after than it has been lately. The Corps itself is as efficient as the others as far as the men are concerned.

56. The dispensaries in Rajpootana continue to effect much good under the able and energetic supervision of Dr. Moore. A Return, giving an abstract of their working during the year, is appended.

Abstract of the working of the Rajpootana Dispensaries (including patients treated in Jail Hospital) and Vaccination for the year 1872.

NAME OF STATES.	Number of institutions including jail dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Number of vaccination performed.	REMARKS.
Bhurtpore	13	67,805	17,476	During the year five additional dispensaries were established. The total expenditure was Rupees 36,712-12-8 and the cost per patient annas 3 pie 8-60. The expenditure on vaccination was Rupees 6,272-9-11; the percentage of success excluding unknown from total 8005; the cost of each successful case 2 annas 0 pie. The number of patients returned does not include the results of the operations of the Jeypore and Khetree dispensaries, the annual Returns not having been forwarded for incorporation with the general report for the province.
Jeypore	12	14,982	
Oodeypore	3	6,597	1,093	
Pertabghur	1	3,001	
Jhalra Patun	1	5,715	180	
Kerowlee	2	6,856	72	
Kotah	1	3,266	867	
Marwar	5	10,593	7,541	
Mullannee	1	577	
Uluar	4	14,591	12,332	
Tonk	2	11,169	2,403	
Dakoe	1	1,274	210	
Khetree	3	
Sarshi	2	1,382	959	
Dharohar	1	1,010	32	
Deolepore	3	9,309	486	
Mhairwarrah	1	693	208	
Erinpoorah	1	3,263	236	
.....	2	3,132	99	
.....	1	2,192	973	
.....	1	1,451	8	
.....	1	325	
Public Works Department	2	1,202	
Shabpoorah	1	1,307	
Total	64	157,954	61,653	

Part I.

SECTION B.—ORDINARY.

Account of appropriation for Public Works Imperial for the year 1872-73.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEANS.	Grants as per Budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
<i>Original Works.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Military	2,42,000	2,09,900	1,98,419
Civil Buildings	90,000	75,500	58,297
Communications	1,52,000	1,36,547	1,27,894
Total ...	4,84,000	4,21,947	3,84,710
<i>Repairs.</i>			
Military	40,000	40,000	40,014
Civil Buildings	8,000	8,000	7,649
Communications	30,000	45,614	42,030
Total ...	78,000	93,614	89,693
Establishment	1,28,000	1,76,094	1,81,754
Tools and Plant	3,000	5,488	5,910
Profit and Loss	250
Total ...	6,93,000	6,97,143	6,62,317
Additional Grants... ..	4,143
Add increase of Stock Balance	3,471
Grand total ...	6,97,143	6,97,143	6,65,788

Furnished by this branch for incorporation with the Annual Political Report of the Administration.

ABOO,
The 25th July 1873. }

(Sd.) A. CROMMELIN,
Secy., P. W. Dept., Rajpootana.

Part I.

SECTION A.—ORDINARY.

Account of appropriation for Public Works (Imperial) for the year 1872-73.

SERVICE HEADS.					Grants as per Budget orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
							Unspent Balance of Grant.	Excess.
I.—MILITARY.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Nusseerabad.</i>								
Original works	1,55,000	1,30,025	24,975
Repairs	27,600	25,316	2,284
Establishment	37,700	40,745	12,045
Tools and Plant	500	403	92
Profit and Loss
Decrease in Stock Balance	7,800	7,800
Total					2,20,800	1,97,694	23,106
<i>Neemuch.</i>								
Original works	72,000	51,352	20,648
Repairs	10,000	10,397	397
Establishment	17,370	26,075	8,705
Tools and Plant	300	499	199
Profit and Loss
Increase to Stock Balance	63	63
Total					99,670	88,386	11,284
<i>Expenditure for Local Forces in small out stations, such as Erinpoora, &c.</i>								
Original works	15,000	17,042	2,042
Repairs	2,400	4,301	1,901
Establishment	3,640	4,061	421
Tools and Plant	300	287	13
Profit and Loss
Increase to Stock
Total					21,340	25,691	4,351
<i>Total, Military.</i>								
Original works	2,42,000	1,93,419	43,581
Repairs	40,000	40,014	14
Establishment	53,710	79,831	21,171
Tools and Plant	1,100	1,194	94
Profit and Loss
Decrease in Stock Balance	7,737	7,737
Total					3,41,810	3,11,771	30,039

Account of appropriation from Imperial Funds during 1872-73.—
(Concluded.)

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Unspent Balance of Grant.	Excess.
II.—EXPENDITURE IN THE BRITISH DISTRICTS OF AJMER AND MHAIWARRA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Original works	79,000	43,981	35,019
Repairs	3,750	4,876	1,126
<i>Communications.</i>				
Original works	52,420	24,473	27,947
Repairs	15,000	36,259	21,259
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>				
Original works
Repairs
Establishment	33,090	44,500	11,410
Tools and Plant	700	2,420	1,720
Profit and Loss	250	250
Add increase to Stock Balance	8,130	8,130
Total	1,83,960	1,61,839	19,071
III.—EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN DISTRICTS.				
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Original works	11,000	14,316	3,316
Repairs	4,250	2,773	1,477
<i>Communications.</i>				
Original works	99,580	1,03,521	3,941
Repairs	15,000	5,771	9,229
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>				
Original works
Repairs
Establishment	36,200	57,373	21,173
Tools and Plant	1,200	2,296	1,096
Profit and Loss
Add increase to Stock Balance	3,077	3,077
Total	1,67,230	1,89,127	21,897
Grand total	6,93,000	6,65,787	27,213

Part I.

SECTION B.

Expenditure on works from funds supplied in addition to the Budget Grant.

SERVICE HEADS.	Amount of Contribution.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less.	More.
LOCAL FUND.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
<i>Original Works—Communications.</i>				
Constructing Beawur and Goella Road <i>via</i> Mussooda ...	8,800	712	8,088
Constructing Jussakhara Inspection Bungalow and out-offices ...	1,500	1,512	42
Petty Works ...	1,320	52	1,268
Peesangun Link ...	7,300	7,300
Total Original Works ...	18,920	2,300	16,614
<i>Repairs.</i>				
Special repairs to Pokur Road	470	470
Repairs to Road dam opposite Ajmere Jail, 2nd Mile, 1st Section	215	215
Repairs to Road from Beawur to Burrakhan	9	9
Total, Repairs	694	694
<i>Establishment.</i>				
12 per cent. on actual outlay ...	2,090	362	1,728
Total, Local Fund Expenditure ...	21,010	3,362	17,648
CONTRIBUTIONS.				
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Customs House, Sambhur—Shelter for troops located at Sambhur ...	6,269	409 40	5,820
Total, Civil Buildings ...	6,269	419	5,820
<i>Original Works—Communications.</i>				
Agra and Ahmedabad road, Marwar, 1st Section ...	1,50,000	17,692
Ditto ditto 2nd „ ...		15,683
Ditto ditto 3rd „ ...		39,602
Three Staging Bungalows at Jadun, Gondoze, and Sanderao ...		5,499
Staging Bungalow at Soojit ...	}	4,085	66,741
Improving old Staging Bungalow at Soojit ...		798
Total, Agra and Ahmedabad Road ...	1,50,000	83,559	66,741
<i>Mhow and Neemuch Road.</i>				
Constructing Permanent Road, Section 1, Seindia ...	1,977	740
Ditto ditto Section 7, „ ...		1,237
Ditto ditto Section 2, Jowra ...	2,297	891
Ditto ditto Section 8, ditto ...		1,406
Total ...	4,274	4,274
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Establt. debited to Customs Department, Sambhur ...	Included in the Rupees 1,50,000.	51
Ditto ditto to Marwar, 1st Section ...		3,121
Ditto ditto to ditto, 2nd and 3rd Section ...		5,819
Ditto ditto to 3 Staging Bungalows at Jadun, Gondoze, and Sanderao ...		728
Ditto to Staging Bungalow at Soojit ...		543
Ditto to Staging Bungalow at Soojit ...		80
Total	10,375

Part I.

Appropriation account of Irrigation Works (Imperial) for the year 1872-73.

EXTRAORDINARY AND ORDINARY.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Unspent balance of Grant.	Excess.
CAPITAL.	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
<i>Extraordinary.</i>				
Works, &c.	2,00,000	77,570	1,22,430	
Establishment	45,505	19,392	26,108	
Tools and Plant	4,500	10,191	5,691
Extraordinary total ...	2,50,000	1,07,153	1,48,538	5,691
Stock balance	9,718	}	9,744
Balance of—				
Stock purchase and sales	1		
Miscellaneous advances	25		
A—Extraordinary total ...	2,50,000	1,16,897	1,33,103
<i>Ordinary.</i>				
Works, &c.	14,201	14,201
Establishment	29,157	29,157
Tools and Plant	52	52
Ordinary total	43,410	43,410
Stock balance	7,722	}	7,722
Balance of—				
Stock purchases and sales		
Miscellaneous advances		
B—Ordinary total	35,689	35,689
Total, Capital, Extraordinary and Ordinary ...	2,50,000	1,52,585	97,414
<i>Revenue.</i>				
Maintenance of works	58,400	29,567	28,833
Establishment	9,900	41,931	32,031
Plantations and compensation
Tools and Plant	1,700	802	898
Total ...	70,000	72,300	29,731	32,031
Balances—				
Stock
Stock purchases
Miscellaneous advances
C—Revenue total ...	70,000	72,300	2,300
<i>Ordinary agricultural expenditure for which no Capital nor Revenue account is kept.</i>				
Original works
Repairs
Establishment
Tools and Plant
D—Total
E—total, Ordinary, B+C+D ...	70,000	1,07,988	37,988
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary, A+E ...	3,20,000	2,24,885	95,115

Part II.

Appropriation account of Irrigation Works (Imperial) for the year 1872-73.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXTRAORDINARY AND ORDINARY OUTLAY.

WORKS.	New works.	Maintenance.	Miscellaneous.	Total of works, &c.	Establishment.	Tools & Plant.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL.							
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
Bheer Reservoir ...	59,779 1 5	59,779 1 5	14,945 0 0	9,176 13 8	83,901 1 1
Jaleca " ...	16,650 13 9	16,650 13 9	4,162 0 0	876 2 0	21,688 15 9
Bulad " ...	1,140 3 10	1,140 3 10	285 0 0	137 10 6	1,562 14 4
A—Total	77,570 3 0	77,570 3 0	19,392 0 0	10,190 12 2	1,07,152 15 2
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
Bheer Reservoir	10,055 0 0	10,055 0 0
Jaleca "	8,338 0 0	8,338 0 0
Anneer Bund ...	13,508 9 2	13,508 9 2	3,376 9 1	37 7 3	16,922 9 6
Anneer Rajbula ...	691 15 4	691 15 4	172 15 10	14 10 0	879 9 2
Bulad Reservoir	7,215 0 0	7,215 0 0
B—Total	14,200 8 6	14,200 8 6	29,157 8 11	52 1 3	43,410 2 8
Total, Capital, A + B	91,770 11 6	91,770 11 6	48,549 8 11	10,242 13 5	1,50,563 1 10

REVENUE.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Tanks.</i>																
Rajghur Pergunah	0	96	0	0	136	0	0	3	0	0	235	0	0
Beawur	...	561	0	0	16,999	0	0	26,171	9	10	456	15	11	44,188	9	9
Todghur	...	4,110	0	0	2,836	0	0	9,048	0	0	198	0	0	16,192	0	0
Ajmere	0	4,549	0	0	6,028	0	0	132	0	0	10,709	0	0
Ransur	0	415	11	8	548	0	0	12	0	0	975	11	8
Chang
Bhaelan
C—Total	...	4,671	0	0	24,895	11	8	41,931	9	10	801	15	11	72,300	5	5
Ordinary expenditure for which no Capital nor Revenue account is kept
D—Total
E—Total, Ordinary B + C + D	...	18,871	8	6	24,895	11	8	71,089	2	9	854	1	2	1,15,710	8	1
Grand total, Ordinary and Extraordinary, A + E	...	96,441	11	6	24,895	11	8	90,481	2	9	11,044	13	4	2,22,863	7	3

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MOUNT ABOO, }
 The 25th July 1873. }
 (Sd.) A. CROMMELIN,
 Secy., P. W. Dept., Rajpootana.

IRRIGATION.

Detail of additional Grants and reductions in Grant to accompany the Annual Appropriation and Outlay Account for the year 1872-73.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	REFERENCES.
EXTRAORDINARY.		
<i>Additions.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Additional Grant made available from the Madras Extraordinary Irrigation Grant for the Bulad Reservoir	30,000	Government of India, No. 276A.I., dated 21st September 1872.
Total Additions ..	30,000	
<i>Reductions.</i>		
Amount withdrawn from the Bulad Reservoir ..	30,000	Government of India, No. 19A.I., dated 12th March 1873.
Total Reductions ...	30,000	
Net additions or reductions, Extraordinary ..	Nil.	
ORDINARY.		
<i>Additions.</i>		
Additional Grant made available from the Public Works Grant of Rajpootana for revenue works	25,000	Government of India, No. 156A.I., dated 15th May 1872.
Increase to Grants under Capital and Revenue as follows :—		
Capital { Works ... 14,000		
{ Establishment 7,000		
{ Plant ... 1,000		
Revenue Establishment	22,000	
	9,000	
	31,000	Government of India, No. 49A.I., dated 12th March 1873.
Total Additions ...	56,000	
<i>Reductions.</i>		
Amount of Grant retransferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch, Rajpootana, from revenue works	5,000	Government of India, No. 226A.I., dated 5th August 1872.
Total Reductions ...	5,000	
Net additions, Ordinary ...	51,000	

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(Sd.) A. CROMMELIN,
Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajpootana.

MOUNT ABOO, }
The 25th July 1873. }

Form No. 68A.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1872-73, to accompany the Administration Report of the Rajpootana Province for that year.

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
<i>Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops.</i>						
Nusseerabad	1,02,442	19,610	1,22,052			
Neemuch	48,089	4,157	52,245			
Erinpoora	894	894			
Total ...	1,51,424	23,767	1,75,191	1,51,424	23,767	1,75,191
<i>Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops.</i>						
Nusseerabad Division	2,449	777	3,226			
Neemuch "	400	904	1,304			
Erinpoora "	8,206	365	8,571			
Ajmere Road "	7,942	3,147	11,089			
Total ...	18,997	5,193	24,190	18,997	5,193	24,190
<i>Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings.</i>						
Nusseerabad Division	783	1,261	2,044			
Neemuch "	156	156			
Total ...	783	1,417	2,200	783	1,417	2,200
<i>Sanitarium Buildings.</i>						
Nusseerabad Division	1,793	1,793			
Total ...	1,793	1,793	1,793	1,793
<i>Other Public Buildings, &c.</i>						
Nusseerabad Division	22,558	3,668	26,226			
Neemuch "	2,864	5,180	8,044			
Erinpoora "	487	487			
Civil Officers "	302	302			
Total ...	25,422	9,637	35,059	25,422	9,637	35,059
Total, Military ...	1,93,419	40,014	2,38,433	1,93,419	40,014	2,38,433
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
<i>Churches and Burial Grounds.</i>						
Nusseerabad Division	6,228	493	6,721			
Neemuch "	139	139			
Erinpoora "	26	311	337			
Ajmere Road "	71	71			
Total ...	6,254	1,014	7,268	6,254	1,014	7,268
<i>Other Public Buildings.</i>						
Nusseerabad Division	3,635	3,635			
Neemuch "	235	235			
Erinpoora "	8,875	1,679	10,554			
Ajmere Road "	37	3,400	3,437			
Mayo College "	115	115			
Civil Officers, "	51	51			
Total ...	12,547	5,480	18,027	12,547	5,480	18,027

Form No. 68A.—(Continued.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Educational Works.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Ajmere Road Division	1,133	1,133			
Mayo College	9,997	9,997			
Total	11,130	11,130	11,130	11,130
<i>Police Buildings.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	10,063	...	10,063			
Total	10,063	10,063	10,063	10,063
<i>Government House and Residencies.</i>						
Erinpoora Road Division	622	622			
Total	622	622	622	...	622
<i>Buildings for Administrative Departments.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	321	321			
Mayo College „			
Total	321	...	321	321	321
<i>Court Houses for Revenue and Judicial Departments.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	4,308	4,308			
Total	4,308	...	4,308	4,308	4,308
<i>Districts and Subsidiary Jails.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	7,268	7,268			
Erinpoora „ „	3,851	...	3,851			
Total	11,119	...	11,119	11,119	11,119
<i>Buildings for the Postal Department.</i>						
Erinpoora Road Division	912	128	1,070			
Ajmere „ „	867	266	1,133			
Neemuch „ „	73	73			
Nussecrabad „ „	210	210			
Total	1,809	677	2,486	1,809	677	2,486
<i>Buildings for the Telegraph Department.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	121	321	445			
Civil Officers	8	8			
Erinpoora Road Division	149	149			
Total	121	478	602	121	478	602
<i>Customs Department.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	409*	409			
Total	409	409	409	409
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	40	40			
Civil Officers			
Total	40	40	40	40
Total, Civil Buildings	58,746†	7,619	66,395
Deduct Expenditure on contributions	419	419
Total, Imperial Outlay	58,297	7,619	65,916

* Contributitional Expenditure.

† Includes Rupees 409 expenditure on contributions.

Form No. 68A.—(Concluded.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.</i>						
Ajmere Road Division	24,100	464	24,564			
Neemuch „ „	15,900*	1,090	16,990			
Total	40,000	1,554	41,554			
Deduct Contributinal Expenditure ..	4,274	4,274			
Total, Imperial Expenditure ...	35,726	1,554	37,280	35,726	1,554	37,280
<i>Agra and Ahmedabad Road.</i>						
Nusseerabad Division	5,087	5,087			
Ajmere Road „ „	22,705†	36,259	58,964			
Erinpoora Road „ „	1,27,721‡	1,144	1,28,865			
Total	1,55,513	37,403	1,92,916			
Deduct Contributinal Expenditure ...	83,259	83,259			
Total, Imperial Outlay	72,254	37,403	1,09,657	72,254	37,403	1,09,657
<i>Other Roads.</i>						
Ajmere Irrigation Division	2,500	2,500			
Erinpoora Road „ „	17,514	3,073	20,587			
Total	20,014	3,073	23,087	20,014	3,073	23,087
Total, Communications, Imperial	1,27,994	42,030	1,70,024
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
<i>Nil.</i>						

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MOUNT ABOO,
The 25th July 1873.

}

(Sd.) A. CROMMELIN,
Secy., P. W. Dept., Rajpootana.

* Includes Contributinal Expenditure, Rupees 4,274.

† Includes Contributinal Outlay, Rupees 17,892.

‡ Ditto ditto ditto 65,567.

MEYWAR.

57. The revenue for 1871-72 is stated to be Rupees 27,25,475 and the expenditure Rupees 25,70,977-8, so that there was a surplus of Rupees 1,54,498. The customs collections amounted to more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The increase is chiefly owing to the opium sales at Oodeypore, where 5,505 chests were weighed.

58. The works on the road from the capital towards Ahmedabad have now nearly reached Kherwarra. The Bheels continue to flock to them. The route is already used for the passage of opium, and during the past year has been traversed by large numbers of pilgrims. It is creditable, as the Political Agent observes, to both the Durbar's management and the wild tribes that no robbery has occurred since the opening of the route in 1869. This is owing to some extent to the definition and recognition of the rights of its Bheel subjects by the Durbar.

59. His Highness the Maharaja, in order to develop the resources of his State, as also to improve the condition of his subjects, is desirous of introducing a revenue settlement for a term of 10 years on the village system, demands being regulated by the average payments of the 10 previous years; existing tenants' rights to be respected by leaseholders, who, on fulfilling their obligations to the Durbar, will be permitted to renew their leases on reassessment. Colonel Hutchinson is afraid the Maharaja will meet with much opposition in this laudable object from his officials, who cling to the ancient revenue system, and to the want of officials trained in revenue matters. My own opinion is that the Maharana should receive every assistance in carrying out this laudable object, which is intended to be, as far as I understand it, founded on actual revenue and rough calculation of extended cultivation during past years, for which trained officials are not necessary. This kind of assessment is adopted in the neighbouring territory of Edur, and were it extended to the Bheel tracts it would be hailed by the Bheels as saving them from constant illegal demands by the Raj officials, and would be as profitable to them as to the Durbar. It should of course be made with judgment.

60. The Civil Courts have done a fair amount of work during the year, though the balance of cases is somewhat large. The Political Agent remarks that reforms are required in this branch of the administration. The Criminal Returns show a distressing amount of crime—87 dacoities, 89 highway

robberies, 60 murders, and 91 suicides have been reported during the year. The Maharana has recently taken vigorous action to remedy this sad state of affairs by dividing the State into seven jurisdictions, presided over by well-paid Magistrates; at the same time the Police have been strengthened, the pay of Thannadars raised, and the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes have been introduced as the law of the land. In the Jehazpore and Hilly Tracts jurisdictions there will be no change at present.

61. The priest of the Nath Dwara Shrine has recently declared his independence of the Durbar. In 1871 a force was moved against him to vindicate the Maharana's authority, but recalled without effecting its object.

62. The Maharana has caused some dissatisfaction to the great Chiefs of the State by the elevation of the Bhindur Chief to a seat in Durbar above them. The measure is one likely to lead to difficulties.

✓ 63. The Maharana in June last confirmed the decision of the late Maharana Surroop Sing regarding the award of the Tuswareea village to the Lamba Thakoor, and to enforce the decree the Maharana sent a force against the opposing Thakoor of Roopahailee. The neighbouring Thakoors were called on to contribute their contingents. The Thakoors of Deoghur and Asseend did not obey this summons. The Political Agent remarks on the unfortunate character of the Meywar nobles combining against their Durbar rather than aiding it, which prevents any great progress in judicial reform. The Durbar is unable to face a combination of this class, as the greater number possess strong fortresses which are capable of defying any Native force. The Roopahailee people (the Thakoor being a boy and only in the second class of feudatories) have since surrendered Tuswareea, which is kept khalsa by the Durbar in consequence of the Lamba Thakoor, to whom it had been assigned, being unable to hold it unaided.

64. The Durbar continues its strong measures against the Moghees and Boureea dacoits. The mails between Neemuch and Nusseerabad have not been attacked owing apparently to the efficiency of the guard kept over them. Petty robberies on travellers along this road are, however, reported frequent.

65. The crops appear to have been good, though the rainfall was scant:

66. The city of Oodeypore was visited by cholera in June 1872, which carried off 331 persons in three months. The water supply for filling tanks was most deficient, and the lake was lower than it was even in the famine year. All the impurities in it and in the wells were consequently concentrated, and must have materially favored the spread of the disease. The conduct of Dr. Cunningham, in medical charge of the Meywar Agency, and his subordinates during the epidemic is deserving of high praise. They labored with energy and great devotion to allay the ravages of the epidemic.

67. Conservancy in the city meets with the opposition of the well-to-do classes. The Maharana, however, perseveres in his endeavours to introduce this very essential reform.

68. The City School has been well attended. His Highness encourages the study of English, and has lately engaged a European teacher on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem. The Hindee Girls' School, a branch of the City School, has an attendance of 20 girls. Two other schools have been opened.

69. The Political Agent reports that the Opium Agency duties have been ably conducted by Mr. Ingels, also that the exaction of transit duties by the Meywar nobles prevents the passage to the scales of opium from Jhalra Patun, Boondie, Tonk, and Kotah.

70. No less than 6,286 patients were relieved at the dispensaries, the supervision of which by Dr. Cunningham continues able.

71. The average daily strength of prisoners in the jail was 189. The management of the jails is creditable to the Durbar.

72. In consequence of the reports by Professor Bushell, the Maharana is inclined to develop the mineral wealth of the country. The Professor has been directed to prospect at Jawud, where the lead and zinc mines of the State are in existence, though not worked since the great famine of A.D. 1812. If favorable results are obtained, smelting operations will be immediately commenced under the Professor's supervision.

PERTABGHUR.

73. Colonel Hutchinson reports the Pertabghur State to be fairly managed, and during his tour was struck by the great apparent increase in the prosperity of the people. The income and expenditure are each about four lakhs of rupees.

The Chief is fond of manly sports, and is delighted to exhibit the trophies of his tiger expeditions to his English visitors.

74. The Thakoors of this State, like those of Meywar, show a disposition to free themselves from Durbar obligations.

75. The Criminal Returns exhibit the not creditable fact that in 12 cases of offences against life the culprits have not been apprehended.

76. The Moghees ejected from Nimbahera and Meywar attempted a settlement in this State. Some have been entertained as village watchmen, but the majority, it is said, were not allowed to remain.

BANSWARRA.

77. The Political Agent visited the State and town of Banswarra and found all satisfied with the state of affairs, with the exception of the Rao of Ghurree, who has some grievances against the Maharawul, which, it is hoped, will soon be settled.

78. Colonel Hutchinson reports that much has been done in the way of reform in the last three years, and that Mr. Framjee Bheekajee is entitled to the sole credit of this.

79. The Political Agent also visited Doongurpore and was pleased with the Maharawul, whom he describes as taking a pride in his State and its administration.

BHEEL TRIBES.

80. The condition of the Bheel tribes in the Hilly Tracts is described as unsatisfactory. The Political Agent does not believe in the coercive measures of the Durbar against this class of its subjects. The Maharana is really desirous of improving the condition of these people and his own administration there; but does not think that anything can be done until either the Political Superintendent is given extended powers, or his own officials are permitted to carry out his policy. Of the two courses the Political Agent is in favor of the former, and, like the Political Superintendent, points to the cases of the Bhoomia Chiefs who are under the supervision of the Political Superintendent and free from Durbar interference.

81. The Bhoomia Chiefs of Panurwa and Joora are deeply in debt to the Durbar, the latter Chief being represented as apathetic and indolent. Colonel Hutchinson

remarks on the anomalous position of these petty Chiefs towards the Durbar, which is not allowed to interfere in their affairs, but is at the same time responsible for their misdeeds. The question is one of difficulty, because being Bhoomias, these petty Chiefs pay a mere nominal amount to the Durbar. Their estates are very wild and extensive. The Rao of Joora was found independent, and his territory was annexed by us, and subsequently was made over to Meywar, but only nominally, for neither then nor since has the Meywar Durbar exercised any real authority over it, nor could the Durbar be trusted to manage it. In all tracts held by Bhoomias, which are generally of the wildest character, and on the borders of Native States, the Durbars shirk putting themselves to expense or trouble regarding them, as they yield no proportionate revenue.

82. The Nimbahera authorities report that stringent measures had been taken against their Moghecas. The Returns, however, account for barely a half of the number who reside within Nimbahera.

83. A woman attempted suttee in February, but was prevented by the Mahomedan guards from fulfilling her intention.

HILLY TRACTS, MEYWAR.

84. The Political Superintendent again comments on the conduct of the Durbar officials in the Hilly Tracts, who, instead of trying to conciliate the Bheels, urge the use of force after the Bheels have been made unruly by the behaviour of their subordinates. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson has reluctantly given his sanction to the punishment of one Bheel Pal. He remarks on the difference between the character of the Bheel Pals of the Durbar and those of the Bhoomia Thakoors, the latter never requiring to be coerced.

85. The young Bhoomia Chief of Para has been entrusted with the management of his estate, and the Thakoor Jorawur Sing, a cousin and enemy of the late Chief, has been settled down.

86. The estate of Jawas is reported to be gradually improving, though it appears the Chief would do more with a better manager. This estate does not pay a fixed sum to the Durbar, consequently the manager is not eager for improvement lest the tribute be raised.

87. The Chanee estate continues to be well managed ; that of Thanna is slowly progressing. The Madree estate is again considered to be the best managed of all by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson.

88. The khureef harvest was only a half crop, and the rubbee a three-quarter crop owing to the short rainfall of last year. At the time of report water was said to be not so scarce, and grain cheap and plentiful.

Chest complaints affected the general health a few months previous to report. It is pleasant to observe that the dispensary is being made use of by the Bheels.

DOONGURPORE.

89. The Political Superintendent declares he can place no reliance on the reports made to him by the Doongurpore authorities.

90. The marriage of the Maharawul's daughter with the Jeysulmere Chief has been again postponed. The Doongurpore Vakeel has, however, now proceeded to Jeysulmere to escort the Raja.

JEYPORE.

91. The Durbar accounts show an increase of revenue, as also of expenditure, on the previous year. The result is a surplus of Rupees 93,642. The Political Agent is of opinion the income is understated, general opinion placing it at about 60 lakhs.

The more important items of expenditure are—

			<i>Rupees.</i>
Education	75,000
Public Works	4,17,982
Charities	4,00,000

92. A revenue survey and assessment of the Durbar khalsa land has been going on for some years, and a good deal of progress is reported, though the work meets with opposition from the conservative character of the population. The Political Agent has advised the Maharaja to organize a well trained survey party to thoroughly carry out a trustworthy survey of all holdings. His Highness, though most anxious to bring about such a result, was afraid the State could not at present bear the expense.

93. Trade seems to have been much the same as last year. A full trade statement, however, is not shown in the Durbar accounts, as non-dutiable goods are never entered.

The Customs revenue of the State is calculated at Rupees 6,00,000. The new tariffs, &c., mentioned in last year's Report have worked satisfactorily.

94. The crops of the year were reported good, particularly the spring one, and the price of food grain has in consequence fallen.

95. The year has not been a healthy one, fever, cholera, and virulent small-pox having been at different times prevalent.

96. The control of the medical institutions has been transferred from the Agency Surgeon to the Maharaja's private Physician. Five new dispensaries have been sanctioned and six more vaccineinators entertained. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been engaged to assist in the supervision of the dispensaries.

97. The condition of Shekawuttee continues to be more satisfactory, but Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon is of opinion that the Police arrangements require further improvement, and he has brought the matter to the Maharaja's notice.

98. The Chiefships of Khetree and Seckur show changes for the better. The young Khetree Chief has made much progress in his studies, and appears to be very desirous to improve himself. Both Chiefs are at present attending the Thakoors' School at Jeypore pending the opening of the Mayo College.

99. The Durbar's relations with Shekawuttee in general continue satisfactory.

100. The Khetree debt has been much reduced. The remission of a large portion of the nuzzerana by Government on the Kot Pootlec succession has been much appreciated by all classes in Khetree.

101. The condition of Ooniara has not improved. The Rao Raja is now attending the Jeypore Thakoors' School. The Maharaja of Jeypore has arranged for the superintendence of this dependency by Durbar officials, no trustworthy local ones being available.

102. Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon and the Secretary to the Punjab Government were employed in drawing up a code of rules to regulate the disposal of criminal questions between Jeypore and Puttiala and Narnoul, and also for the extradition of criminals.

103. One case of mail robbery occurred during the year under report. No life was lost, and the letters were all recovered, only the valuables having been taken away. The Durbar's arrangement for the protection of the postal communication is not, however, satisfactory, and the Political Agent has brought the fact to its serious notice.

104. In February a case of suttee occurred. The Durbar reports that the principals concerned had been imprisoned and the case was under investigation.

105. Rules for the control of marriage expenditure have been drawn up for all classes, excepting the Rajpoots, though the Maharaja really wishes to introduce the reform in that influential class also. From the Panchayet assembled by his orders to discuss the matter the Rajpoots will have learnt His Highness' wishes on the subject, and Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon trusts to the Maharaja's great influence to gradually bring about this much-desired reform. The question is one of great difficulty, and could only be carried out by a strong Ruler at each Rajpoot Court, for as there is no inter-marriage within clans, it would be derogatory for a Cuchwaha to be niggardly of largesses in Marwar on occasion of the marriage of his son (which is the great expense) if the Rakhore Thakoots of Marwar, &c., entering Jeypore with the same object were not restricted by the same prudential arrangements.

106. During the year His Highness the Maharaja has pushed on public works with increased activity, and a larger expenditure than ever (Rupees 2,30,098) were spent on original works alone, principally irrigation schemes, the estimated sanctioned cost of which is about 15 lakhs.

107. The Mayo Hospital building had attained a height of 20 feet above ground at the time of report.

108. In the public gardens many fruit and ornamental trees have been planted. The reservoirs have been much extended and well stocked. It will, however, be some years before the garden can be thoroughly finished.

109. The earthwork of the Jeypore and Tonk road has been completed and kunkur stacked along its greater portion. Masonry work and metalling are about to be commenced.

110. For the city water supply steam pumps calculated to throw 300,000 gallons per day have been ordered from England.. These pumps will be placed on the old bund of the Imanee Shah Nullah, the water from which will be pumped into the aqueduct leading to the city, which will conduct it to the reservoirs inside, and thence to the public gardens outside the city, if such should be found feasible.

111. The great Ramghur reservoir has been sanctioned by the Maharaja. Colonel Beynon observes that the site of the proposed bund and all Captain Jacob's plans, drawings, and estimates for it were inspected by Colonel Rundall, who reported most favorably on the project. The water surface of this large reservoir will cover 20 square miles and contain 22,000 million cubic feet. It will irrigate 2,400 acres and yield, after deductions of cost and maintenance, 13 per cent. on the outlay, which is estimated at 12½ lakhs. The tender of Messrs. Glover and Co. for its construction has been accepted by the Maharaja.

112. During the past four years 30 old tanks have been made serviceable and 12 new ones built. The zemindars greatly appreciate these improvements, but unfortunately the district officials do not appear to be equally alive to the great benefits derived from extensive irrigation.

113. Considerable progress is reported in the Educational Department at Jeypore. The attendance at the Maharaja's College has much increased. Four of its students were creditably successful at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University, and one of its junior teachers (a former student) at the First Arts Examination. The College was affiliated with the Calcutta University at the commencement of this year.

114. The attendance at the Thakoors' School is more regular, and the students have become more painstaking, a result with which the Political Agent credits the Head Master, Baboo Kanteechunder Mookerjee.

115. The attendance at the girls' school has improved during the past six months; but the Political Agent deploras the want of interest in the good work of female education manifested by the leading Thakoors and officials of the State.

It is, however, pleasing to note that the greater number of the scholars are of the higher castes.

116. Mr. Scorgie, late Head Master of the Akola High School, has succeeded Dr. DeFabeck as Principal of the School of Arts. The pupils' course has been extended, and arrangements have been made for the elementary education of the scholars, which is apparently required. The Durbar considers too much has been devoted to this institution and has limited expenditure for the future to the annual grant of Rupees 15,000. The Principal is of opinion that this amount is barely sufficient, and will oblige him to reduce establishments. The Political Agent hopes, however, that, as the utility of the school becomes more apparent, the grant will be increased. Two of the scholars obtained prizes at the Calcutta Arts Exhibition.

117. The jail management is reported as satisfactory as usual. The daily average of prisoners was 916.

118. The new Post Office at Jeypore has been completed and occupied. Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon is afraid the building is too small. The department appears to have worked smoothly and with credit.

119. The subject of horse-breeding engages the Maharaja's attention, but much progress is not yet visible. The Political Agent when on tour took the opportunity of impressing the matter on Thakoors and others; all lament the falling-off of the good Kattywar breed.

KISHENGHUR.

120. The year appears to have been a prosperous one for this State: the crops were above the average, and the health of the people unusually good. Exceptional charges have caused a deficit of Rupees 18,730. The Maharaja is said to continue as assiduous as heretofore in the management of his State, which is favorably reported on.

121. The education of the Chief's two sons continues to be well cared for.

LAWA.

122. The condition of this small State is progressing steadily. A surplus of Rupees 3,621 now leaves a balance at credit of Rupees 9,893. This amount will be available for

the payment of the Thakoor's debts when they are fully known, and the orders of Government since received have been passed on the subject.

123. The insufficiency of water supply has been somewhat lessened by the formation of a tank in 1871; much more, however, is required, and the Political Agent will give it his attention as soon as the principal financial difficulties have been arranged.

124. Colonel Beynon visited Lawa in February, and was much pleased with the Thakoor, who appeared to interest himself in the management of his estate.

MARWAR.

125. The Political Agent reports that the country was blessed with an extraordinary rainfall, which, filling all the tanks, has provided the inhabitants with an abundant supply of drinking water. Considerable damage, however, was caused to buildings in the city of Jodhpore, a considerable number of which came down.

126. The crops were rendered poor in consequence of a heavy visitation of locusts. A good spring crop was happily successfully harvested.

127. The unusual rains had a bad effect on the health of the country, fever and dysentery having been very prevalent. The repairs to the large tank in Jodhpore city are being vigorously carried out, and the Political Agent hopes that by the rains of 1874 the tank will be in thorough order, though it appears to me that it will take two or three seasons to complete.

128. Zorawur Sing, the second son of the late Maharaja Tukht Sing, on the plea that he should be recognised as heir-apparent to the Marwar guddee, left Jodhpore suddenly and took forcible possession of the town and fort of Nagore. Major Impey accompanied the late Maharaja with his force to Nagore. The troops fortunately were not called upon to act, as the misguided Prince was prevailed to accept the terms offered by his father. Zorawur Sing was directed to reside at Ajmere, from which place he has twice urged his claim, but has been informed that it has been finally rejected by Government after the fullest consideration. For the energy

and judgment displayed in this case Major Impey received the commendation of Government.

129. A party of Sind Police having entered Marwar territory to arrest persons implicated in a theft committed within their jurisdiction, came into collision with the men they were pursuing, which resulted in two of the party being killed and one wounded; two of the robbers were also killed. The principal men concerned have been arrested, and will be shortly tried by the Marwar Court of Vakeels at the scene of the occurrence.

130. One mail robbery occurred during the year, for which Marwar was not held responsible owing to the suspicious conduct of the mail-runner.

131. The Neembhaj succession case has been satisfactorily disposed of by the Durbar, who have acknowledged Chutter Sing, a cousin of the late Thakoor, whom the Thakoor wished to succeed him.

132. The Jodhpore Durbar has contributed four lakhs of rupees towards the construction of the Imperial road from Agra to Ahmedabad passing through its territory. The road will be metalled during the ensuing rains. The Maharaja is anxious to connect this road with his capital, but funds are not available at present.

✓ 133. At the end of October the late Maharaja, finding himself unequal to the task of government, made over the management of the State to his eldest son, Jeswunt Sing, who, by the appointment of a popular Minister (Mehta Bijay Sing), the assistance he received from the leading Thakoors, and his own good tact and conciliatory manner, managed to overcome the many and great obstacles put in his way by the zenana faction, and to initiate the required reforms. Three months afterwards, when Major Walter was *en route* to join his officiating appointment of Political Agent, Marwar, he was hastily summoned to Jodhpore by the news of the serious illness of Maharaja Tukht Sing. The Raja rallied, but soon after the illness took a fatal turn, which resulted in his death on the 12th February. Dr. Hendly, the Officiating Agency Surgeon, attended His Highness up to the time of his death, and witnessed many of the ceremonies performed over the late Chief during his last days. Interesting extracts from Dr. Hendly's report are given by Major Walter. Maharaja Tukht Sing bore his sufferings with great fortitude

and patience, and his death appears to have caused genuine sorrow among his subjects.

134. Every precaution was taken to guard against the occurrence of suttee and with success.

135. On the 1st March the ceremony of anointing the new Maharaja was gone through; and on the 8th idem he was formally installed, and received the khillut of investiture from the British Government.

136. Maharaja Tukht Sing left a large family, consisting of 27 Ranees, 10 legitimate sons and 5 legitimate daughters, and 13 concubines, 10 natural sons, 9 natural daughters, and 17 slave girls, the annual expenditure on whom at the time of the Chief's death amounted to over 6½ lakhs. To carry out the wishes of the late Chief, a Committee, consisting of the principal Thakoors and officials of the State, with the Political Agent as President, was formed. The difficult task of fixing the allowanees for so large a family was performed with great fairness, considerable reductions being made where required. Each member of the family has now a suitable maintenance.

137. Notwithstanding the great reductions made, the provision required for so many persons has increased the annual deficit. The Thakoors of the State also were largely in debt to the Durbar for various dues, and the Committee have been successful in arranging payment of arrears by annual instalments.

138. Major Walter has adjudicated in the cases of the five disputed villages left of the 59 referred to in last year's report, and which were left for the decision of the Political Agent. Four of these he awarded to the Durbar, the fifth to the claimants. There remained still 27 villages in dispute between the Durbar and its Thakoors. These have also been impartially disposed of by a Committee appointed under the orders of the present Maharaja during the time he was entrusted with the government of the State in his late father's life-time.

149. The Thakoors of Awah, Asoph, Goolur, Ahlneeawas, and Bajooas have at last been persuaded to abide by the decisions come to in their respective cases, and now the Durbar is free of all disputes with its many feudatories.

140. The Durbar has issued regulations for keeping in check the Baoree tribe of dacoits, which the chief Thakoors have agreed to carry out. The rules require a register of

the tribe, a pass when leaving the village, their general disarmament, and deprivation of camels or horses, and the responsibility under heavy penalty of the owners of the villages where they reside for their good behaviour.

141. Major Walter bears testimony to the continued great success attending Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell's management of the Marwar and Serohi border, and hopes that the Maharaja may be induced to consent to the continuance of the present excellent arrangement beyond the time fixed (October next), as he considers any change would be a cause for great regret.

142. The International Court has disposed of 220 out of 334 cases pending and instituted during the year. A great diminution has occurred in highway robbery cases.

143. The Political Agent understands that Major Impey's visit to the Jeysulmere capital last year had a good result; he hopes ere long to make the acquaintance of the Maharawul.

HARROWTEE.

144. Captain Berkeley having joined the appointment only a few days previous to the end of the year submits but a brief report.

145. A good rainfall caused a favorable outturn of crops, and the general health has been good.

BOONDEE.

146. There is nothing of importance to note regarding this State of which the administration is satisfactory.

KOTAH.

147. Captain Berkeley has nothing more favorable to say regarding the conduct of affairs in this State than his predecessor. The Chief is surrounded by the same class of officials as heretofore. Last year's Minister has been degraded and imprisoned, and a successor has not yet been appointed.

148. With regard to the finances, the expenditure continues far in excess of receipts; the system of borrowing money at enormous interest is resorted to as usual. The debts have largely increased, that to Agency Treasurer having risen from Rupees 63,000 to 88,000.

149. Rupees 50,000 have been paid to Jeypore on account of the Kotree Piefs' arrears, but Rupees 35,000 are still due, and the Durbar has completely failed to meet its obligations made through us.

JHALLAWAR.

150. The Maharaj Rana went on a pilgrimage to Nath Dwara during the year, and visited the Oodeypore Maharana. The good feeling towards Government and its officers, which the Jhallawar Chief has always displayed, has continued to be exhibited by His Highness.

151. A dâk robbery occurred in this State in December last; the case is under investigation by the Harrowtee Court of Vakeels.

SHAHPOORA.

152. Under the management of Moonshee Salik Ram good progress is observed in this State.

153. A land settlement for five years is under contemplation.

154. A son and heir was born to the Raja during the year.

155. Out of a surplus of Rupees 1,50,500 Rupees 1,43,000 were expended in liquidation of debts.

156. A jail is being built at Shahpoora and a dispensary has been opened. The powers of the Courts have been defined. Repairs to tanks have been executed, and the school lately started has a good attendance. The boundary dispute with Ajmere has been settled; those with Meywar are still pending.

TONK.

157. The Political Agent forwarded a translation of the Administration Report by the State Minister.

158. The Courts have worked creditably and been brought more under supervision.

159. The apparent deficit has risen to Rupees 3,01,595. From this, however, should be deducted the amount paid in liquidation of debts, when the real deficit would appear to be

Rupees 74,031, though the exact amount is not very clear; it is, however, larger than it should be. The Political Agent has drawn the Nawab's earnest attention to this matter.

160. The school has not progressed owing to the recently engaged Head Master proving himself unworthy of his position.

161. The crops and general health on the whole have been good.

162. The Durbar is still much dissatisfied with the levy of the Jeypore customs dues, which it considers seriously interferes with the trade of the country.

163. The Meena districts have been quiet during the year.

EASTERN STATES,

Bhurltpore.

164. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Maharaja in September.

165. Though the rainfall was an average one, the crops were not quite as good as usual. Locusts also did much harm in some parts, but there was no general distress. The northern pergunnahs, usually the most fertile, have of late years fallen off, owing, it is said, to the diminished flow of the Rooprael river which irrigates these parts.

166. The work of the Civil and Criminal Courts was creditable. Foujdar Buldeo Sing, Magistrate of Deeg, was dismissed by the Maharaja on a charge of dishonesty. The Magistrate of Bhurltpore is reported by the Political Agent to conduct the duties of that office in addition to those of his own, but another Magistrate has since been appointed to Deeg.

167. The Maharaja takes a lively interest in the working of the Courts, all appeals are heard by the Court over which he presides in person, and all important matters are disposed of by His Highness. The care taken by the Maharaja to preserve the institutions introduced during the minority in thorough efficiency is highly creditable to His Highness.

168. No mail robbery has occurred. The measures introduced by Captain Powlett for the management of the two outlying villages in the northern district have met with success.

179. The executive charge of the jail is under Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Dass, the Agency Doctor having the medical superintendence alone. The jail is well kept.

All the prisoners, with the exception of the life ones and those sentenced to over five years' imprisonment, were released in October last on the birth of the son and heir.

170. Sanitary improvements have been made in the jail, but though sickness has been less this year there still continues to be a good deal owing apparently to the radically faulty site and plan of the building, which was constructed by us during the minority. It was proposed by the Political Agent to get rid of the lunatics in the jail by sending them to the Lunatic Asylum at Agra, but the Durbar would not consent to this proposal.

171. Various roads have been constructed in Bhurtpore during the year, many of which, it is hoped, will act as feeders to the railway, and the rest have been kept in good repair. The Maharaja has mentioned to the Officiating Political Agent the advantage that would result from the metaling of that portion of the Agra road *via* Futtchpore Sikri which lies within British territory.

172. A new Post Office near the railway station is under course of construction and will soon be completed.

173. The city walls and moat embankments have undergone considerable repairs.

174. Nine new irrigation dams have been constructed.

175. A greater number of patients were treated at the dispensaries than during last year. Vaccination has also increased. The Officiating Political Agent remarks that Dr. Spencer, the Agency Surgeon, manifests the greatest zeal and energy in his work. The State suffered a little from a visitation of cholera, and dengue fever at one time took a firm hold of the city and inhabitants, but few fatal cases occurred.

176. A marked improvement in education is reported. There has been an increase of no less than 24 schools and 700 scholars. The department is ably superintended by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Dass.

177. The State railway has been finished to Bhurtpore. The Durbar officials have worked in perfect harmony with the railway staff. An accident, by which cattle were hurt, happened on the line. This, however, is not likely to recur on the completion of the fence to protect the railway at this point.

178. The Returns show Rupees 3,16,687 as realized by customs dues, by far the greater portion being obtained on through traffic. The Durbar is apprehensive of losing this important source of revenue by the opening of the railway.

179. The income of the State shows an increase, but extraordinary expenses and the charges incident on an intercalary month caused the expenditure to exceed it by Rupees 1,37,503.

180. The new revenue settlement for 10 years, alluded to in last year's Report, is in an advanced state.

181. The Political Agent considers the influence of the Dhao family with the Maharaja not to be so great as is generally supposed. Their power is certainly not exerted prejudicially to the State, nor is it opposed to British influence. The Maharaja is himself anxious to maintain his administration in accord with that in British territory. He supervises all his establishments personally, and there is no State in Rajpootana in which the several Courts and Departments are in such an efficient state. This is greatly due to the Maharaja's own energy and character. The troops and police are well drilled, active, and intelligent, and the State is decidedly well governed. The Maharaja is young, and only needs encouragement to incite him to renewed exertions. If this be accorded him, we may dismiss all apprehensions of his not fulfilling the high hopes which were anticipated by his education. It is a source of great satisfaction that this should be reported of a Chief whose care was confided to the British Government.

KEROWLEE.

182. The executive portion of the Kerowlee administration is conducted by the old Minister, Thakoor Brikbhan Sing. The Maharaja presides over the Ijlas Khas or State Council to which appeals are preferred, but the number of cases, civil and criminal, pending at the end of the year is larger than it should be.

183. The public works mentioned in last year's Report will soon be finished. The road to Baroda in Jeypore is almost completed, and trees have been planted along it. A permanent caravanserai has been built with a well and garden attached at a very suitable spot on the Hindown road. A new bazar for the accommodation of the Sambhur salt traders is also being built 11 miles from the capital.

184. The dispensary is reported to be growing popular, and the school to be making fair progress.

185. The income of the State has increased by nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, and the expenditure by about half a lakh. A lakh and a half of the Government loan has

been cleared off, and the remaining half lakh will be paid off in two more instalments. The debts to city bankers have also been liquidated.

186. The Maharaja is in every way a worthy successor to Maharaja Muddun Pal.

DHOLEPORE.

187. The presence of the Political Agent was required at Dholepore early in the year 1873 owing to the dangerous illness of the Rana, which not long after took a fatal turn. The late Chief by his previous services during the Gwalior campaign and his loyal conduct in the mutiny was made a G.C.S.I. His amiable and hospitable dispositions are well known.

188. The Dewan of the State died in August 1872 and was succeeded by his brother, who lost his influence by the Rana's death; when finding himself in a false position he obtained permission from the Political Agent to retire to Agra until the orders of Government regarding the future administration of the State were made known.

189. By these orders the complete control over the State was made over to Rao Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I.

190. During the interregnum the Political Agent found the State owed eight lakhs of rupees, half of this being arrears of pay due to the army and officials, the rest due to bankers and the Puttiala State. Captain Roberts directed the immediate payment of withheld revenue by the district officials, and was enabled, before making over the management to Sir Dinkur Rao, to collect Rupees 1,89,425, of which Rupees 1,65,362 was disbursed in payment of arrears of salary.

191. The young Prince is at present under the care of his mother, who is described as an intelligent woman. Sir Dinkur Rao is in search of a good tutor to educate the young Rana in company with some of his young kinsmen.

ULWUR.

192. The year has been employed in the improvement of the various State departments which have been now placed on a solid basis.

193. The Maharao Raja has taken no interest in the affairs of the State during the past year, nor has he been present at a single meeting of the Council of Management.

194. One of the Members of the Council, Thakoor Hurdeo Sing, died during the year; his place has been filled up by his brother, Thakoor Buldeo Sing. The Council have worked well and satisfactorily.

195. It is pleasing to record the general contentment which pervades all classes in the State, as also the gratitude they evince towards Government for their present condition.

196. The harvests were not quite up to the average, and locusts did harm in parts of the State.

197. From the census taken in March 1872 it appears that the percentage of girls to boys among the Rajpoot clans of Ulwur varies from 41.40 among the wealthiest clans to 26.60 in the poorest. Among other Hindoo castes the percentage is shown to be about 42, and among Mahomedans 44.16. As the Political Agent observes, the above figures tend to show that it is likely infanticide exists among the Ulwur Rajpoots, who it is probable are no worse than those of the neighbouring Rajpoot States.

198. For the year under report the revenue receipts exceeded the estimate by more than Rupees 37,000, while the expenditure was nearly 33,000 less. Rupees 2,69,583 were expended in the payment of debts and arrears of pay. The State now only owes its debt to Government and a sum to the Dwarka Shrine. The cash balance at the end of the year stood at Rupees 6,36,373.

199. For the current year the income is estimated to amount to nearly a lakh and a half more than that of the previous year, the chief cause of increase being the summary settlement made by Captain Powlett, the Settlement Officer, consequent on the expiry of Major Impey's 10 years' settlement. Some places have been found to be much under-assessed in consequence of the increase of cultivation, while others were somewhat highly assessed. By the adjustment effected a net increase of Rupees 1,29,870 has resulted, which is small in comparison with the increase in cultivated land, ploughs, and wells in the State.

200. The land revenue was formerly taken in two nearly equal portions, though the proceeds of one harvest are necessarily considerably more than the other. The demands have been altered to meet this circumstance, a much larger demand being now made at the khareef, and a smaller one at the rubbee. The khareef demand for 1872, which showed an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, was collected without difficulty.

201. A second cause of increase of income was in the customs collections. The reforms in this department have been attended with success, though the dutiable articles have been reduced from 253 to 29 in number. The contract realized Rupees 35,000 more than in the previous year. Further reductions in duty are to be made during the current year.

202. The ordinary estimate of expenditure shows an increase of a lakh of rupees to provide for tuccavee advances and increased allotments for public works and settlement operations. It is calculated that after paying three lakhs towards the debt due to Government, there will be at the close of the year a surplus of two lakhs and a cash balance of Rupees 8,34,857.

203. The regular land settlement operations are in full progress, and Captain Powlett is in hopes of completing the work by the rainy season of 1874 at a cost of Rupees 1,60,000. The manner in which Captain Powlett has conducted the settlement work is deserving of high praise, and Captain Cadell considers the Ulwur State most fortunate in having secured his services.

204. The administration of civil justice was very satisfactory. The powers conferred on the lower courts a year ago have been well used, there having been only 17 cases appealed out of 1,996.

205. The small proportion of criminal cases prosecuted to conviction is explained by the Political Agent. Few of the cases reported were of a serious nature, and about an eighth of the property stolen was recovered.

206. The Police administration has been also well conducted. Rules for the regulation of Meena dacoits have been enforced, and the attempts to apprehend offenders have been very successful. An endeavour to settle down Meenas in an agricultural colony near Ulwur has been up to this time successful.

207. The Jail, under the superintendence of the Agency Surgeon and Mr. George Heatherly, continues to be well managed. The health of the prisoners has been good, and the average death-rate very low (9.5 per mille). Much improvement has been made in manufactures. Roomy workshops are now in course of construction, and a division of the jail into wards has made it more secure.

208. Rupees 84,625 were spent in Public Works, and it is proposed to spend Rupees 1,40,000 during the current year.

The principal works were a spacious school-house, a public hospital, four masonry and three earthen bunds for agriculture, and some important roads. The Political Agent endorses his last year's high praise of Pundit Shimbu Nath, the Native Engineer in charge of the works.

209. The Education Returns show 62 schools attended by 2,904 pupils at a cost of Rupees 22,000 to the State. For the present year the estimate is Rupees 24,000. The Tehsilee and Hulkabundi Schools have progressed considerably. For the High School and Thakoors' School at Ulwur the want of efficient Masters has been much felt. Two graduates of the Calcutta University did not succeed, two students of the Delhi College are now under trial.

210. Captain Cadell is much pleased with the manner in which the Inspector of Schools, Moonshee Kanji Mull, has superintended the Educational Department.

211. Last September two girls' schools were established by one of the Members of Council, Pundit Roop Narain, and are attended by 50 and 14 girls respectively, daughters of respectable Brahmins and Bunias.

212. There were 13,637 patients treated at the three dispensaries during the year. It is under contemplation to establish four more dispensaries as soon as the services of efficient hospital assistants can be obtained.

213. It is calculated that one-sixth of the children born during the year were vaccinated. The people still show much dislike to the operation, more particularly Rajpoots, Meenas, and Mahomedans.

214. The increase in the cost of the State troops is owing to the raising of their pay; no opportunity is lost of reducing their numerical strength.

215. Khawas Sheo Buksh has admirably superintended the stables, breeding studs, elephant, camel, bullock and cattle farm establishments. The change of system in the Commissariat Department has occasioned a great saving to the State, and notwithstanding an increase of pay to the establishment, the expenses of the department have been reduced by nearly a lakh and a half of rupees. Captain Cadell credits Pundit Roop Narain with much of this successful result.

216. The Settlement Officer of Goorgaon decided a long standing boundary dispute with Nabha in the Ulwur favor.

217. The construction of the State railway through Ulwur has been vigorously carried on since last October, and Captain Cadell acknowledges the tact displayed by Major Stanton, R.E., and the Engineer Officers under him, owing to which few disputes have occurred.

218. The Post Office receipts and despatches have increased much. No mail robberies have occurred.

219. The Municipal Committee of the town of Ulwur have afforded the Political Agent assistance in introducing sanitary reforms into the city, and some of the Members of the Committee have further aided in the introduction of a scale of expenses to be incurred at marriages and funerals.

220. The Raja of Neemrana has managed his affairs satisfactorily. Several points of dispute regarding the accounts of the year, during which Neemrana was under attachment, were investigated and settled by the Political Agent to the mutual satisfaction of Neemrana and the Durbar.

BICKANEER.

221. Previous to the late Maharaja's death, Captain Burton remarks that the State Council formed under the advice of Captain Bradford was virtually, if not actually, abolished soon after that officer's departure from Bickaneer. Maharaja Sirdar Sing retired from the capital to his country residence at Gujnere, where he suffered himself to be influenced by a party hostile to the Council and its President, Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., in consequence of which the Council's proceedings and advice were ignored, its members very badly treated, and the administration of the country entrusted to unscrupulous slaves, who in their anxiety to meet their master's demands for money imprisoned and tortured various officials.

222. On the Maharaja's death in May 1872 the above-mentioned influential party quickly assumed the direction of affairs, and secured the Fort, Toshakhana, the late Chief's personal property and private papers. On the news of the Maharaja's decease the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General proceeded at once to Shoojanghur. The choice of a successor was rendered difficult by the contentions between the head Ranee and the favorite Ranee of the late Chief, but finally the former and the Thakoors of the State determined their choice in favor of the present Maharaja Doongur Sing, who was accordingly acknowledged by Government.

223. As the young Chief was still a minor Captain Burton, agreeably to instructions, assumed the Presidency of the State Council, took charge of the 'Treasury, State jewels, &c. Measures were taken to introduce order and to arrange for the conduct of affairs.

224. The Council at once altered the pernicious system of revenue collection in the Thakoor's villages. The old collection parties were abolished, and in their stead Tehseeldars appointed with suitable establishments; the village demands were assessed on an average of former years, and the villagers made acquainted with the amounts of demand. Finally, the system of transferring villages for the sake of nuzzcrana was done away with. In the khalsa villages the Council wished to introduce a fair settlement, which they were unable to do at once in consequence of the harvest being too close. Every endeavour was, however, made to prevent exactions on the part of the revenue officers with some success. In one pergunnah a settlement was concluded for five years; it is now in force, and is much appreciated by the cultivators. The Raj officials were of course much against the measure, but so much do the cultivators approve of it that Captain Burton hopes the leading elhowdrees of pergunnahs, who are now assembled at Bickaneer, will beg for the introduction of similar settlements in the other pergunnahs.

225. The land revenue for 1872-73 has been assessed at Rupees 4,32,553, of which sum Rupees 3,25,367 had been collected up to date of report. Under the head of customs, Rupees 1,24,190 has been collected under the Council management. This includes import and export dues, taxes on trades, adoption taxes, land sale taxes, &c. In treating of this department, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General has entered into a full and exhaustive description of the various trade routes, and the articles carried, whether of export or import, exhibiting the peculiarities of the different taxes levied under this head (customs), not the least remarkable of which are taxes on licenses to engage in speculation, regarding the price of opium and the rainfall. The Council would have got rid of the two vicious sources of income, had not the contracts for them been still running. Many abuses in the department were also abolished, and a considerable reduction in the expenditure of the department effected.

226. Previous to the formation of the Council under Captain Burton's presidency no justice was obtainable. Every person arrested, whether guilty or not, was severely fined before release. Innocent persons were accused for

purposes of extortion, and the Police were utterly powerless and useless. This was changed. Interference by Court favorites prohibited, and rules were drawn up for observance by the Court.

227. With the concurrence of the inhabitants necessary reforms were introduced into the city; the bazar was lighted, conservancy arrangements made, and chowkeedars for night protection appointed. In the Mofussil, extra thanas were established, and the powers of Tehseeldars defined. Measures for the suppression of kidnapping, &c., were introduced, and gambling, which led to much crime, prohibited, and on the renewal of Thakoors' puttās, a clause was entered, binding the Thakoors to assist the Durbar in every way in the stoppage of dacoitee and highway robbery.

228. Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., was successful in bringing about an agreement with the Bhawalpore State for the mutual surrender of persons on the border accused of cattle-lifting and other crimes. The arrangement provides for the offender being made over for trial to the State in which the offence was committed. He is, however, to be returned to his own State to undergo the punishment awarded. On taking over management the Council found 59 prisoners in confinement in the Jail and Kotwali, whose cases had not been disposed of; they enquired into all, released 38 undeserving of punishment, and awarded sentences against the others.

229. During the period Captain Burton presided over the Council the Criminal Courts disposed of all but six cases out of 352 brought forward. Among these was one of suttee, which was reported to Government. The principal offender was punished with 10 years', others with 7 to 1 year's imprisonment, and the village was fined Rupees 200.

230. In a case of murder, one offender was sentenced to death and executed; the other, a youth, was imprisoned for life.

231. Three cases of kidnapping occurred during the time under review and the offenders were punished. There were no cases of dacoity.

232. The old jails and lock-up were enlarged and improved, and a new one was built inside the city on an open elevated spot.

233. The Civil Court disposed of 150 cases out of 237 pending and instituted. The Revenue Court settled 113 out of 164 cases.

234. To provide allowance for the Ranees of the new Maharaja, and for the Chooroo and Bahadra Thakoors, the

Council recovered several rent-free villages from the holders who had no claim on the Bickaneer State.

235. A prolonged visitation from locusts caused great damage to the crops, one pergunnah, it is said, losing two-thirds of its crops. The country, however, was blessed with a heavy rainfall, and notwithstanding the loss occasioned by locusts the harvest was good.

236. The State receipts for the eight months of the Council management amounted to Rupees 5,80,776, including a loan of Rupees 1,09,454; the disbursements to Rupees 5,77,300, of which Rupees 96,509 was repayment of part of loan with interest, Rupees 1,71,237 arrears of pay to Civil and Military establishments unadjusted for years, and Rupees 1,43,204 for establishments.

237. The known claims against the State amount to Rupees 23,52,346. This does not include the sum of Rupees 50,000 promised by the late Maharaja to the Mayo College.

238. The present Maharaja, Doongur Sing, was acknowledged on the 11th of August last, and completed his 18th year on the 1st of September following. Last January he was presented with the khillut of investiture on behalf of Government and entrusted with the State seals and the presidency of the Council of Management. During this time Captain Burton took pains to have the young Chief instructed in Hindee and Oordoo and made acquainted with the management of affairs.

239. In conclusion, Captain Burton records his warmest acknowledgment to Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., for the great assistance received from him, and deplores that his great services are not appreciated by the Maharaja. The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General also acknowledges the services of the other Members of Council.

S E R O H I.

240. The rainfall in this State, which has suffered so severely from famine, was above the average. The autumn crop promised well, but was to some extent injured by locusts. The spring crop was fair.

241. The Durbar has commenced the good work of paying attention to tanks by repairing an old one near the capital. The Political Superintendent loses no opportunity of impressing the importance of this subject on the Rao and the landholders, and hopes constant mention of it will at last bear fruit, and the many good sites for tanks be utilized.

242. Some disputes between the jaghiredars and the Durbar have been settled. No instance of the harboring of dacoits by the former has been brought to notice during the year.

243. In December Lalljee, a jaghiredar of both the Serohi and Pahlunpore States, went into outlawry against the latter State, owing to a long standing dispute regarding the boundary of the village held by him from Pahlunpore. The jaghiredar did not, however, commit any excesses, and next month retired to his village in Serohi, from whence he visited Pahlunpore, where his case with the Pahlunpore Durbar was finally decided in his favour by Colonel Phayre, the Officiating Political Superintendent.

244. It being apparent that the Serohi officials had been implicated in the above mentioned outlawry against a neighbouring State, Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell represented the matter to the Rao, who assured the Political Superintendent that his Dewan and Moosahib, Niamut Ali, who managed the State affairs, had acted in the matter without his orders; and to mark his displeasure, His Highness dismissed and fined both officials heavily, depriving the latter of his pension.

245. No successor to the Dewan has yet been found; but the Naib Dewan conducts affairs satisfactorily. Fuzl Hossein Khan, former Tehseeldar of Rohera Pergunnah, has been appointed Moosahib in Niamut Ali's place.

246. Robberies on the main road have almost ceased, owing to the establishment of Police chowkees and patrolling, and the clearing of jungle. The reports show much decrease in violent crime all over the country. The robberies which have occurred, some of which were attended by loss of life, are mostly traced to three noted Bheel and Meena dacoit bands. The largest of these is known as Teemlah's band, and numbers between 30 and 40 men. With the assistance of the Meywar and Marwar border Thakoors, the Political Superintendent hopes shortly to dispose of this party.

247. The second, numbering 19, headed by a noted Meena, by name Koopla, was surprised at a feast by a Marwar Raj force, and after a determined resistance was destroyed, with the exception of three of its members. The third party is headed by an escaped Bheel prisoner, named Asseah, who is harboured by the Malwarra Thakoor, who will be dealt with in proper season. Some of the band have been surrendered. All these various bands have arisen from the want of supervision over the State during the last 15 years,

during which time they have become formidable in numbers and very daring. They are being now gradually suppressed, and no new ones are forming, so that in a short time they will cease to exist.

248. No mail robbery has occurred during the year.

249. The Marwar-Serohi border has been tranquil; but the Political Superintendent is of opinion it is a lull which would result in a violent outburst were the existing police arrangements withdrawn, which, according to present arrangements, will be the case in October next.

250. The organization of the Raj force progresses slowly owing to want of funds.

251. The Dewan presides over the Criminal Court, appeals being heard by His Highness the Rao. Civil cases are settled with continued satisfaction by PuncHayet.

252. The Serohi and Rohera Schools continue well attended; the Muddar School has been re-opened by the advice of the Political Superintendent.

253. Dispensary and vaccination work have been satisfactorily conducted. The Political Superintendent suggests another dispensary at Erinpoora, the Regimental Hospital being insufficient to meet all wants.

254. Metalling is all that is required to complete that portion of the Agra-Ahmedabad road which passes through the State.

255. In January the telegraph wire was cut in five places. Suspicion fell on a discharged cooly, who has at present evaded capture. Every exertion is being made to bring the guilty parties to justice.

256. The jail appears well managed. The Grassia inhabitants of Serohi have been quiet and orderly, and have taken to agriculture.

257. The estimated expenditure has been exceeded by 16,180 Rupees, which has delayed the clearing off of the State debt, which, however, in the last three bad years has been reduced by Rupees 23,003. The intercalary month and expenses incident on the visits of the Rao's sister and daughter in a great measure accounts for the increased expenditure.

258. The Meywar-Serohi and Serohi-Myhee Kanta PuncHayets disposed of all border cases.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 78A.-24P., dated Oodeypore, 10th May 1873.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Administration Reports of the States and districts under this Agency for the year 1872-73.

MEYWAR.

2. I am indebted to the courtesy of His Highness the Maharana for some information regarding the revenue and expenditure of the State for the Sumbut year 1928, A.D. 1871-72, and the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts, which is interesting.

Revenue.

3. The revenue for the year is put down at Rupees 27,25,475-15-7 and the expenditure to Rupees 25,70,977-8, giving a surplus of Rupees 1,55,498-7-7.

Customs.

4. The Customs collections during the year reached the sum of Rupees 5,53,890-8-6. This elasticity is chiefly owing to the establishment at Oodeypore for the weighment of opium, 5,505 chests having been weighed at the scales and passed down to Ahmedabad.

Traffic.

5. The route from Oodeypore to the Rail has, as you are aware, always been considered both difficult and dangerous on account of the lawless character of the Bheel populations of Meywar and Doongurpore; but since the line has been opened for the passage of opium a remarkable change has taken place, the rights of the Bheel were respected, defined and guaranteed, and now he cheerfully escorts the convoys, and the fact that not a single robbery has been reported since the opening of this route in 1869 is both creditable to His Highness' Government and also to the wild tribes who have faithfully observed their engagements.

6. During the year no less than 1,00,000 pilgrims, with 1,000 carts from the Rajpootana States, have travelled on this road to visit the shrine of Rukhubnath.

Road.

7. The works on this road, which have been pushed close to Khurwarra, are under the charge of Mr. Williams, a hardworking steady man, and cost 5,000 Oodeypore Rupees per mensem; the Bheels flock to work on it, and their wild Chiefs actually put forward the claim to supply the labour within the limits of their respective districts.

Revenue Settlement.

8. His Highness has turned his attention to improving the revenue system by introducing a regular settlement of the land leased on the village system, each village to be assessed according to the average payments for the last ten years, and its lease to be offered for a period of ten years, on the conditions that the leaseholder is to allow tenants to occupy the lands they have under cultivation under the terms that they have hitherto held them, and that by faithfully fulfilling his engagements with the Durbar the leaseholder and his heirs will be entitled to hold the village, for its value after reassessment, for a further term on expiring of the existing lease.

9. The Maharaja is convinced that such a measure is required to develop the resources of his country and to place his subjects on terms of equality with those belonging to Scindia and Tonk, who enjoy leases on moderate assessments, but I fear His Highness will meet with much obstruction from his officials, who cling to the antiquated revenue system which exempts land producing food grains from money payments, Government taking its share of the produce which varies in districts from quarter to one-third and to one-half. Another difficulty is the want of officials acquainted with the ordinary routine of assessing a village and making a settlement.

Civil Administration.

10. Appendix A. exhibits the working of the Civil Courts: of 1,233 cases on the files representing Rupees 5,43,535-7-6, 856, to the value of Rupees 1,85,209, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 377 cases representing Rupees 3,58,326-7-3. There are numerous abuses in connection with these Courts that require reform—*1st*, the nobility cannot be reached; *2nd*, fees are taken from both parties; *3rd*, they have the character of being venal.

Criminal Administration.

11. The Criminal Returns, Appendix B., disclose a fearful amount of crime, and demonstrate that there is little or no security to either life or property.

12. The Returns exhibit 87 dacoities, involving property to the value of Rupees 1,27,235, as having occurred during the year under report; 89 highway robberies affecting property to the value of Rupees 58,125, and 60 murders.

13. Suicide is fearfully prevalent, no less than 91 cases having been reported during the year; out of 113 cases on the files 25 refer to men, and no less than 88 to females, who destroyed themselves by drowning and opium.

14. The Maharana has recently adopted vigorous measures for improving the Criminal Administration and the Police. The Meywar territory has been divided into seven circles, and a Police Magistrate on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem has been appointed to five of these circles.

15. The Police have been reinforced, and the pay of Thannadars raised to Rupees 30 per mensem.

16. The Indian Penal and the Criminal Proceedure Codes have been adopted and promulgated as the law of the land.

17. The whole of these Courts and the Police have been plaeced under Moonshee Samin Ali Khan, who has been re-employed by His Highness for the express duty of controlling and organizing the Meywar Criminal Courts and the Police.

18. For the present there will be no change in the administration of the sixth (the Jehazpore District) and seventh (Hilly Traet) cireles.

Meywar Nobles.

19. It must be borne in mind that these arrangements only refer to the crown lands: the estates of the nobles are administered by themselves independent of the Durbar, to whom they do not even report occurrences; and when reports are called for regarding any dacoity or outrage, replies are only vouchsafed after great and vexatious delay.

20. The Goshain of the great Shrine at Nath Dwara has recently followed the example set by the Nobles, and declared his independence of the Durbar; a force was set in motion against this Priest in 1871, but it was recalled without an attempt to establish the lawful authority of the Maharana.

21. In February 1872 the Maharana, in order to make some return for the services of the son of the Chief of Bhindur, unadvisedly conferred on the Maharaj the seat in Durbar belonging to the Jodhpore Chief of Ganore, who had forfeited the same by non-attendance for years; the elevation of Bhindur, however, gave offence to the great Chiefs,* and they vowed that they would never attend Durbar to sit below Bhindur. However, at the Dussera they did come, but Bhindur was told to remain at home, and here the matter rests.

* Bejolee, Deoghur, Beygoon, Dilwara, Amait, Gogoonda, Kanore.

22. In June last the Maharana settled a case that has pended since 1856 by confirming the decision of the late Maharana Surroop Sing, conferring the village of Tuswareea on the Thakoor of Lamba in lieu of blood-money.

23. Lamba and Roopahailee, both petty Chiefs of Meywar, had a quarrel regarding some boundary, and the latter, taking the law into his own hands, surprised and shot down the Lamba Chief's son, his two brothers, and another Thakoor from Ajmere, wounding four or five others. General Lawrence, then Political Agent, Meywar, ordered the attachment of Tuswareea, the scene of the tragedy, and the late Rana decreed the village to Lamba.

24. To enforce this decree an agent, with a detachment of Durbar troops, was sent to Roopahailee in March last, but he found the representatives of the Thakoor bent on opposing the Durbar authority, threatening to resist by force of arms; reinforcements have been sent, and the Nobles in the vicinity have been ordered to be ready with their Contingents to carry out the orders of the Durbar, which orders have been obeyed by all excepting the Chiefs of Deoghur and Asund, who have ventured to remonstrate against the policy of the Durbar.

25. I am in hopes that these Chiefs will not forget their allegiance to their Sovereign by siding with the rebels, but it is one of the features peculiar to the Nobles of Meywar that they are too ready to combine against the Government of their Sovereign and to oppose his authority rather than support it, and this characteristic will ever militate against the cause of order and reform; the Durbar is not strong enough to put down a coalition of its Nobles, and this knowledge fosters the defiant spirit that unhappily pervades this class.

Bowrees and Moghees.

26. Active measures have been adopted, and are still in force, against these pests of society; many have been deprived of their arms and camels, and required to furnish security, failing which they are detained in the jails. The Tonk Government have ejected these classes, root and branch, out of the Nimbahera District. To my idea the only way of dealing with these merciless and irreclaimable dacoits is to treat them as the thugs of old were treated by being kept under surveillance, and made to work upon any useful and remunerative industry, the proceeds of which would be devoted to the support of them and their families. Ejecting them only changes their quarters not their habits, and the Moghees ejected from Meywar and Tonk will prey upon the inhabitants of those States who are weak enough to afford them an asylum.

Banghy and Mails.

27. The mails running on the line of road between Neemuch and Nusseerabad have been efficiently guarded, no attack having been reported. In March last, however, the mail-runner on the line between Oodeypore and Kherwarra was pelted by some drunken Bheels who attempted to seize the wallet; however the runner escaped and the mails were not touched.

28. There are frequent complaints of robberies preferred by travellers on the road between Nusseerabad and Neemuch. So bold and expert are the thieves that the camps of British troops, even under the protection of their own sentries and a host of Native watchmen, do not escape. Claims for compensation are generally disputed by the Durbar, who urge that travellers send for watchmen, but too frequently omit to pay them their hire; but this cannot relieve the Durbar of the responsibility of protecting travellers. The Chowkeedars supplied are notoriously insufficient, but this is owing to laxity and indifference on the part of the Durbar officials: if the watchmen were punished for betraying the trust imposed on them, these petty robberies would soon cease, and this I have pointed out to the Durbar.

29. During the year three robberies occurred, and property to the value of Rupees 324 was robbed from the camps of British officers under protection of village watchmen.

30. Meteorological Observations.

Hottest month.	Coldest month.	Mean for year.	Rainfall.
June—Max. 114 Min. 70	December—Max. 85 } Min. 40 }	79.03.	28.43.

Crops.

31. The monsoon rain was irregular and scant, but on the whole the agricultural prospects have been favorable, the prices of staple food grains keeping steady.

Indian-corn 27 seers,	} Government weight and rupee.
Barley 20 seers,	

General Health.

32. The city of Oodeypore was invaded by an epidemic of cholera, which broke out in June and lasted till August: 331 deaths in all were reported during that period.

Water supply.

33. The great want of Oodeypore is a pure water supply which shall be independent of the lake and wells of the city. A scheme has been projected for utilizing the waters of a lake some five miles west of the capital, but until the Durbar will consent to employ a competent Engineer I fear the works will never be undertaken.

Conservancy.

34. The conservancy of the city is still a question of difficulty owing to the opposition on part of the townspeople, not the poor, for they are never consulted, but the rich and influential are those who obstruct the carrying out of the rules framed for the better conservation of the city. These are the classes who resisted the census in 1870, and I am told that they got up a strike amongst the scavengers to support them in their objections against the innovation of cleanliness. But the subject has not been lost sight of, and the Maharana has ordered an official to visit Rutlam and Jowra to study the conservancy system in force in those cities in view to the introduction of similar measures in Oodeypore.

Education.

35. The Oodeypore School has been well attended, and there are 346 scholars learning English, Hindee, Sanserit, Persian, and Oordoo.

36. The cost of the establishment for the past year amounted to Rupees 3,828.

37. The English students have hitherto been few owing to the want of a properly qualified teacher, but His Highness, who is himself very partial to the study of English, has very liberally remedied the want by employing, as an experiment for six months, an English teacher on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem. Mr. George Baird holds certificates and testimonials that are sufficient guarantee that he is qualified for the duty he has undertaken, and I am hopeful that in a short time the benefits of his nomination will become apparent.

38. The Hindee Girls' School forms a branch of the institution; the average attendance for the year was 20.

39. Schools have also been opened at Bheelwara and Chittore at the cost of Rupees 680. Mr. Ingels supervises these Educational establishments very creditably.

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52. The long-closed and unworked lead and zinc mines at Jawur have been examined by Professor Bushell, whose report on the ores, the results of the several assays made, added to the important advantage that in the immediate vicinity of the mining district fuel is abundant, has induced the Maharana to carry into effect the long-cherished scheme of developing the source of mineral wealth.

53. Professor Bushell has been sent to Jawur to "prospect," and in the event of his succeeding in striking new and rich lodes operations will be commenced for collecting ore for the purpose of its being smelted under his supervision and management.

PERTABGHUR.

54. This little principality continues to be fairly managed. In my cold-weather tour I marched through the length of the country and was struck by the great increase in the prosperity of the people, as is apparent by substantial tenements in large villages, and the whole of the land covered with cultivation, chiefly wheat and poppy. One village, however, near the Banswara border had recently been depopulated owing to the excesses of the Bheels in the Banswara territory.

55. The accounts for the year Sumbut 1928 exhibit a total of Rupees 4,01,105-7-6; but this includes a debt contracted during the year of Rupees 45,399-10. The expenditure amounts to Rupees 4,01,105-7-6, and includes the following items:—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Public Works	8,741	14	6
In liquidation of debt	15,000	0	0
Interest and discount	15,771	4	3
Outstanding balances	17,452	2	3
Amount remitted	5,052	8	0

56. The young Chief, Maharawal Oodey Sing, is very fond of sport; he has good elephants, is very keen in the pursuit of tigers, and takes a pride in exhibiting the trophy skins to English visitors. His house is furnished in the English style. An attempt has also been made to discipline the few troops he possesses, and to put them into uniforms.

57. As in Meywar, the Thakoors of this little principality are a source of weakness; the more powerful of them are disposed to evade their feudal obligations in service and attendance on certain occasions, and all claim the privilege of criminal and civil jurisdiction in their estates.

58. The Criminal Returns for the year ending 31st March last show:

12 Offences against life in which the offenders have not been traced.

15 Cases of highway robbery and cattle-lifting.

5 Trespass.

4 Suicide.

6 Abortion.

4 Abduction.

1 Witchcraft.

1 Sale of a girl.

59. The ejected Moghees from the Tonk District of Nimbahera and Meywar have attempted a lodgment in Pertabghur; some have been entertained as village watchmen, but the bulk, according to the statement of the manager, have not been allowed to settle.

BANSWARA.

60. I visited the capital in February last, and marched east to west through the breadth of the country; there were no complaints preferred against the Maharawul's administration. The town of Banswara I found to be clean; the Chief himself conducted me through it, evidently anxious that I should be a witness to the conservancy arrangements.

61. The principal nobles too had been assembled to meet me, but the Rao of Ghurree was the only one who made any representation. He has three grievances, *1st*, the Maharawul will not acknowledge the title of "Rao" recently conferred by the Maharana of Oodeypore. In this matter the Rao made the mistake of not asking his Chief's permission before accepting the dignity. *2nd*.—The Durbar levies new customs duties in his villages, which, the Rao asserts, he is exempted from. The question is under consideration. *3rd*.—The seizure of a portion of the Rao's garden at Banswara for the purpose of making a road. The Maharawul has promised to give another plot of land, and I am in hopes that he will soon redeem the pledge.

62. I enclose the Assistant Political Agent's Report on his charge.

DOONGURPORE.

63. From Banswara I marched to Doongurpore, and stayed there some days. The Maharawul, Oodey Sing, is an intelligent and affable Prince, civilized far beyond the average of Native rulers; he takes a pride in his State and in the administration, and is not above conducting his visitors through the Palace, stables, and gardens, pointing out the improvements he has himself effected, relating the state of poverty and desolation that everything was in when he succeeded to the *guddee*, and how, through the benign influence of the British Government, he had gradually acquired the means to repair the ancestral palace, to get up elephants, horses, and a retinue suited to his rank, and lastly, to accomplish the dearest wish of his heart in the betrothal of his daughter to the Maharawul of Jeysulmere.

64. The accounts submitted by the manager for the Sumbut year 1928 exhibit—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Receipts	1,39,726	1	5
Expenditure	1,52,342	15	5
Excess of expenditure	12,616	14	2
The deficit for the year 1927 was	42,841	0	0

65. The harvests are reported as being below average; however, the prices of grain on 5th instant were—

Ghee	1½	seers	} per Government weight and coin.
Wheat	22	"	
Barley	31	"	
Rice	16	"	
Indian-corn	40	"	
Grain	26	"	

66. No complaints were made against the administration of the Maharawul.

HILLY TRACTS OF MEYWAR.

67. The state of the Bheel tribes in these districts is not satisfactory; they are reported to have committed many excesses, and the Meywar Durbar have applied for permission to punish the refractory Pals; but as yet nothing has been done, and before advising the Durbar I wait an expression of the views of the Political Superintendent on the subject.

68. I have no belief myself in the efficacy of the coercive measures of the Durbar against these wild clans; the leaders are never reached, and too frequently the innocent fall victims.

69. The effect of these spasmodic efforts is thus aptly described by the Political Superintendent in his Report for 1871-72—"In the Report on the Hilly Tracts for 1869-70 it states that in April 1869 several Bheels, Pals, Nitara, Sirora, Kurbur, and Bhurai were attacked; from that year's Report the punishment seems to have had a good effect. In last year's Report I stated that the effect of the former punishment had died out, and that the Bheels were again disturbing the peace of the country."

70. The Maharana, who seems most anxious both to improve the condition of these tribes and his own administration in this country, is ready to adopt any measure that may be proposed; but His Highness urges that according to the existing *regime* nothing satisfactory can be looked for, and that either the Political Superintendent should be entrusted with the entire control of the clans and be responsible for their acts and depredations, or that his officers should be left to carry out the Durbar policy without interference on part of the Political Superintendent.

71. In my opinion the measure calculated to produce the greatest amount of good would be to increase the powers of the Political Superintendent, and make him the sole medium of intercourse between the Durbar and its Bheel subjects.

As Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, which was raised chiefly in view to civilizing these tribes, the Political Superintendent has extraordinary powers; he has the confidence of the clans; the Chiefs would come in at his beck, which they will not do for the Durbar officers; and further, he could by a judicious distribution of outposts from the regiment maintain order among these Pals, and at the same time be the means of extending the civilizing influence of the regiment.

72. The Bhoomia Chiefs in these Traets are entirely under the Political Superintendent and the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, and the Durbar exercises no interference whatever in their affairs. These Chiefs, with some exceptions, are reported to manage their estates fairly, and their Bheel subjects have almost entirely relinquished their predatory habits, and are more peaceably disposed than their neighbours, the Bheels of Khalsa Pals.

73. The Bhoomia Chiefs of Panurwa and Joora are reported to be deeply involved in debt to the Meywar Durbar; and the Joora Chief is represented as being apathetic and indolent, and his subjects as being entirely out of his control, constantly committing depredations beyond the border.

74. There seems to be a curious anomaly with respect to the position of these petty Chiefs with regard to their sovereign, the Ruler of Meywar, who is not allowed to interfere in their affairs, but at the same time is held responsible, and has to pay compensation for depredations committed by their subjects.

75. The Durbar have requested an adjustment of the sums paid from time to time on behalf of these feudatories, and state their claim as follows:—

				<i>Rupees.</i>
* Panurwa	18,189
Joora Mairpore	15,107
Ogna	4,322

remarking that it is a matter for consideration as to how long the Durbar is to pay compensation for robberies committed in foreign territories by the subjects of these Bhoomia Chiefs. They, the Chiefs, are gainers, because they have not to pay the amount of compensation awarded against them for their own misdeeds; this is the cause of their committing depredations with impunity in neighbouring States; if they, the Bhoomias, were compelled to pay the amount of these awards on penalty of confiscation of their estates, they would doubtless be careful to repress their unruly subjects.

76. I enclose the Report of the 2nd Assistant Political Agent; that of the Political Superintendent has not yet reached me.

Tonk, District of Nimbahera.

77. In December last the Vakeel reported that under the orders of the Nawab the whole of the Mogheecas living in the district had been disarmed, deprived of their camels and horses, and ejected; but the Returns only exhibit 122 in confinement, 93 ejected or absconded.

Colonel Nixon estimated the Mogheecas in the Nimbahera District at 700.

				<i>Rs.</i>
* Panurwa	3,715
Joora	3,896
Ogna	2,031

78. One attempt on the Government mail was reported in November last as having occurred near Krylee on the Oodeypore and Neemuch line; the mail was saved, but the runner plundered of clothes and cash to the value of Rupees 7; at the time of the alleged attack the runner had no escort.

79. In February last a woman attempted to commit suttee; she was prevented by the Mahomedan guards from actually immolating herself, but it is reported that after invoking the deity she fell down and died.

80. The link line of road to connect Nimbahera with Mungulwas has been marked out during the year under report.

81. Seindia's Neemuch Districts have been fairly managed by the Soobah, Baboo Umur Lall; the land revenue amounts to some Rupees 2,68,700, and the sayer to Rupees 1,07,300.

82. There are about 100 Moghecas employed as village watchmen.

83. Appendix C. exhibits the number of criminal cases reported to this Office during the year.

84. Appendix D. contains the detail of these cases.

85. The working of the Meywar Court of Vakeels is exhibited in Appendix E.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypore from 1st April 1872, to 31st March 1873.

Number.	Nature of cases or complaints.	Number of cases in hand with amount of claim.		Number of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim.		Total Number of cases with amount of claim.		Number of cases settled with amount of claim.		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim.		REMARKS.
		Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	
1	Debt ...	883	Rs. a. p. 3,82,476 15 9	350	Rs. a. p. 1,61,058 7 9	1,233	Rs. a. p. 5,43,535 7 6	856	Rs. a. p. 1,85,209 0 3	377	Rs. a. p. 3,58,326 7 3	Explanation of cases disposed of. Amount of decrees is Rupees 98,023-13, out of which Rupees 56,186-14-9 is paid up, and Rupees 42,436-14-3 remain unpaid. Amount of cases dismissed, Rupees 48,408-8-9. Amount of cases thrown out Rupees 38,176-10-6.
2	Marriage disputes ...	41	...	24	...	65	...	50	...	15	...	
3	Adoption cases ...	20	...	5	...	25	...	20	...	5	...	
4	Caste disputes ...	3	...	9	...	12	...	12	
5	Miscellaneous cases ...	637	...	212	...	839	...	517	...	332	...	
	Total ...	1,684	3,82,476 15 9	600	1,61,058 7 9	2,184	5,43,535 7 6	1,455	1,85,209 0 3	729	3,58,326 7 3	

(Sd.) A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

7 1872 to 31st March 1873.

CASES REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.

r investiga- ch offenders arrested.	Cases under investiga- tion owing to the ab- sence of plaintiffs.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
331 2 0	58	43,374 8 0	66	97,705 10 0	
2,332 5 0	94	19,601 7 0	107	21,933 12 0	
8,353 3 0	44	55,086 11 0	63	63,439 14 0	
.....	31	31	* 78 men and 27 women.
.....	8	8	† 20 men and 3 women.
.....	2	
.....	13	13	
.....	5	
.....	8	17	
.....	21	‡ Children made over to their guardians.
.....	4	
.....	6	
.....	11	
.....	2	3 re-captured and 2 at large; the sepoys on guard punished.
.....	2	
.....	1	
.....	44	§ 16 men and 28 women drowned in wells; 9 men and 61 women poi- soned themselves by eating opium.
.....	278	
.....	681	

(Sd.)

A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix C.

RETURN of Criminal Cases during the year 1872-73.

NAME OF STATES.	Dacoity.	Killing and wounding.	Highway robbery.	Robbery with wounding.	Poisoning.	Ill treatment.	Abduction.	Theft.	Cattle-lifting.	Receiving stolen goods.	Miscellaneous.	REMARKS.
Meywar.	19	10	7	2	...	3	4	8	11	...	78	
Gwalior	2	1	8	8	2	3	6	2	11	
Tonk ...	12	4	2	...	1	4	1	17	
Doongurpore	...	1	1	1	...	1	
Pertabgurh	4	3	1	2	...	5	
Banswara	3	1	1	1	...	4	
Other States not within the jurisdiction of Meywar Agency ...	5	1	1	2	1	4	2	...	22	
Total	45	21	16	10	...	7	7	19	27	3	138	

(Sd.) A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

Appendix D.

DETAIL of Criminal Cases during the year 1872-73.

NAME OF STATES.	Dacoity.			Robbery.		Murder.		Mutilation.	Kidnapping.	Selling females.	Witchcraft.	Witch-swinging.	Miscellaneous.	Suttee.	Attempt at Suttee.	REMARKS.
	No. of cases.	Value of property.	Persons implicated.	No. of cases.	Property recovered.	No. of cases.	Persons destroyed.									
Meywar	19	Rs. 11,782 4 0	104	19	Rs. 1,585 11 0	10	5	4	5	..	78
Gwalior	2	1,000 0 0	8	9	1,763 7 0	1	1	11
Tonk	12	12,961 14 0	169	5	1,101 8 0	4	3	17	..	1	..
Doongurpore	2	1,763 7 0	1	2	1
Pertabghur	4	3	125 0 0	3	3	5
Banswara	3	11,819 0 0	203	2	909 0 0	2	2	4
Other States not within the jurisdiction of Meywar Agency	5	46,928 0 0	46	6	225 0 0	22
Total	45	84,491 2 0	530	46	7,473 1 0	21	16	4	5	..	138	..	1	..

(Sd.) A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offy. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

Appendix E.

RETURN showing the number of international cases filed and disposed of by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year 1872-73.

NAME OF STATES.	Cases undecided on 1st April 1872.	Cases filed up to 31st March 1873.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Balance undecided.	CASES APPEALED AGAINST.				Value of decrees.	REMARKS.
						Decision con- firmed.	Reversed.	Pending deci- sion.	Total.		
Meywar	25	65	90	77	13	...	3	3	6	Rs. a. p. 2,677 3 0	.
Gwalior	7	10	17	13	4	2	...	3	5	8,761 3 0	
Tonk	12	35	47	29	18		
Pertabghur	2	3	5	5		
Banswara	3	7	10	6	4	...	1	...	1	100 0 0	
Doongurpore	3	3	6	6	...	1	1	66 12 0	
Other States not within the jurisdiction of the Mey- war Agency	5	12	17	10	7	1	1		
Total	57	135	192	146	46	3	4	7	14	11,605 2 0	

(Sd.) A. R. E. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Poll. Agent, Meywar.

No. 73, dated Banswara, 29th April 1873.

From—Assistant Political Agent, Banswara,

To—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on the affairs of Banswara for the year ending 31st March 1873.

Receipts and Disbursements.

2. The Durbar has not furnished the accounts of receipts and disbursements and other information necessary, though repeatedly called for, and as the date for despatching the Report is overdue, I have no alternative but to submit it without the accounts and other statements, with such matters as have come under my observation during the year.

Rain and Harvest.

3. Owing to the late arrival of the Rain Gauge from Bombay no register was kept of the rainfall until the 12th of August, and from that date to the 14th of September the fall registered was 16·87½, of which 13·9 fell in 13 days of August, and 3·68½ in six days of September 1872.

4. The monsoons of 1872 was somewhat later than usual; it set in in the second week of July, and from that time to the 11th of August the fall may be estimated at six inches; so the total fall may be calculated to be about 22 inches during the season.

5. The spring and rain crops for the year 1872 were below the average; the rubbee crops just harvested were much damaged by the heavy frost that fell in January last, which blighted the gram and wheat crops in most part of the district.

For Government Rupees and seer of 80 tolahe:—			
Gram	Seers	23½
Wheat	"	16
Rice, 1st sort	"	7½
Rice, common	"	15
Indian-corn	"	25

6. The prices of the grain sold in the Banswara market at the wheat harvest of 1873 are noted on the margin.

7. Nothing has as yet been decided for utilizing the yearly balance of the enhanced tribute, which Government has been pleased to order may be spent, after defraying the expenses of the Agency, on works of public improvement within the Banswara State.

8. On receipt of the orders I addressed the Durbar through the Vakeel, and spoke to the Chief and Minister several times in order to concert measures for carrying out the orders; but the Kamdar is reluctant to do it, and desires that the surplus may be made over to him, and the undertaking of the works left entirely to himself: but I am opposed to this proposition for various reasons, and I gave him to understand that the orders of Government must be carried out in their full integrity.

Finance.

9. In the absence of any Return from the Durbar I am unable to speak with any accuracy on this head, but I believe the income for

* From 19th June 1871 to 5th July 1872.

Sumbut year 1928 * cannot be less than that of the preceding year, which was put down at Rupees 2,21,190, exclusive

of Rupees 41,000 of villages assigned to the Chief for his private purpose and to the Ranees and concubines.

10. No steps that I am aware of have been taken towards the payment of the debt of Rupees 73,130, brought to notice in my Reports Nos. 61 and 57, dated respectively the 4th May 1871 and 11th May 1872, which the Minister had promised to liquidate from the outstanding balances in the districts amounting to Rupees 79,763.

11. The Durbar's reply to the explanation called for by the Agent to the Governor-General, as to why arrangements were not made for liquidating this debt, was evasive, as reported in my letter No. 72 of 23rd instant to your address.

Troops.

12. I have not received a Return of force from the Durbar. There are 40 sowars and about 500 foot soldiers, of whom about 130 are Willaitees and Mukranees, and as the Raj authorities conceal everything from me I cannot speak with certainty whether any number of these foreigners has been got rid of; but I believe that no new men of this class were entertained last year.

Feudatories.

13. As reported last year, the Chief's relations with his feudatories continue on a better footing than before. One of the Maharawul's characteristics is, that if he is once displeased with any of his nobles, he is not easily reconciled: this is much to be regretted.

14. There are some differences between the Maharawul and Rao Rutton Sing of Ghurree: the principal ones are, that the Chief has taken possession of a portion of Rutton Sing's garden at Banswara on the pretence of making a road through it, and that he has levied new custom duty in his villages, from which, the Rao asserts, he is exempted, from time immemorial; he has appealed to your office, and the matters are under investigation.

15. The Rao of Ghurree is one of the most influential and powerful Chiefs of the State, and is much respected by all; he is quite unsophisticated and simple, but desirous to follow good advice, and not like the Rao of Khooshulghur, who is proud and unreasonable.

16. During the year under report two of the second class Chiefs, *viz.*, the Thakoors of Gulkcea and Amja, have died; both were succeeded by their nephews, the latter had adopted his brother's son during his lifetime.

17. The Maharawul had lately imprisoned the father of the Thakoor of Koowaneea on the accusation of his not inviting the Thakoor of Orewara to the anniversary dinner of his brother, the late Thakoor of Koowaneea, owing, it is said, to the Orewara Thakoor having been excommunicated by the other Thakoors of the State for his intrigue with the Durbar, which led the Maharawul to put him in possession of the Orewara fief, ejecting the rightful heir of the deceased Thakoor, Onkar Sing, against the will of his widows and relatives. All the Thakoors were very sore for imprisoning the Koowaneea Thakoor, and Rao Rutton Sing of Ghurree had written to me

privately on the subject when I spoke to the Minister advising him to release the Thakoor, observing that the Raj authorities should not interfere in their caste dispute, and I am glad to state that he has been released some 15 days ago.

18. There is some dispute also between the Durbar authorities and the influential Bheel Chief, Dulla, Rawul of Sodulpore, on account of arrears of tribute; the Durbar claims Rupees 2,000 per annum as tribute, while the Rawul says that his tribute was originally fixed at Rupees 900, but that the Raj authorities by yearly exactions for the several past years have made up the increased demand of Rupees 2,000, which he cannot afford to pay now, alleging that in former days of disorder and anarchy, when his Bheels used to plunder the country, he had the means of satisfying the Durbar's demands, but now in time of tranquillity the Bheels have followed peaceful pursuits; he has therefore no means to pay the extra demand.

19. The Durbar has sent an imposing party ("Dhos") to Dulla's villages to demand the arrears, and being afflicted he has left his home and gone into the Pertabghur territory.

20. He has, however, committed no excess in Bauswara as yet, but as the Rawul is a very influential and powerful man, can command six or eight thousand Bheels; and apprehending a breach of peace in the event of the matter remaining long unsettled, I have advised the Kamdar to persuade Dulla to return to his estate and to make arrangements for the amicable settlement of the difference, and I hope to bring about the matter smoothly between the parties.

21. The Rao of Khooshulghur, after much contention, has gone through the form of tendering his tribute to the Bauswara Durbar in January last, as reported in my letter No. 19 of 8th February 1873.

22. Kotharee Kesree Sing, the former Minister, who had been under the displeasure of the Chief, and who was prohibited by the Maharawul from visiting anybody in the town, was disgraced and expelled the country in May last on a very frivolous charge of his having visited his relatives and friends on the occasion of the Hoolie festival.

Courts of Justice.

23. The administration of justice, I am sorry to say, is on the retrogressive step for the last two years to the marked improvement which had been made in 1870-71. Criminals are again let off on payment of fines and no redress given to the sufferers.

Dispensary.

24. The work of the dispensary is progressing favorably; 3,097 patients were treated and 46 children vaccinated during the year under report at a cost of Rupees 774-15. The Native Doctor in charge of the institution is a very intelligent and respectable man, but for the last twelve months he has been unable to devote his time to the people of the town as before, as he is always required to attend on the personal servants of the Chief and wait on the Maharawul twice a day.

Health.

25. The sickness of guinea-worms was very prevalent in Banswara during the monsoon months, and there was not a house in the town in which one or two persons were not laid up with it. And fever of a very bad type prevailed at Banswara and throughout the district in the months of September, October, November, and December; it had been very virulent in December, when many persons fell victims to its effects.

School.

26. The nominal Hindee School at the capital is not worthy of its name. The Durbar takes no interest in educating its subjects, and parents teach their children at home.

International Border Punchayet.

27. The International Court for the settlement of the Border cases between Banswara and the States under the Rewa Kanta Agency was assembled on the Rewa Kanta Frontier in December 1872 and January last, under the superintendence of Mr. Raojee Vithul, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, in charge of Loonawara, and myself; and 413 cases, which had been pending since the last meeting in 1867, were settled to the satisfaction of all parties. A separate Report is under preparation, which will be submitted shortly.

No. 115, dated Kherwarra, 2nd June 1873.

From—Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,

To—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report on the Hilly Tracts of Meywar ending 30th April 1873; appended to the same is a Report on the State of Doongurpore for the year 1872-73.

2. In last year's Report on the Hilly Tracts I brought to notice that the Durbar officials in charge of the Hilly Tracts were most anxious to coerce and punish some of the Bheel pals or communities. All the above was detailed in the 2nd paragraph of my Report. I am still of exactly the same opinion as I was then, and think that if the Bheels are treated as human beings, their complaints also listened to, that they are just as amenable to the laws, if properly administered, as any of the other inhabitants of this wild tract of country. The Durbar officials in charge of the Hill Tracts are still importunate to have some of the pals punished, and have been urging this request during the last 12 months, and now it is under consideration, I hear, at Oodeypore, both by the Political Agent and the Durbar. Any complaints that are forwarded to the Durbar authorities for settlement are simply replied to by an answer to the effect, the Bheel population is beyond the control of the Kamdars, Thannadars, and other persons in authority in the khalsa portion of the

Hilly Tracts. If the officials only exerted themselves to settle cases by going to the spot, and if difficult of settlement, then jointly with myself attempt the same, I have no hesitation in saying that cases would be amicably settled; but instead of such joint co-operation they would much rather I had nothing to do with any settlements whatsoever.

Our Government in 1828 sent a force into these Hills, and brought the Bheels under subjection; still it was found 10 years afterwards that some permanent Government force was necessary to maintain order amongst these rude tribes. The scheme fell to the ground in 1838, but in the year 1840 the Bheel Corps was raised; it was of two-fold use, *1st*, keeping order amongst the Bheels themselves, who had a mortal dread of the powers of the corps at Kherwarra; *2nd*, the corps through its officers had to protect the Bheels from the grasping extortions of the native Kamdars, for out of dread of the corps the Bheels could not retaliate as of old.

One thing is very apparent at the present time, and that is, there is no cordial co-operation from the Durbar Hill authorities with the Political Superintendent. The officials want to alter the routine of work. There are now in the Hilly Tracts two officials, one criminal Hakim, named Luehmun Sing, and one revenue Hakim, named Rugoonath Rao. There is no Muggra Hakim in the Hilly Tracts as there used to be formerly.

As the Durbar officials are so very importunate in wishing the punishment of one of the Bheel pals, I have sanctioned that of the Bheel pal of Dhankawarra, against which village there are many money awards from Doongurpore, Mahee Kanta, and Meywar. I am loth to give my consent to this, as my opinion is that all this misrule is brought about, more or less, by the Durbar Kamdars, Sowars, and Paiduls, who carry out the orders of the Fouzdaree and Dewanee Hakims, preying upon the Bheels when they are sent to their villages. I am borne out in this opinion by looking at the Bhoomia Chiefs' Estates of Jawas, Para, Madree, Chanee, Thana, in the Kherwarra District, as well as Joorah, Panurwa, and Oghna in the Kotrah District. If any of the Bhoomia Chiefs are in difficulty they come directly to me for advice, but on no occasion has any request been made to me for the punishment of any Bhoomia Bheel pal, and there are large ones in their districts. The Bhoomia Chiefs find it much more to their interests to try and conciliate their Bheel subjects, and obtain their ends without drawing the Bheels to retaliation on account of their crops being destroyed, their houses plundered, and their villages sacked, involving good, bad, and indifferent in the same punishment which must always leave a rankle afterwards.

Punchayets.

3. Having to take over the charge of the Meywar Political Agent's Office on the 10th October 1872 I was unable to attend myself at the Samlajee Punch for the settlement of International cases, but I deputed Lieutenant Nixon,* the Adjutant of the Corps, for this work as the 2nd Assistant at Kotrah had his own two

* I was much pleased with the way he performed this duty.

punchayets to attend to. It took place in November, and Meywar had to pay Mahee Kanta Rupees 1,281-10-5.

The Doongurpore and Mahee Kanta claims were also listened to at the same time. Doongurpore was debtor to Mahee Kanta Rupees 42-8, which speaks well for that State.

No punchayet took place between the Rewa Kanta States and Doongurpore. I applied to Major Barton about the time and place of assembling, but I received no answer. Most probably it was found inconvenient to assemble the same on account of the grand Durbar that was held at Bombay in the cold weather.

I was anxious for the Aspoie Punchayet to come off between the Hilly Traets of Meywar and Doongurpore. The Rawul of Doongurpore had the marriage of his heir and daughter on his hands, therefore requested that the sitting might be delayed till next year.

BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

PARA.

4. In last year's Report I mentioned that it would be soon time to entrust the management of the estate to the young Chief, Luehmun Sing, himself, but that I thought that another year's superintendence would tend to make the change more permanent. About this time, May 1862, the manager, Byjnath, was guilty of a *faux pas*. The manager expressed a wish to resign the management for certain reasons connected with his fault. As I had already stated in my yearly Report about giving over charge to the Chief, I thought this a good opportunity for doing so, and carried out the same on the 30th November last, seven months after my Report was written.

I am happy to state that Thakoor Jorawur Sing, the cousin of the late Para Rao Nahar Sing, has been settled down. He has not received all his three villages, but he is satisfied with what has been given him. He was at enmity with the last Chief, his cousin.

He has been a wanderer for the last 15 years. His re-settlement was caused by family reasons. The young Para Chief, Luehmun Sing, is to marry the daughter of the Madree Chief, and Thakoor Jorawur Sing's daughter is to marry the heir of the Madree Chief, so the case was amicably settled amongst themselves.

JAWAS.

5. On the whole, this estate seems to me to be improving, but gradually. One thing is certain, it is not retrograding. The management of the estate still remains with the Chief and his Kamdar, Bhoota, assisted by the Baree Thakoor; I should like to see both changed. I have had to interfere in the disputed settlement of the Mukranees' pay mentioned in last year's Report, the case has given me a great deal of trouble.

The balance owing is Rupees 9,000. The Chief seems to be improving, and I dare say if he could obtain a good manager, it would materially help in clearing off the incumbrances on the estate.

The worst feature attaching to the estate is that it does not pay a fixed sum to the Durbar like all the others, which causes the managers to be careless about making improvements for fear of having their tribute raised, which is now Rupees 2,500, much more than any of the others.

The dispute between the Bheels of Madree and Kankon Sagwarra, Jawas, has not as yet been settled. The Jawas authorities are the parties who place impediments in the way, putting the Bheels up to getting their cases settled according to their own laws, which cannot be now done, for a final settlement of disputes took place in the rains of 1870. All disputes since then I am happy to listen to. They all came into Kherwarra. A few cases were settled, but the Kankon Sagwara Bheels, finding they could not succeed in obtaining their ends, left the place. I have not lost sight of this case, which I hope still to bring to a conclusion in the rains. The dispute at the beginning was not so much between the Bheels as the two Chiefs themselves. To prove this not a rupee from Jawas itself due on the Punch of the rains of 1870 has been paid the Madree Chief. The Bawulwarra Thakoor receives Rupees 100 a month to help in keeping the country quiet in the Jawas Chiefship. Most of the money due on Punch of 1870, Rupees 2,700, has been paid from his allowance, amount paid some Rupees 2,100.

I did not resort to this measure until the Kamdars of Jawas had thoroughly falsified themselves in promises of payment, always broken.

There is a great change for the better in the Chief, and I hope it will continue.

CHANEE.

6. I never have any trouble with this Chieftainship; it is well managed as reported last year.

THANNA.

7. The estate seems to be improving slowly, which is something to say for this wild country. I have no trouble about it.

MADREE.

8. As I said last year, this is the best managed of the Bhoomia estates, and I have no uneasiness about it. Its disagreements with Jawas have been noticed in remarks on that Chiefship.

9. The Fort of Wulleecha, on the border between Guzerat and Meywar, should be repaired, as it has done service in coercing the Bheels since it was erected.

Harvests.

10. From the several reports from the districts it appears that from the scarcity of rain last year wheat did not come to maturity in

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined using a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-160U) at 663 nm and 646 nm, respectively. The concentrations were calculated using the following equations: $Chl\ a = 12.7 \times OD_{663}$ and $Chl\ b = 22.9 \times OD_{646}$.

1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*
 2. *What are the research objectives?*
 3. *What is the research methodology?*
 4. *What are the findings of the study?*
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*
 6. *What are the limitations of the study?*
 7. *What are the implications of the study?*
 8. *What are the future research directions?*
 9. *What are the contributions of the study?*
 10. *What are the key words of the study?*

— — — — —

[illegible][illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer.

2. Specimen of *Trachypogon* deposited to Academy of Sciences follows:

	Direction of prevailing wind.	From the west, except in November and December, when the prevailing wind is from the east.	June	September	October	November	December
1872	77.5°	100.5°	85°	115°	145°	95° or 100°	115° or 120°
1872							

DOONGURPORE.

Improvement in the city and country.

1. The authorities of this State, as usual, in their Report mention that several improvements are going on, such as repairs to the four city gates and to the palace, and the making of a large well, which employ the poor people of the city as well as refugees from Marwar. In all Rupees 12,000 or 13,000 have been spent in the city, and in repairs of tanks and buildings in the district Rupees 10,000 to 12,000 have been expended. During the year Rupees 10,000 have been expended in charity.

Durbar Troops.

2. Natural-born subjects of

Doongurpore of all castes	270
Willaites and Mukranecs	133
Bheels and others	49
				—
			Total	452
				—

Revenue.

3. The receipts for Sumbut 1928 are Rupees 1,39,726-1-3; expenditure Rupees 1,52,342-15-5; loss on revenue Rupees 12,616-14-2. This is covered by miscellaneous revenue of sorts. Last year the deficiency was Rupees 42,841-2-5; this year this sum has been reduced by careful expenditure by Rupees 30,224-4-3.

Marriage of the Doongurpore Family.

4. Neither the son nor the daughter have been married yet. The Jeysulmere Raja has been coming for the last two or three months to fetch his bride, and I was under the impression that it would not have taken place this year, but I was informed that three days back the Doongurpore Vakeel proceeded to Jeysulmere to escort the Raja to Doongurpore.

Supplies in large quantities have been laid in, and will all go bad by the end of the rains if the marriage does not take place.

It is a curious fact that although great expense has been incurred in the collection of these provisions, say Rupees 30 or 40,000, still the expenditure in the revenue, as balance expended in excess of revenue, has been reduced by Rupees 30,224-4-3.

If it had been an excess of expenditure on last year's balance, it could be credited as the truth. The son's marriage with Rutlam Raja's daughter was put off last September by the Doongurpore family, and no certain time has been fixed. It was to have taken place last September.

Administration of justice.

5. I entered into this subject rather fully last year. I also this year intended making a further detailed report, but I see by letter No. 711 P., dated 10th April 1873, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, that a separate report on this momentous subject is required by Government, and it will be forwarded in due course.

Trade.

6. As usual, the Bunneshur Fair was held in March of this year. The Durbar account of the value of goods brought and sold is attached. I was unable myself to be present as I was last year, but I believe everything passed off very well.

STATEMENT showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Bunneshur Fair in Doongurpore in the Sumbut year 1828, A.D. 1872.

SUMBUT YEAR 1929.

NO. OF SHOPS, 310.

VALUE OF CLOTH AND COTTON GOODS.

				<i>Rupees.</i>
From Bombay and Guzerat	47,650
„ Palee and Rutlam	8,650
„ Doongurpore	385
„ Jowra and Jeypore, &c.	400
„ Pertabghur	28,860
		Total	...	<u>85,945</u>

VALUE OF DRUGS.

From Guzerat and Malwa	21,995
Value of Miscellaneous articles (Munniara)	8,295
„ Utensils of copper and brass	9,960
„ Uttur (perfumes)	1,200
„ Glass and Crystal-ware from Bombay	1,200
„ Cotton	900
„ Sweetmeats	900
„ Iron work	3,000
„ Provisions	11,880
Silk and Broadcloth furniture for horses	1,150
Value of Jewellery	1,800
„ Glass-ware from Jeypore
		Total value of goods	...	<u>1,48,225</u>

REMARKS.

Abstract.

			<i>Rupees.</i>
Goods sold	1,17,469
Goods remaining in hand	30,756
		Total	<u>1,48,225</u>

(Sd.) F. L. MACKESON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Poll. Supt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

RETURN of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1928, i.e., from 1st July 1871 to 30th June 1872, showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.		No. of Criminal cases.	No. of Civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
July 1871	...	21	26	41	6	47
August	...	9	14	22	1	23
September	...	21	13	18	16	34
October	...	26	15	25	16	41
November	...	20	14	27	7	34
December	...	9	9	15	3	18
January 1872	...	26	7	19	14	33
February	...	13	6	14	5	19
March	...	15	12	24	3	27
April	...	21	12	26	7	33
May	...	23	10	21	12	33
June	...	25	19	27	17	44
Total		229	157	279	107	386

(Sd.) F. L. MACKESON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Administration Report of the Kotrah District, Meywar Political Agency, for the year 1872-73, by the Offg. 2nd Asst. Poltl. Agent, Meywar, dated Kotrah, 29th April 1873.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Kotrah District for the year 1872-73.

KOTRAH.

2. The following form gives the results of the Meteorological observations that were recorded during the year :—

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1872	75.96	May. 104.3	January. 46.67	22.55	66.99	31.88	35

3. During the year 431 cases were admitted into hospital, two of which were fatal. This shows a considerable increase as compared with the Return of last year, but with the exception of the two casualties none of the cases admitted were of a serious nature. The station has been free from cholera, as also has been the district. A few cases of small-pox occurred among the children of the station, but the detachment of the Meywar Bheel Corps stationed here did not suffer from it. Fever and ague, but not of a very severe type, were very prevalent in the last four months of 1872. One man of the detachment died at his home when on leave, but the cause of his death is not known.

PANURWA.

4. The feud between the Rana of Panurwa and the Thakoor of Adeewas still remains unsettled. I hope, however, in my next Report to be able to record that a reconciliation has been effected.

5. The revenue realized from the estate is estimated at the same amount as entered in the Return marked A., which was attached to last year's Report; but I cannot place any reliance in the accuracy of the estimate, and believe the amount to be greatly understated. My reason for thinking so is that the estate is heavily in debt to the Meywar Durbar, which is pressing for a settlement, and that in view to escaping the payment of too heavy instalments being exacted, the revenue is not represented at anything like its full value.

Khureef Crops.

6. The khureef crop produced a good harvest of mukkee and an average crop of other grain, such as kooree, kodra, buttec, &c.

Rubbee Crops.

7. The rubbee crop produced a good harvest of wheat. The gram crop, however, was not so successful in consequence of the hard frosts which occurred in the cold season. The rainy season gave a good average fall of rain.

8. The district suffered from no epidemic disease.

JOORA.

9. Although nominally the wealthiest of the Bhoomia Chiefs in the Kotrah District, Zorawur Sing, the Rao of Joora, is so heavily involved in debt that there is not the smallest hope of his estate being cleared of its liabilities for many years to come. The only chances of its becoming solvent are a long minority, or sequestration and management under a duly qualified person appointed by the Durbar.

10. His ryots are entirely beyond his control, and, as unfortunately his State is situated on the Meywar frontier bordering on the Mahee Kanta, Serohi, and Godwar States, they are constantly committing

depredations beyond the border, for which the estate becomes responsible to the Durbar, which in the first instance has to pay compensation to the injured parties. The Chief not having sufficient powers or means of coercion at his disposal to compel the offenders to refund, each year sees the estate still more heavily embarrassed, and unless some very vigorous measures are speedily taken the result before long will be hopeless insolvency.

11. In addition to the large sums due from the Rao of Joora to the Durbar, he is heavily in debt to others, in fact, his affairs are hopelessly involved.

12. The measures taken against the Meena outlaws of Serohi last year, and another expedition undertaken in the year now under report, seem to have had the desired effect. For some months past no report has reached me of Meenas being refuged in Joora territory. One solitary outlaw who had taken refuge in the village of Kapa was seized by the Rao of Joora and forwarded to Kotrah, from which he was sent under a guard to be handed over to the Serohi authorities at Rohera, but unfortunately made his escape on the road. Another was seized in a village near the cantonment and handed over to the Tehseeldar of Rohera, who happened to be at Kotrah at the time on international punchayet business.

13. Although the expedition mentioned at the commencement of the last paragraph failed in apprehending the band of outlaws against whom it was sent, still it was so far successful that the band left the Joora Mhairpore territory.

14. I regret to have to report that in spite of the solemn assurances given me by the Rao of Joora that he would place the border villages under the supervision of Thakoor Bheem Sing, the promise still remains unperformed.

15. The revenue is stated to be the same amount as was entered in the Return marked B. attached to last year's Report. I believe that probably the Rao does not succeed in obtaining revenue greatly in excess of the amount estimated, but that is principally owing, in my opinion, to defective administrative arrangements. If more vigilance and intelligence were exercised in the maintenance of good order, I am confident that his receipts would be greatly augmented.

Khureef Crops.

16. The khureef crop produced only three quarters of the average yield of mukkee in consequence of the injury done to the crops by the excessive fall of rain at the end of the rainy season. Oorud, kooree, kodra, teel, &c., produced an average harvest.

Rubbee Crops.

17. The harvests realized from wheat, gram, and barley were indifferent owing to the damage done by the frosts.

18. A few cases of small-pox occurred among the cattle, but the district was free from any great amount of sickness among the inhabitants, although in November fever was rather prevalent.

OGHNA.

19. Of Oghna there is little to remark beyond that the ryots seem to be much more settled and orderly in their habits than their neighbours of Joorā and Panurwa, and consequently give little trouble. The Rao seems to take great interest in the well-being of the State, and its affairs are administered with intelligence and ability.

20. This estate is also in debt to the Durbar, but the claims against it are comparatively very small.

General Remarks.

21. During the year there have come before the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, 33 cases brought against Meywar by Mahee Kanta subjects, 25 cases by Meywar subjects against subjects of Mahee Kanta, 19 cases by Serohi subjects against subjects of Meywar, 25 cases by Meywar subjects against subjects of Serohi, and 101 cases in which Meywar subjects only were concerned, making in all 203 cases which may be thus classified:—

	Mahee Kanta vs. Meywar.	Meywar vs. Mahee Kanta.	Serohi vs. Meywar.	Meywar vs. Serohi.	Meywar cases.
Cattle-lifting	... 23	13	7	9	12
Robbery	... 2	0	0	4	1
Highway robbery	... 0	1	1	0	8
Gang robbery	... 3	1	5	2	2
Robbery and wounding	1	2	1	0	2
Murder	... 1	0	2	3	4
Arson	... 1	1	0	0	0
Witch-swinging	... 0	0	0	0	2
Abduction	... 1	2	2	0	8
Miscellaneous	... 1	5	1	7	62

22. Of these the following number of cases were settled, in which Meywar subjects only were concerned:—

Cattle-lifting	9
Robbery	1
Highway robbery	7
Gang robbery	2
Robbery and wounding	2
Murder	4
Witch-swinging	2
Abduction	7
Miscellaneous	48

23. The following claims of Mahee Kanta *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Mahee Kanta were settled by the International Punchayet which assembled at Posseenah under the joint superintendence of the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, and the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar :—

				<i>Mahee Kanta</i> vs. <i>Meywar.</i>	<i>Meywar</i> vs. <i>Mahee Kanta.</i>
Cattle-lifting	8	3
Robbery	0	0
Highway robbery...	0	1
Gang robbery	2	1
Robbery and wounding	1	2
Murder	1	0
Abduction	1	0
Arson	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	2

24. The following claims of Serohi *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Serohi were settled by the International Punchayet which assembled at Kotrah under the joint superintendence of the Assistant Political Superintendent of Serohi and the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar :—

				<i>Serohi</i> vs. <i>Meywar.</i>	<i>Meywar</i> vs. <i>Serohi.</i>
Cattle-lifting	1	3
Robbery	0	1
Highway robbery	0	1
Gang robbery	3	1
Robbery and wounding	1	0
Murder	3	1
Abduction	1	0
Miscellaneous	1	1

JEYPORE AGENCY REPORT.

No. 109-84G., dated Jeypore, 20th May 1873.

From—Political Agent, Jeypore,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward my Annual Report on the affairs of the Jeypore State for the year 1872-73.

Maharaja's Council.

2. Having in my previous Reports entered fully into the condition of the country and the administration as conducted by the Maharaja's Council, and as no changes of any importance have taken place during the year under review, there is nothing to report on this head.

Income and Expenditure.

3. If the Returns which have been furnished to me by the Durbar are reliable, there has been considerable improvement in the financial results of the past year, compared with those of its predecessors. The gross income under all heads is said to be Rupees 43,11,393 against Rupees 42,31,659 for the preceding year, and the expenditure at Rupees 42,17,751 against Rupees 41,97,551 for 1871-72, leaving a surplus of Rupees 93,642. I have, of course, no opportunity of checking the accuracy of the Durbar's accounts, but I am of opinion that the income is much understated, and general report places it at as much as 60 lakhs of rupees.

4. Amongst the more important items of disbursement are the following, namely:—

					<i>Rs.</i>
Education	75,000
Public works of all kinds	4,17,982
Charities	4,00,000

The amount expended on irrigation is specially shown and reported on under the head of "Public Works."

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

5. For several years past an establishment has been maintained by the Durbar for the purpose of revising the statement of the khalsa lands, and some progress is said to have been made; but the introduction of the new rates is necessarily shown, and can only be brought into operation as the present leases expire.

6. The revenue settlement of a country, however, is, even under the most advantageous circumstances, far from an easy undertaking. Great caution and judgment is at all times required, but more particularly in a Native State where the conservative feeling of the people and their

ancestral prejudices against anything new obtain to such an extent. Statistics of former years are seldom forthcoming, and if produced, are generally of the most imperfect and unreliable kind.

7. As far as the Maharaja is concerned, I must admit that there is no lack of will or sparing of expense to carry out this work in his territory as efficiently and systematically as possible. For this special purpose the Durbar has lately secured the services of several Native officers from our own provinces, experienced in revenue matters, who, although fully competent and doubtless honest and earnest in their labors, make no secret of the difficulty and opposition with which their work is on every side surrounded.

8. On a late occasion, when His Highness brought up the subject, I took the opportunity of suggesting to him the great advantage it would be to his country if a regularly organized survey party were entertained for making accurate maps of the villages, and determining on scientific and trustworthy principles the extent and value of the proprietary and other holdings and the amount of land liable to assessment, on a plan similar to that followed in British territory. I also pointed out to him that, as our topographical survey had completed its work in the Jeypore State, the excellent maps and accurate data which could now be obtained from the department paved the way for the comparatively easy introduction of such a system as I had proposed. His Highness at once admitted the desirability of the measure and the fiscal advantages which it held out; but he was afraid that the expense of introducing and carrying it out would be greater than the State could at present conveniently bear.

Trade.

9. Trade has been on the whole satisfactory. The import and export Returns furnished to me by the Durbar exhibit much the same results as last year. The gross imports is represented to be 547,466 maunds and the exports 455,302 maunds against 538,323 and 448,992 maunds, respectively, in 1871-72.

The "through" traffic is given by the Durbar this year for the first time, and is stated to be 69,065 maunds; but none of the Durbar's Returns can be relied upon as showing the actual traffic of the State, as there is no record kept of goods upon which transit duty is not levied.

10. I have endeavoured, but failed, to obtain a statement of the *bonâ fide* customs revenue of the State, together with the cost of collecting it. The amount of the former, however, may be roughly estimated at Rupees 6,00,000.

The cost of collection cannot even be guessed; but there can be no doubt that the general control of this branch of the administration, though yet far from perfect, has much improved of late years; and that the recent reduction of the tariff and the new fiscal measures alluded to in paragraph 36 of the previous year's Report have on the whole worked satisfactorily, and helped to check the acts of oppression, speculation, and fraud which at one time obtained so largely in this department.

Crops.

11. Both the khureef (autumn) and the rubbee (spring) crops have been good, the latter, which has just been harvested, exceptionally so.

The consequence is that the price of food grains has considerably fallen, with a still further tendency to decline, and this notwithstanding the damage which the crops sustained by locusts in September, and again still later by the frost, of unparalleled severity, which prevailed in the month of January.

12. The subjoined Comparative Statement indicates the improvement that has taken place in the price of food grains at the capital within the past 10 months:—

				Price in June 1872.	Price in April 1873.
Wheat per rupee	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ seers.	16 seers.	
Barley „	22 „	25 „	
Rice „	6 „	7 „	
Bajra „	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	
Jowar „	23 „	26 „	
Gram „	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	21 „	

Health.

13. The year under review has not, I regret to say, been a healthy one. Fevers of an obstinate, though not particularly deadly, kind and cholera prevailed to a large extent throughout the territory from July till October followed almost immediately by an outbreak of small-pox of a virulent and fatal type, from which the city (Jeypore) is not yet altogether quite free.

14. There exist as usual the same difficulty in obtaining any kind of mortuary Returns from the Native Government, and it is therefore impossible to state what the death-rate for the year is, or to what extent the cholera and small-pox epidemics proved fatal; but I am informed that this defect is at last to be remedied, and that a system is about to be introduced by which complete and reliable statistical information on these points will in future be available.

15. The general sanitation of the capital has been well cared for, and altogether there has been a marked show of progress and activity on the part of the municipal and sanitary officers of the State.

Medical Institutions.

16. As these institutions will be fully noticed by the General Superintendent, Dispensaries and Vaccination, I need only advert to the transfer of their control, during the year, from the Agency Surgeon to the Maharaja's private Physician, under circumstances already reported to your Office and discussed with the Government of India.

17. I may add that since they have thus been brought under the entire control of the Durbar, the Maharaja has evinced a warmer interest in their well doing, and in consequence their usefulness has been extended.

During the year five new dispensaries have been sanctioned, three for the city and two for the districts, and six additional vaccinators have

been entertained. The services of an experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeon have also been engaged to assist in the supervision of the dispensaries and thereby secure the greatest possible benefit to the people from these important charities.

Army.

18. The troops appear to be well cared for and regularly paid, and I hear nothing that would lead me to suppose that they are other than contented.

Shekawuttee.

19. In the preceding Reports from this Office, but more particularly the two last, the improved moral and physical condition of this hitherto notoriously misgoverned portion of the State was specially noticed; and, in a measure, similar remarks apply to the period under review.

20. But although deeds of violence and highway robbery may have been less frequently reported, and no doubt less prevalent, there is reason to believe that the Police arrangements are not as efficient as they might be, and that greater activity and vigilance is required. This matter has been brought to the Maharaja's notice, and he has promised to adopt measures to correct the evil.

Petty Chiefships of Shekawuttee.

21. The petty Chiefships and communities into which the district of Shekawuttee is sub-divided are so numerous and varied that it would be impossible, without swelling the pages of this Report to an inconvenient length, to make separate mention of them all.

I shall, therefore, confine my remarks as usual to the two more important ones, namely, Khetree and Seekur. A change for the better distinguishes the condition of both. The Chiefs themselves as well as their ryots appear peaceable and contented, and their estates are, I believe, prosperous and well administered—a state of affairs which contrast very favorably with what came under my observation when I paid my first official visit to the locality in 1864.

22. Although, I am sorry to say, I cannot report much educational progress on the part of the Seekur Chief, the young Raja of Khetree has made very material advancement, and the creditable manner in which he acquitted himself when I last examined him was exceedingly gratifying. He is quick and perceptive, fond of his studies, and displays at all times a disposition to improve himself, as well as an eager desire for information on edifying and instructive subjects.

23. Both Chiefs were summoned by the Maharaja to his capital in the month of January last, where it is proposed they shall remain attending the Nobles' Schools until the Mayo College at Ajmere is ready for the reception of students.

24. A cordial understanding, I am happy to say, continues to be maintained between the Maharaja and the Nobles of Shekawuttee generally.

Relations between Jeypore and Khetree.

25. The discord and unhappy discussion which hitherto characterized these relations, but more particularly during the latter years of the late Raja Futteh Sing's rule, have, since the present Chief's succession, entirely discontinued. A more distinct and amicable understanding in respect of their relative position and jurisdiction, so long prevented by the persistent arrogance of the late Raja on the one hand, and the harsh and unwise tone adopted by the Jeypore Durbar on the other, has been at last arrived at; mutual confidence has been established, while the disputes which at one time, as you are aware, were of constant occurrence with regard to the powers and authority which the tenure of the pergunnah of Kot Pootlee conferred on Khetree have now altogether ceased.

26. The debts of the Chiefship of Khetree, although still large, have, I understand, been considerably reduced during the past twelve-month.

27. The consideration shown by the British Government in remitting so large a portion of the "nuzzerana" payable by Khetree on account of the present Chief's succession to Kot Pootlee by adoption has been a great boon to the Chiefship, and an indulgence that is appreciated most highly by one and all concerned.

Ooniara.

28. The disordered and ruinous condition of this petty dependency, as noticed in my Report for the previous year, paragraphs 38 to 46, has not, I regret to say, been at all improved; and the Maharaja, finding the Committee of Management recently appointed, as well as all other tried means, to be a perfect failure, has summoned the Rao Raja to Jeypore, where he is now attending the Nobles' School, His Highness making arrangements meanwhile for placing the control of affairs in the hands of properly qualified and responsible persons appointed by the Jeypore Durbar, it having been found impossible to obtain such from amongst the people of Ooniara.

External Relations.

29. The past year has been conspicuously free from international differences and border disputes generally. There has been no open rupture between the State and its neighbours, while, on the whole, there has, I think, been a readier disposition than at any former time on the part of the authorities to work freely and reciprocally together, and to simplify as much as possible the law of extradition for the mutual surrender of criminals.

30. With the exception of a very small portion, which, though settled, has not yet received your formal approval, the whole of the long disputed border between Jeypore and Ulwur has been successfully disposed of, while a code of rules, including what, it is hoped, will prove a

workable law of extradition, has been drawn up by the Secretary to the Punjab Government and myself for the purpose of regulating the disposal of international criminal questions arising between Jeypore and Puttiala-Narnowl.

The whole matter was submitted to you in detail with my letter No. 77-57G., dated the 5th ultimo, and the orders of Government are now awaited with regard to it.

Mail Robberies.

31. There is again, as in last year's Report, but one case of mail robbery to be noticed, namely, that which took place at Mokhumpoora in the month of January last. There was happily no life lost on the occasion, and the letters were all recovered, the valuables alone being carried off by the robbers.

32. The arrangements that were introduced by the Durbar last year for the better security of the highways and the postal communication are said to be still in operation; but, though doubtless no expense is spared to make them as efficient as possible, they cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The serious attention of the Native Government has been called to the unsatisfactory working of the Police employed for the protection of the postal lines within its territory, and has been urged to adopt prompt and strenuous measures to correct the evil.

Kidnapping children for immoral purposes.

33. The Durbar's exertions for the suppression of this crime within its borders have not been relaxed. I am assured that the practice is rapidly disappearing from the territory, but I have no means of checking the truth of the statement.

No Returns on the subject have been furnished to me by the Durbar.

Heinous offences.

34. One case of "suttee," I regret to state, took place at Dhawree Kheyra, in the Mowah Pergunnah of the territory, in the early part of February last.

I have not yet been furnished with any particulars beyond a report from the Durbar stating that the whole of the principal actors have been imprisoned, and that the matter is under investigation. As soon as I am in possession of details, with which I have requested the Durbar to furnish me, I shall submit a separate Report on the subject for the information of Government.

Reduction of marriage expenditure.

35. The information supplied to me by the Durbar with regard to this matter is not sufficiently complete to enable me to notice the subject in a definite form.

His Highness has informed me that a certain scale of expenditure has been fixed for all classes, excepting the Rajpoots, who, although the persons principally concerned, appear to be averse to binding themselves to any rule, and the Maharaja is evidently unwilling to coerce them. No doubt he perceives that with caution and quiet pressure the change so much needed will be gradually, though perhaps slowly, effected.

I believe that His Highness is earnestly concerned in this important work of reform, and I rely on his superior judgment, good sense, and ability to smooth over the difficulties which have yet to be overcome before success can be secured.

The assembly of the Panchayet for the discussion of the question, alluded to in paragraph 61 of my Report for 1871-72, has of itself done much to further the end in view. It serves as a public declaration of the Maharaja's sentiments in favour of the measure; and the Rajpoots knowing this are not likely, I think, to stand out long against their Chief, while those whose views may already favor retrenchment will, of course, be all the more encouraged to practice it.

International Court of Vakeels.

36. The total number of cases adjudicated by the Court of Vakeels during the year is 137 against 125 in 1871-72, the average duration of each suit being a few days over three months.

There have been in all eight cases of appeal, the Court's decision, as far as it is yet known, being upheld in all but one instance.

Decrees have been awarded to the amount of Rupees 12,119 against Rupees 52,464, the total amount sued for, or a little over 23 per cent.

There has been 24 convictions in which imprisonment has been awarded, the sentences being as follows, namely,—

Under one year	3
Above one and under five	15
Above seven and under fourteen	5
For life	1

Fines to the amount of Rupees 1,800 have been inflicted; and there has been one case of corporal punishment.

The usual Tabulated Statements are appended and marked A. and B.

Treasurer's claims for payment of decrees awarded by Court of Vakeels.

37. These claims have been kept well under, and the outstanding balances, as shown by the subjoined Statement, are much less than they were at the close of the preceding year; and there is not a single item

which properly speaking comes under the ruling of Government, by which a report is to be submitted when any advance may remain longer than a year unadjusted:—

			Principal.			Interest.			Total.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jeyapore	3,538	12 0			3,538	12 0	
Jodhpore	6,021	14 0	378	12 0		6,400	10 0	
Bickaneer	4,801	0 6	297	4 3		5,098	4 9	
Kishenghur	3,419	8 7	375	2 0		3,794	10 7	
Tonk	1,549	12 3	114	3 6		1,663	15 9	
Ulwur		
Bhurtpore		
Kerowlee	1,030	6 0	172	1 9		1,202	7 9	
Grand total			...	20,361	5 4	1,337	7 6		21,698	12 10	

Meteorological Observations.

38. The usual information under this head will be found in the Statement marked C. in the Appendix.

Public Works.

39. The year under report has been one of unusual activity and progress in the Public Works Department.

The total amount expended under all heads is Rupees 3,60,088 against Rupees 2,74,842 in 1871-72, whilst new works, principally irrigation schemes, have been projected and sanctioned, the estimated cost of which will not fall short of 15 lakhs of rupees.

	Rs.
Original works	2,30,098
Forest conservancy	391
Repairs	48,451
Agriculture	68,019
Establishments	13,129

40. The subjects which more particularly call for remark are—

Mayo Hospital.

41. This structure is now 20 feet above ground, and is rapidly approaching completion. There has been a slight departure from the original design with a view of adding stability and architectural beauty to the edifice.

This will somewhat increase the original estimated cost, as well as delay the completion of the work.

Public Garden.

42. This work, though surrounded with difficulties of no ordinary kind, has been pushed well on. No expense has been spared, and indeed, but for the large outlay which has been made, the present results could not have been obtained.

Numerous fruits and ornamental trees and extensive hedgerows have been planted and laid out; a kitchen garden well stocked and covering an area of nearly five acres has been added, while the nurseries, which have been largely extended, abound with specimens of the rarest and choicest plants.

The aviary, ornamental tanks, and fountains are not yet completed; and it must be still some years before the garden is a finished work.

Communications.

43. The Jeypore and Tonk road, alluded to in paragraph 81 of my Report for last year, has been well advanced. The whole of the earth-work has been completed, and kunkur for the greater portion of it has been collected and stacked, and it is proposed to take the metalling and masonry work in hand immediately.

44. The commercial importance of this road is considerable. Besides being a "feeder" to the Railway when open it will supply a local want that has been long felt by the people.

45. There have besides been many other works of the kind in progress during the year which, though collectively large, are not of such individual importance as to call for particular notice.

46. The Jeypore section of the Agra and Ajmere Trunk Road (125 miles in length) has been maintained in a thorough state of repair.

City water supply.

47. I mentioned in my Report for 1871-72 that it was under contemplation to employ steam pumps for this purpose, utilizing the existing bund and duct which had been constructed many years ago for a similar purpose, but failed.

The scheme has now been finally sanctioned; and the machinery, which consists of a pair of 11 horse-power condensing horizontal steam engines and 2 sets of 9½ inch three-throw plunger pumps, capable of discharging 300,000 gallons per day, has already been ordered from England and is expected here at an early date.

The application of the scheme is capable of considerable extension, and if the present experiment proves successful and satisfactory to the Maharaja, it is proposed, by adding extra power, to carry the water supply direct to the palace and other important places in the city, and, if possible, to the public garden, where a plentiful and steady supply of good water is much needed.

Ramghur Reservoir.

48. Sanction for this important and stupendous work has been finally accorded by the Maharaja, and the necessary preliminaries have been undertaken. The site of the proposed dam as well as the whole of Captain Jacob's plans, drawings, and estimates were inspected in November last by Colonel Rundall, the Chief Engineer to Government, Irrigation Branch, who has reported most favorably upon all that he saw. *Vide* his Inspection Memorandum to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department Public Works, dated December 1872.

The reservoir when completed will, it is said, be the largest of its kind in existence. When full it will cover an area of 20 square miles, and contain 22,000 million cubic feet. It will irrigate some 24,000 acres of cultivation, and yield to the Durbar, after deducting the cost of maintenance, &c., as much as 13 per cent. on the outlay, which is estimated at a little over 12½ lakhs of rupees.

49. The tender of Messrs. Glover and Co., the Government Railway Contractors, has been accepted by the Maharaja for the construction of the reservoir.

Irrigation.

50. Works of irrigation generally continue to receive a large share of the Executive Engineer's attention.

During the past four years 30 tanks, which were formerly useless, have been repaired and rendered serviceable, and 12 new ones have been provided, the whole at a cost of Rupees 1,64,018.

51. Captain Jacob complains, and I quite agree with him, of the apathy, if not total indifference, with which the revenue officials and district authorities, as a rule, regard this important subject, although the Zemindars themselves are most anxious for the extension of such projects, and they by no means fail to make this known when opportunities may offer for doing so.

Education.

52. There has been very material progress in the educational department of the State during the year.

53. In the Maharaja's College this is more remarkably the case.

The attendance is increasing year by year, and has in fact more than quadrupled during the past six years.

Out of seven students who attended the last Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, four passed most creditably, while one out of three of the junior teachers (formerly students of the College) successfully competed at the First Arts Examination which was held at Calcutta in the month of November last.

54. A notable circumstance in connection with the history of the Maharaja's College for the past year is its affiliation with the Calcutta University from the 1st January 1873.

This, amongst other advantages, will afford greater facilities to matriculated students to study for and obtain degrees. In anticipation of this affiliation, which had been applied for some months previously, a First Arts Class was opened in the College in the beginning of the year, and this is already attended by six intelligent and promising youths.

55. The Anglo-Hindee department, which was added in July 1871, is stated to be progressing favorably, and to have fully come up to the expectations that were formed of it.

Thakoors' Sons' School.

56. The number attending this school is not yet so large as it might be, although the Head Master reports an improvement on former years. The attendance is said to be more regular, and the students more willing to leave than formerly, results which I attribute to the improved supervision and care exercised by the Principal, Baboo Kantee Chunder Mookerjee.

57. The Sanscrit College and the Chandpal Branch School are favorably noticed by the Inspector of Education.

Female Education.

58. The usual Tabulated Statements are appended and marked D., E., F. Of the various measures of civilization and reform which occupy our attention in respect of Native Independent States, there is perhaps none surrounded with greater difficulty, and more peculiarly unpopular, than the promotion of female education.

59. In the Girls' School at Jeypore the progress made during the past twelve months has not, in a numerical point of view at least, been satisfactory, although those who have attended appear to have made very fair advancement.

60. A very pleasing and encouraging feature in the organization of this school is the fact that out of the 128 pupils in daily attendance as many as 80 are of the higher castes.

61. What, however, is most needed is the exercise of a livelier and more earnest interest and encouragement by the authorities and leading Thakoors of the State. Until this is secured we cannot hope to see any material and permanent good effected.

The present feeling of the people, more particularly in Rajpoot communities, with regard to the subject of female education is in most minds one of absolute indifference, and of strong and obstinate opposition on the part of the remainder.

62. The present number of scholars on the rolls of the Girls' School is 180.

The daily average attendance for the year has been 102; but there has been a very marked improvement in this respect during the past six months, when the average attendance was 117 against 87 for the preceding half-year.

School of Arts.

63. Under the Resolution of Government in the Financial Department, No. 4910, dated the 16th November 1871, by which Dr. DeFabeck's connection with this school was to cease conditionally on the 1st October 1872, His Highness the Maharaja, with a view of obtaining a successor in time, applied in the month of June last that the services of Mr. Scorgie, Head Master of the Akola High School, and with whom the Durbar had been in previous communication on the subject, might be placed at his disposal.

Mr. Scorgie arrived at Jeypore on the 3rd October 1872, and formally received charge of the institution from Dr. DeFabeck on the 30th idem.

64. You are aware of the exception that has been taken by the Durbar to the excessive cost of the maintenance of the institution. This matter is now under the consideration of the Native Government, and the accounts are being brought up with a view to being audited.

65. With regard to the future conduct of the school, the Durbar has issued distinct instructions that it must be maintained within the amount budgetted for the purpose, and that the Rupees 15,000, the sum at which this has been fixed, is not, under any circumstances, to be exceeded. Mr. Scorgie has therefore been instructed by the Council to revise the establishments and the different sources of outlay, so that this order may be immediately and effectually carried out; and Mr. Scorgie informs me that the wishes of the Durbar have been complied with.

66. A few changes in the organization of the school have been introduced during the past year, amongst the more important of which are (1) the extension of the period of the pupils' apprenticeship. Mr. Scorgie considers the present period of two years much too short, and he proposes to extend it as opportunities offer; and (2) the elementary instruction of the scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The present limited sanctioned grant of the Durbar for the school's maintenance unfortunately prevents this latter from being carried out on anything like an adequate scale; but the Principal reports that he has made arrangements, as far as it is practicable to do so with the means at his disposal, for devoting a portion of the day to this very important consideration.

The Returns show that as large a proportion as 60 per cent. of the pupils know nothing of either Hindee, Oordoo, or arithmetic, 20 per cent. know a little of Hindee only, and 11 per cent. have a similar knowledge confined to Oordoo. This is represented to be a serious drawback to the material progress of the institution, and an obstacle that must be overcome before the school can possibly attain to the position and efficiency of similar educational institutions in British India.

67. Mr. Scorgie makes prominent mention of the creditable representation of the school at the Arts Exhibition held at Calcutta in the month of March last, at which two of the pupils carried off prize certificates of a money value of Rupees 50 each. He remarks in connection

with this subject—"It would be difficult to calculate, from an educational point of view, the amount of good likely to accrue from a visit to Calcutta and the Exhibition. To lads who had never been from home before, who had never seen a Railway or a ship in their life, we can fancy what stories they would bring back to their friends of all they saw on the way and at Calcutta."

68. He further notices the great good which the school indirectly effects from the numbers who daily visit it, not from the city and suburbs of Jeypore alone, but from distant parts of the territory, and even from neighbouring States.

69. The cost of the establishment of the school during the past year was Rupees 27,588, and the cost to the Durbar for educating each pupil is estimated at Rupees 296 per annum. This high rate will now, however, be at once reduced by the instructions which have been issued by the Durbar to keep the expenditure strictly within the sanctioned allotment (Rupees 15,000), although this, Mr. Scorgie states, will cause him to reduce the staff considerably and, to some extent, the efficiency of the school.

I have no doubt, however, that the Maharaja, when he sees that the institution is beginning to show signs of efficiency and real benefit, will gradually increase the grant, as time and experience may suggest.

70. During the past year there has been an increase in the attendance, that is, the number on the rolls was 93 against 78 in the preceding year.

Jail.

71. There has been no falling-off in the efficiency of this institution.

The health and conduct of the prisoners are favorably noticed by the Durbar, and the sanitary arrangements and the intramural labor system are said to be satisfactory.

The daily average strength of the prisoners during the year is stated to be 916, the daily average sickness 43, and the total number of casualties by death during the twelvemonth 51.

No information has been furnished to me of the nature of the crimes, and of the disposal of the convicts during the year, nor of the cost of the maintenance of the institution.

Postal.

72. The new Post Office at Jeypore, to which I alluded in my Report for last year, has been completed and occupied. Although a substantial building, it is to be regretted, I think, that greater accommodation was not provided, as the building is scarcely large enough for present wants, which are steadily increasing. This defect rests with the Postal Department by whom the plans, &c., were provided.

73. With the exception of one or two unimportant changes in the direction of the district lines of postal communication, by which, I understand, greater speed and economy has been attained, there is nothing that appears to call for remarks.

74. Few complaints of any kind have been brought to my notice, which, considering the extent of the division, comprising as it does as many as 38 Post Offices and 770 miles of line, is very creditable to all concerned.

75. I am not aware that there has been any augmentation of the Durbar's postal arrangements during the period under report.

Horse-breeding.

76. I cannot report any particular progress under this head; but the subject still engages the Maharaja's attention, though the scheme has not extended yet much beyond His Highness' own "Paga," as reported at paragraph 119 of last year's Report.

77. I took every opportunity during my recent tour through the districts, more particularly in Shekawuttee where horse-breeding is to a certain extent carried on amongst the Thakoors and Zemindars, to encourage them to improve the breed of their horses. Thakoor Mokund Sing at Seekur had some very promising colts and fillies—a cross between the Kattywar and Marwar breed—but the falling-off in the supply of good Kattywar stallions and mares was lamented by all to whom I spoke on the subject.

The pure breed is not procurable at any price just now.

Prime Minister.

78. In the month of November 1872 the Jeypore Minister, Nawab Mahomed Fyz Ali Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and returned to his duties last month.

I am happy to be able to confirm all that has been said in previous Reports in the praise of this officer, and of his valuable services to the Jeypore State.

Conclusion.

Jeypore.
Kishenghur.
Lawa.

79. The relations existing between the British Government and the States subordinate to this Agency are most friendly and satisfactory.

Business communications have, considering all things, been attended to with promptitude and despatch; my suggestions and requisitions have at all times received the consideration due to them; and one and all have done their best, I believe, in co-operating for the best results.

80. Between the Thakoor and petty Chiefs and the Durbars the most cordial relations exist.

81. The Vakeels in attendance at the Agency, especially Rawut Ramcoomar, the Jeypore representative, have one and all rendered me cordial assistance.

82. The Office establishment, both English and Vernacular, have been most zealous, hardworking, and attentive, and have given me entire satisfaction. It is also but fair to them to notice the great increase that has taken place in the Office work of this Agency within the past few years, but more particularly since the introduction of the Railway works into the territory, which has thrown considerable additional labour on them, and necessitated their working much out of Office hours to prevent arrears.

KISHENGHUR.

83. The results of the past year have, as far as I can learn, been unexceptionally good.

84. With the exception of some damage caused by locusts, both the khureef and rubbee crops were above the average. The health of the people is stated to have been unusually good.

Small-pox prevailed to some extent, but the number of fatal cases was not great.

85. The total income is given at Rupees 1,98,258, and the expenditure at Rupees 2,16,988, being an excess of expenditure over income of Rupees 18,730. This is accounted for by some extraordinary and unusual charges that were incurred during the year.

Amongst the chief items of income are—

					<i>Rupces.</i>
Land revenue	1,27,512
Customs	25,142
Fines	13,304
House tax, &c.	5,459
Wines	5,154
Mint	1,131
Stamp duty	508

Those of expenditure are—

Charities	9,373
Zenana	8,950
Army	7,860
Sons' expenses	2,549
Toshakhana	5,155
Stables	24,752
Mutsuddees	18,909
Gifts	14,045

86. The English School which it is proposed to open at the capital has not yet been provided, but I understand that a building has been set apart for it, and that no further time will be lost in inaugurating the institution.

87. I continue to receive the most favorable accounts of the administration of Kishenghur, of the able and personal application of the Maharaja in the conduct of the affairs of the State, and of the education and training of the Chief's two sons.

88. The subjects of the existing differences between the Maharaja of Kishenghur and the Thakoor of Futtehghur, which had assumed a definite form in the early part of 1872, has been fully and patiently discussed and reported to you in detail in my letter No. 21-16G., dated the 16th January last.

89. The chief grounds of the dispute, which dates as far back as A.D. 1845, are (1) the tenure on which the Futtehghur estate is held; and (2) the relative status of the two parties. The Maharaja, on the one hand, contends that the estate is not held other than as an ordinary jaghire; that the Thakoor is in every respect a dependent of his Durbar; and that as such he has a right to receive from him the due performance of the duties of allegiance.

The Thakoor, on the other hand, maintains his independence of the Maharaja and his Durbar; that his estate was not conferred in jaghire, but was bestowed on his ancestors as a *share* of the Raj, conferring on them perfect equality with the Maharaja, the same sovereign powers, and the right to sit with him on the same "cushion" in Durbar.

90. A considerable amount of conflicting and contradictory evidence was adduced on both sides; while, strange to say, the "Sunnud" (Deed) by which the estate was in the first instance granted, and the very document of all others that might have thrown light on the subject was not produced, and is said to be lost. Neither the original nor a copy can be found, and the reasons assigned for such an extraordinary circumstance are far from satisfactory on either side.

91. Although the Thakoor's proofs of independence fall far short of the preponderance of evidence in favor of his feudatory, it cannot be disputed that the distinctive rights and privileges which have been enjoyed by the Chiefship from the time that this branch of the Kishenghur family have been in possession, denote a dependency of the higher order, and much above that of a "jaghire" in the more ordinary acceptation of the term.

92. Considering the whole of the circumstances, the Maharaja has, I consider, acted with extreme moderation towards his vassal.

He remarked to me, when I visited him at his capital some time ago, that he was willing to take the most lenient view of the past misconduct and contumacy of the Thakoor, and to treat him in every respect as younger branches of Rajpoot Chiefs, similarly circumstanced in other parts of Rajpootana, are honored and respected; in short, to accord him every possible privilege and indulgence consistent with the dignity

and honor of his own position as suzerain, excluding, of course, the claim put forward by the Thakoor to sit on the same "guddee" with the Maharaja.

93. As the Thakoor, however, remains inflexible and will accept nothing short of absolute independence, and insisting on occupying the same "guddee," I can see no help for it but to inform him distinctly and authoritatively that his pretensions are preposterous, and that it is absolutely imperative that he conform to the orders and wishes of his Chief, and comport himself as a loyal and faithful subject of the Durbar, failing which, that it shall be left to the Kishenghur Chief to coerce him to obedience, a course which the Maharaja is ready to undertake provided he has the permission of the British Government.

In consideration, however, of the age of the present Thakoor, and the fact of his having hitherto enjoyed immunity from attending at the capital on State and festival occasions, I have suggested that, as far as the present Thakoor is concerned, the indulgence be continued to him during his life-time, his son being sent to represent him on such occasions.

94. The final orders of Government as to the result of the enquiry are now awaited.

LAWA.

95. The condition of this petty dependency continues steadily to improve.

96. The total income for the year under review, including the estimated value of certain revenue yet outstanding, is Rupees 4,857, and the expenditure Rupees 1,236, leaving a surplus of Rupees 3,621; and this would have been even larger but for the bursting of the principal tank of the place after the rains, and into which the drainage of a large area of land had been stored.

97. In my previous Report I alluded to a claim which the Thakoor had against his brethren under a bond, by which they agreed to bear a share of the outlay incurred in carrying on the hostilities against Tonk in 1865-66. The value of this obligation has now been determined and fixed at Rupees 7,000. Of this sum Rupees 3,250 has already been collected, and it is expected that the remainder will be fully paid up in the course of the next three years.

98. There is now in the hands of the Agency Treasurer to the credit of Lawa the sum of Rupees 9,893, absolute savings, and applicable to the payment of the Thakoor's indebtedness. Until, however, the precise amount of the latter is known, and with regard to which the final orders of Government are awaited, it is impossible to state what proportion these savings bear to the gross liabilities of the estate.

99. The question with regard to the amount of the pensions to be paid to the heirs of those who fell victims to the Tonk tragedy in 1867 is also, as you are aware, under the consideration of Government.

100. I have already on former occasions pointed out the disadvantage which Lawa suffers from the insufficiency of the water supply. This has been in a measure overcome by the tank which was provided in 1871; but there is still a considerable area of land of good soil that might be most profitably irrigated and brought under cultivation;

and I propose directing my attention to this matter as soon as the financial difficulties of the Chief have been arranged and disposed of.

101. I visited the place in the month of February last, and was much pleased with what I saw of the Thakoor. He appears to take an interest in the management of his estate, and I have given him every encouragement to do so.

Appendix A.

Abstract statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypore International Court of Vakeels during the year 1872-73

OFFENCES.

Against the person.

Murder	1
Assault with wounding	0

Against property.

Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	3
Ditto without ditto.	24
Theft, simple	24
Cattle-lifting	53
Premeditated dacoity	26
Poisoning	3
Counterfeiting coin and uttering base coin	1
Miscellaneous	2
Total	137

Appendix B.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypore International Court of Vakeels during the year 1872-73.

DETAILS.

REMARKS.

Cases remaining under trial on the 1st January 1872	25	The average duration of each suit was three months and four days.
Cases instituted during the year	...	128	—	Decrees were awarded in 42 cases, and aggregated Rupees 12,119 against Rupees 52,464, the total amount sued for, or a little more than 23 per cent.
Total	...	153	—	There were eight cases of appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, in three of which the Court's decision has been upheld, one returned for revision, and four are yet undisposed of.
Settled during the year	...	137	—	In five cases the stolen property was totally recovered.
Remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1872	...	16	—	There were in all 24 convictions in which imprisonment was awarded. The sentences were—3 under one year, 15 above one and under five, 5 above seven and under fourteen, 1 for life. There was one case of corporal punishment.

JEYPORE,
The 20th May 1873.

}

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent.

Appendix C.

*STATEMENT showing the comparative monthly average temperature at
Jeypore for the past three years ending with 1872.*

			1870.			1871.			1872.		
			THERMOMETER.			THERMOMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
			Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.
January	63·5	67·5	64·7	64·16	65·16	64·8	63·1	63·6	63·7
February	64·6	67·3	64·7	70·1	71·14	70·3	65·03	67·55	65·47
March	74·1	77·3	75·6	74·8	77·1	77·3	80·03	82·	80·4
April	80·6	86·	81·5	83·6	87·0	87·2	86·2	88·2	88·2
May	89·5	91·3	90·2	89·8	90·8	90·8	92·3	95·06	95·06
June...	88·6	89·2	87·3	87·5	88·5	88·6	82·0	104·	85·
July	81·9	83·6	81·1	82·9	83·9	83·9	81·0	98·5	86·9
August	80·2	82·8	80·1	81·2	82·8	82·8	79·61	94·45	84·83
September	84·5	86·16	85·26	84·4	86·5	86·5	81·4	97·2	88·4
October	84·06	86·7	86·6	84·5	86·03	86·03	79·2	91·9	85·3
November	73·5	74·5	73·3	76·9	78·3	78·3	74·6	77·8	76·1
December	68·06	70·2	69·7	67·1	67·7	67·7	63·3	68·4	61·3

JEYPORE, }
The 20th May 1873. }

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent.

Appendix D.

STATISTICAL Return of the Jeypore College, Rajpoot School, Sanscrit College, and the Chandpal Branch School, supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, G.C.S.I., for the year 1872-73.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS,	Locality.	When established	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average daily attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Receipts.	CHARGES.			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.		
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Excess freights.	Excess of charges.
The Maharaja's College	...	1844	553	115	7	675	559	494	281	256	16	2	134	Rs. a. p. 18,414 8 6	17,486 0 6	928 8 0	Rs. a. p. 18,414 8 6	27 4 6	
The Rajpoot School	...	1862	35	2	...	37	28	34	28	2	7	4,764 5 0	4,764 5 0	4,764 0 0	128 12 3	
The Sanscrit School	...	1845	208	208	130	129	79	6,288 0 0	6,288 0 0	2,288 0 0	30 3 8	
The Chandpal Branch School	...	1849	40	15	...	55	40	...	35	10	20	289 8 0	289 8 0	289 8 0	5 4 3	

(Sd.) KANTICHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
Principal.

Appendix E.

TABULAR Statement showing the number of Vernacular Schools in the Zillahs of Jeypore for the year 1872-73.

LOCALITIES.			Persian Schools.	Hindee Schools.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	REMARKS.
Zillah Hindown'	1	1	2	92	
" Sewaee Madhopore	1	1	2	71	
" Charsoo	1	1	2	67	
Pergunnah Newayee	1	...	1	65	
Zillah Melarna	1	1	44	
" Dowsah	1	...	1	25	
" Buswa	1	...	1	41	
" Byrat	1	...	1	29	
Pergunnah Pragpoora	1	...	1	31	
Zillah Tourawattee Ramghur	1	1	2	35	
Pergunnah Sambhur	1	...	1	29	
Talooka Sree Madhopore	1	1	37	
" Kat Bunawur	1	...	1	33	
Pergunnah Tada Roy Sing	1	1	39	
Kusba Sanganeer	1	1	2	69	
" Amair	1	1	25	
Zillah Oodeypore	1	...	1	29	
Jhoonjuoo	1	...	1	19	
Tekanakagaon	8	...	8	59	
Total	22	9	31	840	

Appendix F.

TABULAR Statement showing the number of Mukhtubs and Chutsalas in the Jeypore territory partially supported by the Raj for the year 1872-73.

LOCALITIES.			Mukhtubs.	Chut-salas.	Total.	Total number of pupils.
Sewaee Jeypore	46	92	138	1,276
Zillah do.	39	39	673
" Hindown	11	11	140
" Sewaee Madhopore	1	9	10	244
" Charsoo	9	9	163
" Melarna	3	13	16	385
" Dowsah	25	25	437
" Buswa	1	15	16	330
" Tourawattee	2	31	33	1,212
Pergunnah Sambhur	3	3	79
Zillah Gungapore	1	11	12	284
" Lallsote	6	6	295
" Toda Bheem	1	5	6	140
" Shekawattee	7	30	37	1,285
" Malpoora	8	8	243
" Fagee	4	...	4	89
" Byrat	1	4	5	75
Kote Kassim	1	1	2	79
Total	68	312	380	7,429

(Sd.)

KANTICHUNDER MOOKERJEE,

Principal.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 89-23F., dated Camp Aboo, 20th May 1873.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysalmere,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report regarding the States under this Agency for the past official year 1872-73.

2. As I only joined this appointment on the 15th January, I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the districts under my charge, the officials or the people, to be able to write with any confidence about the administration during the year. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a review of the principal events that occurred previous to my assumption of office, entering more into detail as to what has transpired during the last two and a half months.

3. As Marwar has for the past few years suffered much from drought, it seems proper that I should first touch upon the subject of the rainfall and the crops.

Rainfall of 1872.

4. During the year the rainfall in Jodhpore itself was 22.65, which may be considered as something quite unprecedented, for, according to the late Colonel Malcolm, who was for many years Political Agent in Marwar, the average is only four inches. Of this 10.55 fell in August, and on the 29th of that month the very large amount of 7.10 was registered. All the tanks were filled to overflowing, and the inhabitants this year have an ample supply of good drinking water, a favorable contrast to former years, when I believe it was only procurable with very great difficulty.

Damage done by excessive rain.

5. The Jodhpore local newspaper, the *Marwar Gazette*, stated that owing to the very heavy rain three thousand houses were destroyed in the city, and from the ruins I myself have seen I can quite understand that a very considerable amount of damage was done.

Autumn crops.

6. The autumn crops would, I am told, have been splendid throughout the country had it not been for the locusts; it is said that in some of the districts two-thirds of the standing crops were destroyed. Doctor Hendley records in his Report that "in company with the Political Agent I passed through a flight of locusts in July; it was crossing the high-road near Palee, and was six miles in breadth, about a hundred feet high, and took at least four hours to cross the road towards the Arravelli mountains; the young locusts did much mischief towards the close of the year. Neither rain, wind, nor cold seemed to have any effect

upon them." With such an army of devastation occupying the country the only wonder is that there was any crop at all left to cut.

Spring crop.

7. The spring crop has, I believe, been a very favorable one, and was harvested without any damage from hail, blight, or other causes, and the out-turn, I am informed, is considerably above the average. In some parts of Marwar the wheat crops are very fine and the yield heavy.

Health of the country.

8. A heavy rainfall in Marwar does not seem to be an unmitigated blessing, for Doctor Hendley in his Report writes as follows:—"During the last few months of the year fevers of malarious type and dysentery prostrated an immense number of people throughout Marwar. It is difficult to estimate the mortality, but an unusual number of fatal cases occurred."

Bhaieejee-ka-talao.

9. In the last two Annual Reports mention has been made of the large tank in the city of Jodhpore known as "Bhaieejee-ka-talao." I am glad to be able to state that the work is being vigorously pushed on, His Highness the Maharaja takes a great personal interest in it, and it is hoped that previous to the rainy season of 1874 the tanks will be made water-tight; when this is done, and the canal which supplies it with water from the surrounding hills is put into thorough repair, the inhabitants of the town will have a reservoir of good water close at hand.

Rebellion of Zorawur Sing.

10. One of the principal events of importance that occurred during the year under report was the rebellion, or by whatever other name it may be termed, of Zorawur Sing, the second son of the late Maharaja.

11. On the 9th of July Major Impey reported that he had heard that this youth had taken forcible possession of the town and fort of Nagore in Eastern Marwar; his followers first attempted to enter by one of the gates, but being repulsed they scaled the walls and occupied the Kotwallee and Fort.

12. Major Impey was at the time at Mount Aboo holding the usual Court of Sessions, but he at once proceeded to Jodhpore and afterwards with His Highness the Maharaja to the scene of disturbance, and on the 10th of August he telegraphed to you that Zorawur Sing and insurgents had yielded to the Maharaja's terms and come into his camp; thus in a month and a day from the despatch of the Political Agent's first letter on the subject was quenched the spark which kindled at Nagore might, had it not been for the presence of Major Impey on the spot and for "the good judgment and vigorous action displayed by him," services which have been acknowledged by the Government of India, have spread like wild fire over the land.

13. The supposed reasons for this rebellion on the part of the second son of Maharaja Tukht Sing was the claim that he set up to

succeed his father on the guddee, on the false supposition that his elder brother, Jeswunt Sing, born at Ahmednuggur, was the adopted Chief of that principality and had ruled there.

14. As the question of the adoption of Jeswunt Sing by the widows of Raja Pirthee Sing of Ahmednuggur was finally decided by the Court of Directors so far back as 1848, and he, as the elder brother, had been acknowledged as heir-apparent to the Marwar guddee for more than 20 years, Zorawur Sing must have been very foolish and very ill-advised to have supposed for a moment that he could oust the rightful heir. I shall hereafter describe the closing scene in this narrative of events in Marwar during 1872.

Murder of Sind Police.

15. The next occurrence of importance that took place in Marwar was the murder of a Subadar and Naick of the Oomercoto (of Sind) Police, and the wounding of one Sowar in the Boyatra District of Marwar, a tract of country lying to the south-west near the Runn of Kutch.

16. Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent of Thurr Parkur, telegraphed this intelligence on the 9th of August. Colonel Carnell's Assistant, Lieutenant Yate, was deputed to the scene of affray to enquire into and report on the matter. It appears that the Police entered Marwar with the view of discovering the thieves concerned in a certain robbery which had occurred in Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrwhitt's districts; they had received information as to the culprits, and the Subadar, to whom the case had been entrusted, had succeeded in making some arrests; the last person so arrested was the wife of one of the ring-leaders, Karra Dull, the Native officer and his men then followed the tracks of seven horsemen and overtook them halting on the jungles. The Police say this party fired on them as they approached, and killed the Naick and mortally wounded the Subadar; the Police then returned the fire and two of the robbers were killed on the spot and one captured.

17. It is satisfactory to add that the principal men accused of being concerned in this affair have been arrested, and are to be tried by the Marwar International Court of Vakeels at Boyatra during the ensuing monsoon. The scene of this fatal occurrence was a spot of ground only 400 paces within the Marwar border.

Mail Robberies.

18. A robbery of the mail occurred between Erinpoora and Palee on the 19th December, besides the letter mail, which consisted of a sorting packet for Ajmere, the contents of which were ordinary letters; property of the value of Rupees 71-11 was stolen. The case was investigated by the International Court of Vakeels, by whom Marwar was held not to be responsible, as the conduct of the postal runner carrying the mail was very suspicious, and he had desired the sowar appointed to escort him not to accompany him.

Neembhaj Succession.

19. Paragraph 19 of last year's Report makes mention of the Neembhaj succession case. I am glad to say that the dispute has been settled, and Chuttur Sing, a son of the late Thakoor's uncle, who it is asserted the deceased Thakoor wished to succeed him, has been acknowledged by the Durbar as the rightful heir and been installed as the Thakoor of Neembhaj.

Imperial Road.

20. The Jodhpore Durbar has contributed the sum of four lakhs of rupees to the close of the past official year for the construction of the Imperial road running for a distance of 100 miles through Marwar, from Burr to Erinpoora. I have traversed the whole of this line, with the exception of a few miles; none of it is yet open for traffic. I hear that metal is to be put down during the ensuing rains: the road, as it at present exists, is far worse for purposes of traffic than the old cart track, when I passed over it the last time fourteen years ago. The Durbar are much dissatisfied with the progress made, and I think not without reason, for the work has now been in hand for a period of, I believe, four years, and there seems to be no certainty as to when it will be completed.

21. His Highness the Maharaja is anxious to connect his capital with Palee, past which the Imperial road runs, but want of funds will necessitate, I fear, some delay in this, which is really an important work; and I do not think His Highness will be inclined to make this line over for construction to the Department of Public Works owing to the delay which has occurred in making the main line.

Railway to connect Ajmere with Ahmedabad.

22. Several Engineer Officers have been busily engaged since the commencement of the year in surveying the country in order to ascertain the best line for connecting Ajmere by rail with Ahmedabad; they have, I believe, brought their work to a close, and will submit reports for the orders of Government during the present season.

*Maharaja Tukht Sing makes over the government of his country to
Maharaj Kooar Jeswunt Sing.*

23. On the 31st of October 1872 Major Impey reported that His Highness the late Maharaja had made over the government of his country to his eldest son, Maharaj Kooar Jeswunt Sing. I give an abstract of what the Political Agent then wrote:—"The increasing disorganization of the State and the decrease of the Maharaja's authority therein had been the subject of frequent reports. Occasional spasmodic efforts were made by His Highness to remedy pressing evils by a show of energy and power, but the Maharaja was at last forced to confess that physically and mentally he was unequal to control the various elements of disorder that long years of negligence had given rise to; the rebellion of his son had also taught him the bitter lesson of the weakness of his own authority, and the greater respect paid to the vigor and character of his eldest son."

24. And again, "Maharaj Kooar Jeswunt Sing has a very difficult task before him. He has the character and resolution requisite for the work; the Thakoors and the country will be mostly with him; but he will hardly fail to meet with strong tacit opposition from the court party if not from his father."

25. One of the first acts of the Maharaj Kooar was to appoint Mehta Bijey Sing as his Minister. In the Report for 1869-70 the then Political Agent thus wrote of this gentleman:—"A considerable time elapsed before the Maharaja appointed a successor to the Joshec. The most influential and the most popular man for the post was undoubtedly Bijey Sing; but as he was on friendly terms with the principal Thakoors, and one of the unfortunate peculiarities of the Maharaja is to settle no question by conciliation, so neither would he, by appointing Bijey Sing, whom in his wiser moments he felt to be the proper person for the post, give a chance for the establishment of a better feeling between himself and his feudatories. The most respectable people about his person and those of highest rank in the zenana were anxious for the appointment of Bijey Sing; and the Maharaja was on the point of yielding to their solicitations, and had actually summoned Bijey Sing to his presence, when the other party in the zenana, who labor to keep the Maharaja under their sole guidance, and, consequently, at variance with every one else, brought forward, as a candidate for the appointment of Minister, Murdan Ali Khan, who promised His Highness that he would carry on the affairs of the State in implicit obedience to his wishes."

26. In November 1871 the late Maharaja took the seals of office from Murdan Ali Khan, and from that time until the government of the country was made over to Maharaja Kooar Jeswunt Sing no regular Minister was appointed, the Maharaja, as the Political Agent wrote in his last year's Report, "nominally administrating himself, adding thereby to the confusion of business."

Maharaj Kooar Jeswunt Sing.

27. Maharaj Kooar Jeswunt Sing had, as Major Impey most rightly predicted, "a very difficult task before him," and if it had not been for his nomination of Mehta Bijey Sing as Minister, and the support he received from the leading Thakoors, the task would have been herculean. The late Maharaja's principal favourites in the zenana were opposed to him, and every obstacle was placed in the way of his carrying out the reforms that were so much needed. His great tact, his kind and courteous manner, and the constant display of filial respect towards, whilst still holding his own with, his father enabled him however to overcome difficulties which others in his position could not have surmounted.

Major Walter appointed to officiate as Political Agent.

28. Whilst affairs were in this state I was appointed to officiate as Political Agent of Marwar in the room of Major Impey transferred to Gwalior; as before stated I assumed charge of office on the 15th of January. I was marching through the district when on the 31st of

January I received a telegram from Doctor Hendley, who was the then Medical Officer in charge, to the effect that the Maharaja was very ill.

I at once hurried to the capital, which I reached on the 3rd of February. I found the Maharaja located in a garden house not far from the Agency; he was then much better than I expected to find him from the alarming accounts I had received of his health, he seemed much pleased to see me and gratified by my coming so quickly.

29. From the time the late Maharaja's illness took a really serious turn, he was attended by Doctor Hendley, the Officiating Agency Surgeon.

30. I had been with the dying man until past eight o'clock of the night of the 12th and had returned to the Agency; intelligence of his death was conveyed to me, and at the earnest request of the Maharaj Kooar Jeswunt Sing, the Minister, and the chief Thakoors I at once proceeded to the fort, as they thought my presence would strengthen their hands in preventing any attempt at, and nip in the bud any desire to commit, suttee by any of the numerous wives, concubines, or slave-girls of the late Maharaja.

31. At sunrise on the morning of the 13th February the body of the Chief, dressed in gorgeous Court robes, and having on the jewels worn at the last Dusserah festival, was placed in a sitting position in a janpan or covered chair, and carried out of the fort. It was an extraordinary sight, the front of the chair was open, so that all could take a look at the form of him who for so many years had ruled over them. In spite of his many faults Maharaja Tukht Sing was ever popular amongst his subjects, and the wail of sorrow that burst from the crowd when the body was first brought out was one of the genuineness of which there could be no doubt.

32. The chair was borne on the shoulders of the purohits or family priests, who gesticulated violently as they moved slowly along, their long hair waving down their naked backs giving them a wild demonlike appearance; men beat their breasts and tore their hair, the soldiers presented arms and joined in the procession, which was preceded by the two favorite horses of the Chief, the *cortége* ever increasing in numbers as it slowly wended its way down the precipitous incline towards the city. Only the remains of those of royal blood are permitted to be carried out that way, the bodies of all others dying in the fort being let down from the ramparts. Some Thakoors, Ministers, and retainers followed in a confused group: the journey had to be performed by all alike on foot.

33. Mundore was reached at 11, and there the last rites were performed. I was afterwards told that many of the city people openly said that it was a disgrace to the Rahtore name that the head of one great branch of the Hindoos, who had spent his life in devotion to women, should not find one true enough to accompany him to the abodes of bliss.

34. The fact of no suttee having taken place on this occasion is, I trust, a convincing proof that this horrible rite is fast dying out. When

the remains of the last Chief of Marwar, Maharaja Maun Sing, were burned, a Ranee, four concubines, and one female slave were immolated on the pile with him.

Accession of Maharaja Jeswunt Sing.

35. At sunrise on the morning of 1st March the ceremony of the inauguration of His Highness Maharaja Jeswunt Sing took place. I witnessed the proceedings from the balcony of a room overlooking the quadrangle where the rites of anointing the new Chief with all due pomp were performed by the Thakoor of Bugree, to whom the office hereditarily pertains. I have seen remarks in the newspapers to the effect that the instalment of a Chief by the British Government ought to precede all other ceremonies; but that of anointing a Chief by a member of the clan is almost a purely religious rite, and is one that would not take place were there any doubt as to the legitimacy of the succession.

36. On the evening of the 8th March, Colonel Brooke, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, formally presented to His Highness Maharaja Jeswunt Sing of Jodhpore the khureeta of His Excellency in Council, and the usual khillut of investiture in acknowledgment on the part of the British Government of His Highness' accession to the guddee of Marwar.

Family left by Maharaja Tukht Sing.

37. His Highness Maharaja Tukht Sing left a family consisting of twenty-seven Ranees, ten sons, including the present Chief, five daughters, two of whom are married to His Highness Maharaja Ram Sing, G.C.S.I., of Jeypore, thirteen purdaints or concubines, ten natural sons, nine natural daughters, six of whom are married, and seventeen slave-girls.

Annual expenditure on the same.

38. The total annual expenditure on the zenana and family of the late Chief at the time of his death was Rupees 6,62,100, or more than a fourth of the yearly income of the State, and this sum only included a jaghire of one lakh enjoyed by the eldest son, Rupees 60,000 divided in equal sums amongst the three next sons, and Rupees 9,000, the value of an estate held by the eldest illegitimate son.

Provision made for their future livelihood.

39. The Chief, a short time prior to his death, requested that an adequate fixed allowance in either land or money might be made for each member of his family. In order to do this, and put the financial affairs of the State on a firmer footing, a Committee, composed of eleven members, including six of the principal Thakoors and five officials of the

State headed by the Minister, was appointed, of which, both at the request of the late Chief and the present one, I sat as President.

40. Of the twenty-seven Ranees, fifteen were endowed with jaghires aggregating close upon three lakhs of rupees per annum. Five of the purdaints had also each an annual income in land allotted to them, but the Committee found that they had to provide for twelve wives of the late Chief, six sons, four having already had jaghires settled on them, eight concubines, and ten illegitimate sons or Babas, and this when the expenditure of the State was already one lakh in excess of the income and there were debts due in round numbers to the amount of twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

41. As the expenses of the widows of the Chief would now be comparatively small, the Committee commenced work by cutting down their incomes, and from their estates alone a reduction of Rupees 1,45,000 was made; this still left them with an ample allowance for all their wants; reductions were also made in the amount of jaghires bestowed upon the concubines. The sum of one lakh of rupees, the amount of jaghire held by the present Maharaja when heir-apparent, also lapsed to the State, and this, with the deductions made as above, facilitated the settlement of matters.

42. Maharaj Kooar Zorawur Sing had a sum of Rupees 5,000 added to his jaghire of Rupees 20,000, and each legitimate son for whom no allowance had been fixed during the life-time of the father receives a jaghire of Rupees 20,000 per annum. Of the eight concubines who had to be provided for, the famous Mugrajee, of whom mention has often been made by my predecessors as one who held great sway during the life-time of her lord, has been allowed an annual income of Rupees 7,200, the jointures of the others being fixed at Rupees 1,500 per annum.

43. All the natural sons have been placed on the same footing, and each endowed with estates of the annual value of Rupees six thousand. But in order to prevent embarrassments hereafter, the Committee found it necessary to decide that in future adoption by natural sons should not be allowed. The estates of such as have sons born in wedlock will descend to their progeny, and in case a widow is left without male offspring, she will receive half the amount of her husband's income during her life-time.

44. For the zenana establishment of the present Chief the Committee fixed an annual sum of Rupees 88,500, of this the head or "Pat" Rance is endowed with a jaghire of Rupees 30,000, and the rest with jaghires or cash payments in accordance with the position they hold.

Financial result of arrangements made by the Committee.

45. When the Committee had accomplished the work of providing for this large establishment it was found that the annual deficit instead of being only one lakh had increased to nearly four lakhs. His Highness

the Maharaja had ordered his Minister to lay before the Committee papers showing the whole of the financial dealings of the State. On examining these documents it was ascertained that the enormous sum of close

upon twenty-four lakhs of rupees was due to the Durbar by its Thakoors for "rekh" (the annual sum paid to the

Durbar by its feudatories for the estates held by them), "hookumnama," (suecession tax) and "mookuddumma," or decrees given against the State by the International Court of Vakeels for compensation awarded to sufferers by robberies and other crimes committed during a series of years within the preeincts of estates held by Thakoors, and which having been disbursed by the Durbar is due by its fendatories.

Arrangement made for the liquidation of the same.

46. As, with few exeptions, the whole of the Thakoors have lately been to Jodhpore to pay their homage to their new Chief, the opportunity was taken to point out to all, both high and low alike, that the Durbar looked to them to help the State out of its diffienlties. The leading Thakoors unanimously agreed to make arrangements for the payment by instalments of the various sums due by them, and the lesser luminaries followed the lead thus given them. By this means an arrangement was made for the annual payment, in liquidation of the debt, of two lakhs; this still left a defieit of two lakhs which will be provided for by reductions in expenditure, and by the Durbar taking possession of various villages held by officials of the State in excess of what they would appear to be legitimately entitled to. The financial difficulty has thus been successfully tided over without the necessity of adding to the burdens of the people by increased taxation.

Settlement of disputed villages.

47. Paragraphs 8 and 9 of last year's Report made mention of the settlement of certain villages in dispute between the Maharaja and his feudatories by a Committee composed of Thakoors and officials. The claims regarding 59 villages were then investigated; of this number 33 were awarded to the Durbar and 21 to the several claimants, five being left, at the request of the Committee, which was agreed to by the late Maharaja, for the decision of the Political Agent.

48. On assuming charge of office I found that Major Impey had not, owing to press of other work, been able to take up these cases. Their settlement therefore devolved upon me, and on the 10th of April, after carefully perusing all the papers and weighing the evidence produced by the claimants and the Durbar respectively, I gave my decision awarding four villages to the Durbar and one to the claimants.

49. Besides the 59 villages thus settled, there still remained 27 foreibly taken possession of by various Thakoors, to which the Durbar maintained they had no elaim. The late Maharaja was unwilling to submit the disputes regarding these villages to arbitration, but when the present Maharaja was invested with power by his late father, he determined

to act upon the advice given by the Agent to the Governor-General and Political Agent, and in accordance with that advice a second Committee was formed, composed, with one or two exceptions, of the same members as that of the previous year, which on the 31st of March last completed its labors and unanimously decided that out of the 27 villages in dispute only three legitimately belonged to the claimants: these were decreed in their favor and the rest were declared to be the property of the State.

50. Thus has terminated these long pending disputes, which at one time threatened to throw the whole of Marwar into anarchy and rebellion. Great credit is due to the Committee for the honest and straightforward manner in which they performed the delicate duty entrusted to them. Of the members, consisting of twelve in all, seven were Thakoors, who doubtless had great pressure put upon them by their brethren to decide in their favor and against the Durbar. But as far as I am able to judge, I believe them to have been guided in their awards by a strict sense of justice, and that favor was shown neither to the Durbar nor to the claimants.

Settlement of Outlawed Thakoors.

51. Mention has been made in the Annual Reports of this Agency since 1868-69 of the decision made by the Political Agent on the disputes between the Durbar and the Thakoors of Awah, Asoph, Goolur, Ahlneeawas, and Bajoowas. At the time of my arrival at Jodhpore the decisions, although given so long as five years ago, had not been carried into effect with the Thakoors of Awah, Goolur, and Bajoowas; the Maharaja agreed to accept the decree of the Political Agent regarding them, but the Thakoors raised objections and refused to give up the villages which had been awarded to the Durbar.

52. As all were present at the capital soon after my arrival, both the Agent to the Governor-General and the Political Agent at the request of the Durbar took the opportunity of pointing out to these rebellious Thakoors that the time had passed when they could hope, owing to the weakness of the Durbar, to defy its authority as they so long had done, and that unless they at once accepted the decisions given by the Political Agent and acquiesced in by the Durbar, they would find that they were placing themselves in a position which must involve them in utter ruin; they were warned that only by displaying a spirit of loyalty and obedience to their new Chief could they hope to wipe out the stain which rested upon them and their predecessors for their frequent acts of rebellion against Maharaja Tukht Sing, and regain for themselves the position which they had so justly forfeited. This advice was reluctantly, especially by Awah, attended to, and now after a period of, I dare not attempt to say, how many years all disputes between the Durbar and its numerous feudatories have been disposed of.

Measures taken for the supervision of Bowreecas.

53. In the Report on the administration of the Rajpootana States for 1868-69 mention was made of measures having been adopted by

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, Officiating Political Agent of Meywar, and the late Captain Blair, then in charge of the Tonk District, for supervising the predatory tribes of Bowreeas and Mogheeas in their respective districts; of the former class there are a great number in Marwar, who have of late been causing much trouble, principally in that part of the State bordering on Ajmere. Soon after my assumption of office this subject was brought to my notice, and I have much pleasure in reporting that a Code of rules have been lately introduced for the supervision of this tribe, which have been signed by all the principal Thakoors, who have thus pledged themselves to support the Durbar in its efforts to put down crime. If these rules are fairly and honestly adhered to, they will, I trust, prove effectual in keeping the Bowreeas under subjection.

54. I was not aware, when the draft rules were sent to me for approval, of the action taken by the above-mentioned officers regarding these men in 1868-69. The rules introduced by the Marwar Durbar are very similar to those inaugurated by Colonel Hutchinson; their main points are :—

1st.—That a register of all Bowreeas residing in the different villages is to be kept.

2nd.—That no Bowreea is to be allowed to leave his village without a pass, and if found with no such document in his possession, he or they may be arrested, wherever caught, and detained until a satisfactory reply is received from his or their village.

3rd.—That all Bowreeas are to be disarmed and not allowed in future to keep camels or horses.

4th.—That the owners of villages in which Bowreeas reside are to employ them as much as possible in cultivating the soil, taking from them a smaller amount of revenue than from other classes.

5th.—That owners of villages are to be held responsible for the evil actions of this class residing on their estates, and in the event of proof against them of encouraging them in their lawless deeds, and taking a share of the stolen property, a course of procedure only too common amongst a certain class of Thakoors of Marwar, compensation will have to be made by such owners of villages and in addition a fine of one year's revenue will be exacted from them.

55. Rules such as these should be made applicable to, and enforced in, every State in Rajpootana. Until some such joint action is taken by the whole of the Chiefs we can never hope effectually to instil habits of industry into these predatory classes, and put a stop to the crimes committed by them so often with impunity.

56. I have had frequent conversations with His Highness the Maharaja on this subject, and the introduction of these rules is sufficient proof that he is alive to the evil, and desires as much as lies in his power to suppress it. Similar regulations will, I am led to believe, be shortly promulgated regarding Mcenas, Bheels, and others. I have pointed

out to the Chief that the best way, after making an example of some of the ringleaders, of settling these men is to endeavor as much as possible to keep them in their villages and employ them in cultivation. Many of them have grievances, such as having been deprived of certain rights to which they consider themselves entitled in their villages. I have recommended that these should be enquired into, and I think if justice is meted out to them, and the rules now published are rigidly enforced, we shall find that they will settle down after a time as happily as the men of the Mugra of Ajmere, who many years ago were even more notorious for their daring exploits in dacoities and highway robberies.

Jhallore border of Marwar and Serohi.

57. The arrangements made by Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, Political Superintendent of Serohi and Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, for the suppression of crime on the borders of Marwar and Serohi have again been attended with much success; the period for which Colonel Carnell was placed in charge of this portion of the Marwar district terminates in October of this year; the measures adopted by him have been so successful in putting crime in both Marwar and Serohi that I trust the Maharaja may be induced to still allow this officer to superintend the Police arrangements of this border. Colonel Carnell has means at his disposal for gaining information about the lawless gangs that infest this tract, which neither the Political Agent nor the Durbar could avail themselves of, and it would be a source of much regret if any change was made at present.

The Marwar Court of Vakeels.

58. The International Court of Vakeels held the usual Sessions at Mount Aboo, Marwar, and Ajmere during the year under report.

59. A Tabular Statement of the Proceedings of the Court is annexed:—

Number of cases undecided on the 1st April 1872	123
Number of cases instituted to the 21st March 1873	211
		Total	334
Decided during the year	220
Pending settlement on the 1st April 1873	114

Cases appealed.

Decisions confirmed	2
Dismissed	0
Pending confirmation	9
			Total	...	11

60. Of these cases 30 were highway robberies, showing a diminution of 52 cases from last year's Report. The amount of awards in money made against the various States is as follows :—

					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Marwar	15,362 10 8
Bickaneer	1,558 0 0
Jeysulmere	2,310 4 0
Mullanee of Marwar	356 0 0
Pahlunpore	1,232 0 0
Serohi	710 0 0
Kishenghur	1,323 5 4
Paid from mail robbery funds	1,000 0 0
Grand total					23,852 4 0

61. The total amount paid through this Agency as compensation for loss of life and property has been Rupees 16,258-7.

Continuation of Zorawur Sing's case.

62. I mentioned in an early part of the Report that I would hereafter give the sequel to the narrative of the rebellion of Zorawur Sing. After yielding to the Maharaja the young man was sent to reside at Ajmere, from whence he submitted a memorial requesting that his claims to succeed his father might be investigated by a Committee of Enquiry. This request was unhesitatingly rejected, and Zorawur Sing was informed that J'eswunt Sing had been recognized by the British Government as the heir-apparent to Jodhpore.

63. On his father's death he again submitted his case, and was again informed that after a full consideration of the arguments advanced on behalf of Zorawur Sing's claims to the Chiefship of the Jodhpore State, His Excellency in Council finally rejects the claim.

64. Upon receiving this adverse decision Zorawur Sing, led by the advice of men who doubtless hoped to make capital out of the matter, purposed sending agents to England to appeal against the orders of Government. At the request of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General I wrote to the young man and pointed out to him the injury he was doing himself by the course he was pursuing of fighting against his elder brother and now ruler. I am glad to say that Zorawur Sing took my advice in good part, and has, I believe, quietly accepted the decree of the Government of India.

65. I had hoped to have been able to relate that the breach between him and his brother, the Maharaja, had been healed, and that he had been allowed to return to his own country. Negotiations are now in progress, which may, I trust, terminate satisfactorily to both parties.

Mullanee.

66. I am able to give little information about Mullanee, as the late Maharaja's illness and death detained me at Jodhpore, and I was

therefore unable to visit, as I had wished, this district, which is under the superintendence of the Political Agent.

67. I believe, however, that the remarks made about the weather, crops, and damage done by locusts in the beginning of this Report apply equally to Mullanee. I hope during the ensuing season to spend some time there, and to settle several matters which have long been the subject of correspondence.

✓ *Tilwarra Fair.*

68. The Tilwarra Fair held in the month of March was, I am told, the most successful one that has taken place for years. His Highness the Maharaja deputed a special officer to attend the fair, and his arrangements were so good that hardly a complaint of theft, robbery, or more serious crimes, which had been so frequent in previous years, was made.

69. There was a paucity of horses and camels this year in comparison with other years, but I have no such information as will explain the cause of this falling-off in numbers. 194 horses and 152 camels were sold, and fetched, I am told, good prices.

70. Twenty thousand bullocks were brought to the fair; of these 11,000 were sold. Now that such a marked improvement has taken place in the Police and other arrangements under the order of His Highness the Maharaja, we may look forward with confidence to a larger attendance each year.

Jeysulmere.

71. Regarding this State, which is under my political charge, I have no information to give. I believe the visit of Major Impey to the capital, as related by him in paragraphs 33 to 41 of last year's Report, was productive of good. I trust I may have the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the Maharawal ere very long, when I shall be able doubtless to give fuller details regarding this, which might almost be called the "ultramundane" State of Rajpootana.

HARAOTEE AGENCY REPORT.

No. 373-17P., dated Deolee, 26th June 1873.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Haraotee and Tonk,

To—Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana States.

THE Administration Report for 1872-73, which I have now the honor to submit, is brief and imperfect, since I only joined the Agency on the 19th March, a few days prior to the completion of the year.

General observations.

2. There was a good rainfall throughout the districts, the result being that the khureef (rain) crops were above the average. The rubbee (spring) harvest was also somewhat better than usual. The general health was good, and there was no epidemic disease.

Transit dues.

3. Statistics regarding these dues were collected with difficulty, but were finally submitted in a tabulated form in September.

BOONDEE.

The Administration.

4. There is nothing of importance to note, the government being carried on much as heretofore. I passed through Boondée shortly after taking charge, and made the acquaintance of the Maharao Raja. He talked with animation and intelligence about the affairs of his State and on general subjects. It would seem that he has in a great measure cast off the despondency and apathy which followed the death of his favorite son. His people are said to be contented, and the administration cannot be called unsatisfactory, though the Chief has been blamed for his conservative feeling, and his inability to recognize the value of modern reforms.

Kotah and Deolee Road.

5. The work on this road is carried on by fits and starts. Five or six miles of rude fair-weather road have been added during the year.

6. The settlement of a boundary dispute between Boondée and Meywar, made by Captain Muir, was not upheld, and it was ordered that the terms of a former decision should be observed.

KOTAH.

The Administration.

7. Captain Muir last year gave a full and vivid description of the state of affairs in this Chiefship; I am sorry to be unable to report any improvement.

The Officials.

8. The adventurers who surrounded the Maharao have continued the scramble for plunder. On the principle of "honesty amongst thieves" each seems to have taken his turn of power unmolested by the others, until it was considered that he had reasonably feathered his nest; when denounced, degraded, and imprisoned, he was made to disgorge a percentage of his spoil. Such has been the case with Mungul Purohit, who was in power last year. He is now a prisoner, haggling over the terms proposed for his release. He can hardly be said to have a successor as yet. Fortune has not decisively declared in favor of any of the aspirants for power, whose ambition indeed appears to have cooled, since the opportunities of amassing wealth become fewer day by day.

The Finances.

9. It is impossible to write with anything approaching exactness on this subject. All that is certain is that the expenditure is far in excess of the receipts. The hand-to-mouth system of borrowing at enormous interest, to meet special and urgent demands, continues.

The Debts.

10. These have been greatly increased during the year; but money is now raised with difficulty, and it may be hoped that the end of the tether has been well nigh reached. The debt to the Agency Treasurer has risen from Rupees 63,000 to Rupees 88,000, nothing having been paid on this account during the year.

*The Kotree Fiefs.*

11. Rupees 50,000 have been paid to Jeypore in part of the arrears; Rupees 35,000 were still due at the close of the year. A special report has been made on this subject. The Durbar applied for an officer to define the boundaries of the holdings; but unfortunately no one could be spared for the duty. The bad feeling between the Durbar and the holders of the fiefs, noticed by Captain Muir in his last Report, is kept up.

12. A special report upon the affairs of the Kotah State is under preparation, and will be submitted shortly.

J HALLAWAR.

13. The Maharaj Rana went on a pilgrimage during the year to Nath Dwara and Aboo. He visited the Oodeypore Chief at Oodeypore, and was received in a friendly manner which much pleased him. The Chief is always well spoken of. He takes every opportunity of showing his good feeling towards Government and its officers. The gentlemen

employed in survey operations in the State write in warm terms of the civility and aid met with from the officials.

14. A case of dâk robbery occurred at Imlee-ka-Dool near the town of Jhalra Patun on the 27th December 1872. It is now under enquiry in the Haraotee International Court. The property lost is estimated at Rupees 3,202-4-3.

SHAHPOORA.

15. The affairs of this Chiefship have prospered during the year under the able supervision of Moonshee Salik Ram. The opposition which he met with at starting has ceased, and the advantages of his rule have become evident to all. It is proposed to make a land settlement for five years, sufficient data having now been collected for the purpose.

16. The Raja Dheraj has made good progress in his education. During the cold season he made a tour through the Kherar District.

17. The birth of a son and heir to the Chief took place during the year under report.

The Finances.

18. The expenditure was Rupees 81,500, and the receipts were Rupees 2,32,000. The surplus Rupees 1,50,500 was disposed of as follows :—

Liquidation of debt	Rs. 1,43,000
Extraordinary expenses, tanks, dispensary, and on account of ceremonies observed on the occasion of the birth of a son and heir to the Chief	„ 7,500
					<hr/>
Total	...				Rs. 1,50,500
					<hr/>

19. The debts were altogether reduced by Rupees 1,42,500 during the year.

Miscellaneous.

20. A jail has been commenced, and a dispensary was opened in September 1872. The powers of the Civil and Criminal Courts have been defined. Some tanks have been repaired. The school, which was started in May 1872, has an average attendance of 220.

21. The boundary dispute between Ajmere and Shahpoora has been settled; that with Meywar remains open, and is the cause of much vexation, the Meywar Durbar (of whom the Shahpoora Chief is a feudatory) having attached two villages to meet the expenses connected with the disputed boundary.

22. A dacoity was perpetrated at Burra Phoolia in March 1872. Property to the value of about Rupees 1,70,000 was robbed. Some of this has been traced to Marwar, where arrests have been made. The case is before the Marwar Court of Vakeels.

TONK.*

23. The working of the Courts appears creditable. Some alterations have been made in the rules for their guidance, and the District Courts have now to furnish to the Chief Court lists of cases disposed of. This is a move in the right direction, as facilitating supervision and ensuring attention to rules.

The Finance.

24. The hopes and intentions expressed in last year's Report have not been fulfilled. The deficit has risen from Rupees 1,48,986 to Rupees 3,01,595. The Nawab's earnest attention has been called to this very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The expenditure includes a sum of Rupees 2,27,564, paid in reduction of State debts. Of this Rupees 87,500 were in part payment of the Government loan of one lakh of rupees. In July 1872 the Nawab applied for Government guarantee to a loan on terms which could not be submitted to Government. No further steps have been taken in the matter.

Education.

25. The accounts given of the new Head Master, who was entertained in December on a salary of Rupees 100 per mensem, are not hopeful. He is represented as neglectful of his duties, the result being that the school is at a stand-still. He is now absent on account of ill-health.

The Crops, &c.

26. Some injury was done to the crops in certain localities by frost, hail, and unseasonable rainfall. In other districts the harvest was considerably above the average. The general health was good; cultivation is said to be extending; and the agricultural population has been increased by settlers from neighbouring States. Arrangements made to recover arrears due on account of advances of grain for sowing purposes are reported to have given satisfaction.

The Jeypore Customs' dues.

27. The levy of these dues continues to be a subject of soreness to the Tonk Durbar, which represents that the trade of the country is seriously injured thereby.

The Meena Districts.

28. These have been quiet during the year, no serious crime having been reported.

* A translation of the Administration Report furnished by the Magistrate of this State is attached.

29. The following Statement exhibits the work performed by the Haraootee International Court of Vakeels during the year 1872-73:—

32	Number of cases on file of preceding year.	136	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Rs. 1,99,151 13 6	Estimated value of property plundered.	Rs. 1,551 13 5	Jeypore.	Rs. 4,625 13 0	Rs. 6,464 0 5	Rs. 9,057 6 11	Kotah.	Rs. 365 8 4	Tonk.	Jhalawar.	Shahpore.	Rs. 30 8 0	Rs. 22,095 2 1	Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases amicably settled out of Court.	AMOUNT OF BLOOD-MONEY AWARDED.			Rs. 300 0 0	Rs. 250 0 0	Rs. 650 0 0	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Kotah.	Cases disposed of.	26	Cases pending.
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Recovery of compensatory awards.

30. The amount due by Kotah remains unpaid. It has now reached the large sum of Rupees 88,500.

Government Mails.

31. With the exception of the robbery in Jhalra Patun, mentioned in paragraph 15, the Government mails have been unmolested.

Dispensaries.

32. A new dispensary has been opened at Shahpoora, and has, with those of Haraotee and Tonk, worked well. The dispensary at Deolee is much appreciated by the people around, who are very ready to avail themselves of Dr. Eddowes' skill.

TONK REPORT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TONK STATE, BY ITS MINISTER, FOR THE
YEAR 1872-73.

The Administration.

A COURT for the adjudication of cases involving questions of religious principle or ceremony has been established during the year. It existed formerly, but was closed during the minority, since which time such cases have been disposed of by the Appeal Court of the State.

This Court is composed of five Judges, General Ahmedyar Khan being President. The following is a statement of its work:—

				Cases.
Transferred to the Court on its organization	52
Newly instituted	371
				<hr/>
			Total	423
Decided	407
				<hr/>
Pending	16
				<hr/>

The Appeal Court had only one Judge, another has been appointed, and both will conjointly decide cases. Some reforms have been introduced for the better administration of criminal justice. All cases are now reported to the Appeal Court, and there briefly registered. By this means the whole working of the department will be readily tabulated. The working of the Appeal, Judicial, and Revenue Courts will be seen from the following Statement:—

					Revenue.	JUDICIAL.		Appeal Court.
						Civil.	Criminal.	
Cases pending at close of last year	17	313	71	40
„ newly instituted	950	1,911	1,192	105
Total					967	2,224	1,263	145
Decided	950	1,925	1,153	136
Pending	17	299	110	9

The following is a Statement of heinous crimes :—

Dacoit and highway robbery	12
Homicide	7
Poisoning	1
Arson	15
Dealing in slaves	3
Rape	1
Making and uttering counterfeit coin	13
Forgery	2
Total				54

The rules prescribed for the guidance of the Courts, *vide* paragraph 8 of last year's Report, having not been fully acted up to, some desirable changes have been introduced, and it is hoped they will now be adhered to strictly.

The School.

2. A head teacher, recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, was employed in December 1872 on a salary of Rupees 100 per mensem. All his proposals have been met and every assistance rendered, but little seems to have been done. Attention was not paid to Persian, Arabic, and Hindee, which are languages used in the State. The first books are being retaught even to those who were already advanced. The average attendance of pupils is 61.

The Head Master went on leave on the 7th March, having worked for 2 months and 26 days. He fell ill, and it is uncertain when he is to rejoin. Should he not give satisfaction he will be dismissed. The expenditure under this head amounts to Rupees 1,947-10-3.

Dispensary.

3. Patients to the number of 11,619 were treated :—

Cured	7,935
Absented themselves	3,582
Died	22
Remaining on the rolls	80

There were 2,944 vaccinations, of which 2,051 were successful. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rupees 2,634-10.

The Jeypore and Tonk Road.

4. The earth-work of the Tonk portion has been completed. A grant of Rupees 10,000 was made for the purpose; of this Rupees 5,000 have been paid, the remittance of the balance is being arranged. Bridges are being constructed.

Recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. His Highness the Nawab was greatly rejoiced on the receipt of Agent to the Governor-General's khureeta, written under the orders of Government, acknowledging the good feeling shown by His Highness the Nawab during the illness, and on the restoration to health, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Approval by Viceroy of submission of Administration Reports.

6. His Highness the Nawab was also much pleased to receive Political Agent's khureeta in the matter of the submission of the last State Administration Report. A Durbar of His Highness' relations and officials was held, with a view to return thanks for the result of their work, and to encourage them in the loyal discharge of their duties.

Municipal arrangements.

7. Mr. John Fleming, late Head Clerk of the Haraootee and Tonk Agency, invalided under orders of Government, has been employed by the Durbar since June 1872. He is in charge of the sanitary arrangements in the town of Tonk, and superintends the Durbar gardens and the State buildings and lands in the capital. He has given satisfaction.

Books.

8. A brief history of the city of Tonk was written at Captain Muir's request. A detailed one is desired by His Highness the Nawab, who has appointed Pundit Ram Kurrun for the work.

A geographical account of Tonk was also prepared for Captain Muir by Golam Ahmed Khan, who is now busy with the compilation of a book containing selections of poetry.

His Highness the Nawab being very attentive to the administration of the State, and fond of works on moral subjects, especially such as treat of the duties of rulers to their people and *vice versa*, Moulvie Nujjuf Ally Khan, Moonsurim, Girae and Foujdaree (Thuggee and Judicial Officer), has prepared a work of this nature which it is proposed to publish shortly.

The same gentleman has translated the Bible into Persian stanzas, and it is a matter of sincere gratification that these works have produced under the benign rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

The Oordoo translation of the "Wagaaya Jehangiree," referred to in paragraph 19 of Annual Report for 1870-71, is finished, and will be sent to Press in August next.

Charity.

9. A sum of Rupees 2,000 was expended in charitable purposes.

The Finances.

10. The state of the finances for the year under review will be seen from the subjoined account:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Ordinary.</i>		
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Land revenue ...	8,74,432		Army and Police ...	2,20,339	
Other receipts ...	1,28,863		Civil establishment ...	1,84,740	
		10,03,295	Nawab's allowance ...	26,110	
			Ex-Nawab's ditto ...	97,000	
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			Allowances to mem-		
Last year's balance and			bers of family ...	1,92,510	
miscellaneous ...	17,470		Wardrobe ...	1,87,711	
Nuzzerana ...	81,714				9,08,410
Loan raised ...	80,426				
		1,79,610	<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
			Amount expended on the		
			occasion of the mar-		
			riage of the Nawab's		
			sister ...	42,003	
			Amount expended on roads	5,000	
			Miscellaneous ...	21,176	
			Debts liquidated ...	2,27,564	
			Cleared debit balance of		
			last year ...	2,35,347	
Debit balance...		2,56,595			5,81,090
Total ...		14,39,500	Total ...		14,39,500

Rupees.

Thus the deficit has increased from Rupees 1,48,986 to Rupees 2,56,600, which is thus accounted for—

Revenue not realized owing to damages done by locusts, hail-storms, &c. ...	45,259
Clearing liabilities of last year ...	1,48,986
Marriage of Nawab's sister ...	62,350
Total ...	2,56,595

To this will have to be added a further sum of Rupees 45,000 (in round numbers) on account of interest on loans, making in all Rupees 3,01,595. His Highness is deeply concerned about this, and he is busily occupied in effecting savings.

Old State debts to the extent of Rupees 2,27,564 have been paid. Of this amount Rupees 87,500 were remitted to the Ajmere Treasury in part payment of the Government loan of one lakh, and Rupees 1,40,064 were paid to different native bankers, with whom settlement was made by Captain J. J. Blair.

In paragraph 20 of last year's Report reference was made to the permanent loss to the State of Rupees 20,000 on account of the new arrangements at Sambhur and the establishment of opium scales at Oodeypore; a further loss of Rupees 20,000 has been incurred owing to

the introduction of the new tariff of customs duties in the Jeypore State. Should this matter remain as it is, the State will suffer a permanent loss of Rupees 30,000 per annum. This procedure of the Jeypore Durbar is contrary to custom, and as such is worthy of the consideration of the British Government.

11. The different pergunnahs of the State will be separately dealt with.

Tonk.

12. Some necessary reforms have been introduced in the working of the Tehsil Office, with a view to remedy certain existing irregularities. In July 1872 locusts visited this pergunnah, injuring the crops in almost all the villages; and in January 1863 hail and frost injured the crops and destroyed even large trees.

The produce this year was about one-sixth below the average annual yield owing to unseasonable rains, to hail, and to locusts.

Waste land to the extent of 4,000 beegahs has been brought under cultivation, and five tanks and 20 wells have been made. Several cultivators of other States have taken up their residence in this pergunnah during the year.

Sickness.

13. Pneumonia was the principal sickness during the year, and cattle disease existed to a certain extent.

14. An annual fair is held in Allygunj. His Highness the Nawab offered every encouragement this year, satisfactory arrangements being made for the preservation of order, &c. About 200 dealers from other States attended the fair; commodities to the value of Rupees 3,14,281 changed hands; customs dues were remitted for a fortnight, the remissions amounting to Rupees 3,898; but the number of foreign traders was much less than usual owing to the heavy duties charged by the Jeypore Durbar on the border. This subject was alluded to in paragraph 23 of last year's Report. Had Tonk dues not been remitted, and but for His Highness' support the fair would have been a failure.

15. The complaints of the traders regarding "choongee" (small share of articles brought for sale paid to Brahmins, subordinate village officials, &c.) have been remedied by allowing these dues to be disbursed by the State Customs' Department which levies them. The new "choongee" recipients have been referred to the traders, with option to the latter to withhold payment if they chose.

Allyghur.

16. In both crops the yield was about one-fifth over and above the average, though some of the villages suffered from the locusts, which also visited this pergunnah. There was no sickness to speak of.

17. The Customs duties aggregated Rupees 866 less than usual for reasons assigned in paragraph 10.

18. 129 zemindars from other States have settled in this pergunnah during the year under review, and the old zemindars have

started 48 new ploughs. Twenty new wells have been made and 13,500 beegahs of waste land have been brought under cultivation.

Chuppra.

19. The crops in the pergunnah exceeded those of an average year's yield by one-third.

20. In paragraph 25 of last year's Report allusion was made to the steps taken by the Durbar with a view to reclaim waste lands. The result of these measures has been that zemindars from other States have settled in the pergunnah, with 239 new ploughs, during the year. Three new villages have been established, 1,200 beegahs of waste land have been brought under cultivation, and 154 wells and a tank have been made during the year. The advances made by bankers to assist the zemindars, and to which reference was made in last year's Report, paragraph 25, have been generally paid up, and in cases where the demands were met with evasion the Durbar assisted the lenders, with a view to their being fully recouped.

21. The Census taken of the pergunnah during the year shows the following result:—

Number when Census was taken last year	28,621
Born during the year	1,273
Number newly established	2,164
Total			32,058
Died	797
Left the pergunnah	1,374
			<hr/> 2,171
Now remaining			<hr/> 29,887

22. The cattle of the pergunnah numbered 34,830.

23. The sanitary condition of the town of Chuppra was looked to during the year. Its bazar is to be properly lighted. Trees have been planted on the road from the pergunnah to Tonk for the convenience of travellers.

Seronge.

24. The crops in the pergunnah were less than usual by one-fourth. Cattle disease prevailed but not to any great extent.

25. In last year's Report, paragraph 31, the steps taken to encourage cultivation were noticed; 3,000 beegahs of waste land have been brought under cultivation; 5 wells and 3 talaos have been excavated, and applications have been filed for lands on which to establish 11 villages. Full attention has been paid to the rules laid down for the guidance of revenue officers of the pergunnah, allusion to which was made in paragraph 33 of last Report. Some variations in the revenue realizations in villages occur, but they are accounted for in some cases by the impoverished state of the tenants, and in others by disagreements between zemindars and farmers of revenue.

Recovery of advances.

26. In the time of Nawabs Amcer-ood-dowla and Wuzeer-ood-dowla the practice was for the State to allow grain for sowing purposes, which at harvest time was recovered, with an addition of 25 per cent. The result was that defalcations were frequent, and the people in general were dissatisfied with the system. On making up the account of this item, which was done with great difficulty, grain to the value noted below was found to be due:—

	Quantity in Mds.	Value in Rs.
On account of advances made during the reigns of Nawabs Amcer-ood-dowla and Wuzeer-ood-dowla ...	63,394	1,26,789
On account of advances made during the reign of Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan...	6,782	13,565
On account of advances made during the reign of Nawab Ibrahim Ally Khan ...	574	1,149
Total ...	<u>70,750</u>	<u>1,41,503</u>

His Highness the Nawab has now decided that items due from cultivators who have died or absconded shall be remitted, and that those that are in straitened circumstances are to be allowed to liquidate their debts by instalments. This arrangement has greatly relieved the zemindars, who were suffering from the pressure.

Peraiva.

27. The produce of both the crops during the year was about one-sixth less than usual.

28. Notwithstanding the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, the officials of the Indore Durbar have not allowed the Tonk Durbar to establish its customs post in Kotree. The matter is worthy of the notice of Government.

29. In November last the northern part of the pergunnah was visited by a flight of locusts which past off to the south. Fields measuring 961 beegahs, sown with jowar, in 18 villages, suffered seriously. In December the opium plants and sugar-canes were injured by hail, which also destroyed large trees. In February 1873 rain fell very heavily causing rivers and nullahs to overflow. Lightning also fell in two villages, but no lives were lost.

Nimbahera.

30. The yield of this pergunnah was a little above that of average years.

31. A mine of reddish stone has been discovered during the year. It is used for building purposes. A sort of yellow earth, which has been found at the bottom of certain wells, is being used in the Cantonment of Neemuch as yellow wash for houses.

Moghees.

32. Strenuous efforts were made for the suppression of Mogheea dacoits during the year, and only one robbery occurred at a place called "Churlee"—a Rajpoot of Ajmere was robbed and wounded. The following is a statement of the Mogheea population of the pergunnah :—

Persons banished or absconded, including females and children	139
Persons in imprisonment, including females and children					132
Present	23
					<hr/>
			Total	...	294
					<hr/>

The 23 remaining in the pergunnah are relations of Girdharie and Teekum, who are prisoners with the Thuggee Department. It is owing to these that the pergunnah is frequented by Moghees of the adjoining States, and since the State is prevented from turning them out it is not unlikely that disturbances will take place.

33. The close vicinity of the pergunnah to the Cantonment of Neemuch is a source of much vexation to the State subjects. Carts are pressed, no hire is paid, while the cartmen are maltreated. Allusion was made to the subject in last year's Report, paragraph 39. A Circular of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, issued on the subject does not appear to have remedied the evil complained of. The subject is therefore again here referred to, and the Durbar hopes that due notice will be taken of the matter.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

No. 232, dated Camp Dholepore, 19th May 1873.

From—Officiating Political Agent for the Eastern States of Rajpootana,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana States.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for 1872-73.

Sources from which Report has been compiled.

2. Having only been in charge since the 17th January, and having had to proceed to Dholepore on the 19th of that month, owing to the dangerous state of the Rana's health, and having been ever since at this place, my Report is chiefly based on statements submitted by the various Vakeels and on verbal communication with them. Succeeding an officer of the experience and character of Major Walter, and one who has been so many years connected with these States, especially Bhurtpore, which, after administering for many years, he handed over in a state of such high prosperity to the young Raja, I feel great diffidence in submitting this Report.

D H O L E P O R E.

Hospitality of late Rana.

3. The amiable, though too easy, disposition of the late Rana, and his hospitality to Europeans is well known to you, and was fully acknowledged by the Viceroy in his orders as to the government of Dholepore during the minority.

Created a G.C.S.I.

4. The Rana was created a Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India for his loyal services during the mutiny.

5. During the last few months of his life nothing at all was done in this State, and matters were entirely at a stand-still. Dewan Hakeem Abdool Nubbee Khan died in August and was succeeded by his brother, Gholam Hossein, who managed to keep up the jail and the patrolling of the main road to Agra most creditably; but beyond this he had little influence. On

Death of the Dewan Abdool Nabi
Khan.

Succeeded by his brother Gholam
Hossein.

the death of the Rana, he, seeing that as a foreigner and outsider he was now quite in a minority, applied to the latter to retire to Agra after the Rana's death. The latter retired to Agra after the Rana's death. He was now quite in a minority, applied to be allowed, until the Government orders regarding Dholepore were received, to retire to Agra; and I quite concurred in this step. His doing so at this crisis proved to be of the greatest benefit in allaying discontent, and matters on this proceeded quietly and smoothly under the personal supervision of myself, aided by the leading Sirdars of the State; and on the 16th ultimo I gave over charge to Rao Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I.

The Ex-Dewan, Gholam Hossein, recommended for a pension.

6. As Gholam Hossein undoubtedly rendered good service to the State while in its employ, I have recommended to Sir Dinkur Rao that he receive a pension, especially as his services cannot again be in request.

7. On the day of the Rana's death, the 9th of February 1873, when I took charge of the State, the debts amounted to over eight lakhs of rupees; of this four were owed to the army and civil officials, two more to bankers and others, and the remaining two to Puttiala. To meet this I found Rupees 43 in the Treasury, and this even was borrowed money. Stringent orders were immediately issued to the Tehsildars and Malidars* of the various villages and districts to pay up the revenues they withheld, and from this date up to the 16th April, the date on which I gave over charge to Sir Dinkur Rao, Rupees 1,89,425 were paid into the Treasury, out of which Rupees 1,65,362 were disbursed for immediate payment of the salaries of the various civil, military, and palace establishments.

8. As I but very lately submitted a Memorandum on the State of Charge of the State made over to Sir Dholepore when I gave over charge to Dinkur Rao. Sir Dinkur Rao, I proceed to embody the same in my Report on Dholepore for this year, although Sir Dinkur Rao assumed the reins on the 16th of April, and therefore a fortnight after the time allotted for the period to be alluded to in this Report elapsed.

Dispensaries and Vaccination.

9. Doctor Spencer has fully entered into the subject of dispensaries and vaccination in his Report. He also alludes to the satisfactory state of the jail at the old New Jail. Chaoni, and its present good sanitation and condition owing to the improvements effected at the instance of Major Walter.

* These Malidars were mostly Mahomedans and protégés of the woman Gujra, the low favorite for many years of the late Chief, through whose influence villages were actually made over to these persons in māl; that is to say, after paying nominal khalsa dues they were allowed to squeeze the villages given over to their tender mercies at their discretion.

Memorandum on the Administration of Dholepore according to the method proposed
by SIR DINKUR RAO, K.C.S.I.

Rao Gungadhur appointed to the post of Assistant Guardian.

10. Under himself as Guardian, he has associated as his assistant his brother, Rao Gungadhur, known as the Nana Sahib. The Nana Sahib during the absence of Sir Dinkur Rao will carry on affairs and superintend the proceedings of the Council.

Constitution of the Council.

11. The Council consists of the following Sirdars :—

1. Rao Rajdhur Daryao Sing, of a Jat family, connected with the Maharana by marriage.
2. Koonwur Hurdeo Sing, a member of the Rana's family.
3. Lalloo Luchmun Sing, an old servant of the State.
4. Meer Abid Ali, originally from Bhurtapore, but for many years in the service of the State.
5. Lala Soondur Lall, an old servant of the State.

Its duties.

The Council will have general control over the four departments, namely, revenue, civil, criminal, and military. The Treasury will be under the control of the Council, who will sign all money orders, but the Doolhya Sahiba will affix the seal.

Household and Palace precincts.

12. The household and palace precincts will be under the Doolhya Sahiba, who will be kept generally informed of the proceedings of the State.

Civil divisions of the country.

13. The State will be divided for administrative purposes into six Tehsils, ten Thannahs, and twenty Police chowkies. Over the six Tehsildars in fiscal matters will be a Deputy Collector, who will report all his proceedings to the Council. In civil matters the Tehsils will be in groups of two, with Moonsiffs at Dholepore, Baree, and Rajakhera.

Civil and Criminal Courts.

14. The lowest Civil Court will be that of the Tehsildar; an appeal will lie from it to the Hakeem Adawlut.

The Moonsiff's Court.

This will have powers up to Rupees 1,000, an appeal allowed to the Hakeem Adawlut.

The Court of the Hakeem Adawlut.

This Court will try all civil cases above Rupees 1,000.

Criminal.

The petty Criminal Court will be the Tehsildar's, who will have Magisterial powers up to Rupees (5) five and simple imprisonment for one week. The upper Criminal Court will be that of the Hakeem Adawlut, who will try all cases up to three years' imprisonment and Rupees 300 fine. In cases exceeding three years' imprisonment, including the most heinous ones, such as murder, this Court will also try such cases, but will submit them with his remarks to the Council for final orders. Should murder cases occur the Political Agent will be consulted.

Finance.

15. The finances of the State :—

The income of the State being	Rs.	11,00,000
The expenditure for past year	"	12,00,000
Annual deficit	"	1,00,000

Amount required annually to pay off the State debt of eight lakhs	2,00,000
Total reduction proposed	3,00,000

After effecting reductions the finances will stand thus :—

Income	"	11,00,000
Proposed reduced expenditure by reductions in Court, civil, and other expenses	"	9,00,000
Balance	"	2,00,000
Out of this to be reserved for accidental expenses...	"	25,000
To be expended in public works	"	25,000
The remainder of the balance to be paid towards liquidation of debt	"	1,50,000

State debts.

16. As the State debts amount to eight lakhs, and as we propose to pay off one lakh of this on receipt of revenue at the end of next month, there will remain seven lakhs to be paid. This, borrowed with interest of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., will be liquidated at the rate of one and a half lakh per annum in between five and six years, or about two years before the young Rana comes of age. So that by the time he assumes authority there will be, after using some of this surplus of four lakhs of the last two years of the minority in works of public utility, a sum of about one and a half or two lakhs for the private use of the young Chief. This surplus will be found quite enough for this purpose, as there being a large one in many minorities has proved too often to be the means of allowing the young Chief to waste it in unworthy expenditure and thus ruin at the outset a character that might have developed into one useful and respected.

A loan of seven lakhs requested from Government.

17. For the liquidation of the above debt of seven lakhs I am requested by Rao Raja Sir Dinkur Rao to solicit the loan from Government of that amount at the rate of 5 per cent. to be paid off in annual instalments of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Sir Dinkur Rao would be glad if the Bank of Bengal at Agra were instructed to pay to him the above sum in whatever way he finds most convenient, so that he may draw it either in one lump sum or in several smaller ones.

Education of the young Rana.

18. At present, as Sir Dinkur Rao remarked to me, the best education the young Rana can have is that of his mother; for, from what the Rao Raja tells me, this young lady is of superior intellect, and was, as well as the other children, most carefully educated and brought up by the late estimable Raja of Puttiala.

19. The little Chief, though bright, is a delicate child. The Rao Raja is looking out for a good tutor, if possible a Brahmin, who can speak English, and Sir Dinkur Rao's idea is, in the course of the cold weather, to get together five or six children, sons of kinsmen of the Rana, and that these boys should be the companions of the little Chief under the above instructor; and part of the scheme will be that they talk English for an hour or so every day. We hope also to take the Rana into Agra every now and then in the cold weather and get him in the habit of mixing with English ladies and gentlemen.

Concluding Remarks.

20. In next year's Report we hope, under the heading of expenditure, to be able to detail a considerable disbursement in the erection of schools and dispensaries, both of which subjects will receive the attention they demand.

BHURTPORE.

Birth of a son and heir to Chief.

21. The only event worth noticing is the birth of a son and heir to His Highness the Maharaja in the month of September.

Visit of the Governor-General's Agent in cold weather.

22. In connection with this event I would notice your visit in the course of your annual tour, and your presence at a banquet given by His Highness in honor of his son's birth, to which many of the Agra residents were invited.

Rainfall and state of season.

23. The total rainfall was 19.53, which is about the average quantity. Both the autumn and spring crops were below the average. The prices, however, remained stationary, and no perceptible distress was felt. In some parts of the district the locusts spread great havoc.

24. It is a fact worthy of notice that the northern pergunnahs of Bhurtpore, *viz.*, Gopalghur, Pahari, and Kaman, which have always been remarkable for their great fertility, are those which for the last two or three years have yielded little. The waters of the river Rooprael flowing through the Ulwur territory are, on entering this State, held up by an embankment of large size called the Sikri Bund, and are let out to irrigate the lands of adjoining pergunnahs as necessity may arise. The Vakeel points out that for a few years past the stream has flowed a smaller volume of water than usual: this perhaps might be traced to natural causes.

Justice.

25. A Return marked *A.B.* is appended, showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the State, as well as another for the Criminal, *B.B.* In the former the number of cases pending from last year and those instituted during the year (for which the Return has been made out) was 2,025; out of these 1,944 were disposed of. In the latter the number disposed of out of a total of 7,475 was 7,372, leaving a balance of 103 pending.

Working of Courts.

26. On the whole, the work performed is very creditable to the officials, if the Returns are to be depended on, of which I have no doubt, as the judicial administration of this State organized during the minority has continued undisturbed since the Maharaja attained full powers.

27. One important change has, nevertheless, taken place. Whereas formerly there were two Magistrates, one residing at Bhurtpore and the other at Deeg, the work of the latter, which is nearly as heavy as that of the former office, now devolves upon one and the same official. Foujdar Buldeo Sing, the Magistrate of Deeg, who did such good service during the minority, was dismissed by the Maharaja on a charge of dishonesty, and the duties of his post have been entrusted to Dewan Lalta Pershad, the Magistrate of Bhurtpore. The head-quarters of both the Courts are now at Deeg.

28. His Highness the Maharaja takes a lively interest in the administration of the Courts. All appeals from the lower tribunals are heard in the Ijlas Khas, over which he personally presides. He hears all papers himself and passes orders on them. In His Highness' absence the work of this Court is conducted by Bukhshee Sanwal Sing, but all important papers are reserved for his orders.

29. Some of the old Tehsildars have been changed or dismissed. Amongst the latter, Chowdree Utaram, and very lately Chowdree Gopal Sing, both relations of Foujdar Buldeo Sing and connected by marriage with the late Maharaja Bulwunt Sing.

Perfect security of the Mails.

30. The mails travel through the territory in perfect security, and there have been no cases of mail robbery on the Agra and Ajmere road.

Measures to keep the peace on the Agra and Muttra road successful.

31. The measures inaugurated during Captain Powlett's incumbency to keep the peace at Baod Bhainta (two isolated villages situated within the Muttra District) have proved quite successful, not a simple case of robbery or attempt at robbery having since occurred.

State Council.

32. The State Council still exists, but no statistics have reached me of its working during the year under review.

Jail.

33. The jail is well kept. In the Return submitted, marked C.B., the total number of prisoners undergoing sentences is put down at 275, or 20 less than in last year's Return; of these 24 were life prisoners, ten of 14 years, eight of 10, seven of 7, nine of 5, and 217 others under shorter terms of imprisonment.

34. As the Return purports to be for the Sumbut year 1928 or 1871-72, I may as well mention here that in the month of October, on the occasion of the birth of the Maharaja's son, the whole of the prisoners, numbering 231, were released, with the exception of those under sentence for life.

35. The jail is still under the medical superintendence of Doctor Spencer, the executive charge of it resting with Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Dass.

Unhealthiness of present Jail buildings.

36. Doctor Spencer has in his Annual Report brought to notice the large amount of sickness there was in the year under report amongst the jail population; nevertheless, the mortality was unusually small. Measures have been adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the building, the site of which circumstances tend to prove is a very unhealthy one.

Proposal to send lunatics to the Agra Asylum rejected by Durbar.

37. In the early part of last year a proposal was made to send all the lunatics who are confined in the jail to the Agra Lunatic Asylum, there being no proper accommodation for them in the building. The North-Western Provinces Government was quite willing to receive them, but the Durbar would not agree to the measure.

Roads.

38. The road from the Agra border as far as Bhurtpore was kept up satisfactorily, but on from Bhurtpore to Holeyana on the Jeypore border

it was far from what it should be, and the kunkur used for the metalling of a very inferior description, and in fact hardly kunkur at all, not even sifted, and of a quality that flies off as dust directly it is laid down.

Bad condition of the Agra and Ajmere Road.

Deeg and Ulwur, and Bhurtpore and Kaman roads.

39. Two other roads, which were commenced upon a few years ago, are progressively approaching completion. One, from Deeg to the Ulwur border, a distance of about 24 miles, is nearly completed, ten miles more remaining only to be metalled. The other leading to Kaman, a town noted in Hindoo history, distant from Deeg about 14 miles, has been completed.

Improvements in the town.

40. In addition to the above, a scheme has been devised and set on foot for repaving the streets of the city of Bhurtpore, a work which will cost a large sum of money. One of the streets leading from the fort to the Anah Gate of the town has been widened, and another new street opened in a north-easterly direction.

41. The Maharaja is very anxious to have a road in the interior along the mud wall to answer to one running round it inside, and with this view is clearing out space for the work to begin. As might be expected, much dissatisfaction is felt at these reforms by the owners of tenements, whose houses situated on the line of demarcation have been demolished. Much of the distress thus produced would doubtless be removed if the Durbar established a principle of compensation to be awarded to those so suffering from the loss of their houses, similar to the practice in vogue in our own provinces when land is required to be taken up for public purposes. I am given to understand that the Maharaja has offered to give restitution in land, and I sincerely hope His Highness may be induced to grant some pecuniary compensation at the same time.

New road to Roopbas.

42. A road has been opened to connect the Residency with Sesar, running through the Keolades jungle, and a link line leading to the Keolades shrine, which is situated in the heart of the jungle. The latter will be continued to Roopbas.

43. The kutchra roads from Bhurtpore to Biana and from Kaman to Gopalghur are in good repair, and several other roads are said to be under construction, which it is hoped will act as feeders to the railway.

An annexed Statement, D.B., will give an idea of what has been done, and is doing in this line, in the Bhurtpore State.

44. His Highness personally recommended to me that it would be very desirable if the British portion of road from Futtehpoore Sikri to the border of the Bhurtpore territory, on the way to Bhurtpore, were metalled. I quite concur in His Highness' suggestion, and would beg to submit it most favorably for your favorable consideration. This portion of the road in the Agra territory is in a very dilapidated and forlorn condition.

Buildings.

45. Major Walter in his Report for last year, paragraph 61, noticed that the Maharaja was raising extensive buildings at Sesar, where he usually resides. These works have been prosecuted with vigor, and will absorb a large sum of money. Lines for the cavalry and other establishments are being constructed, intended, I believe, for the accommodation of His Highness' Body-Guard, which consists of about 300 men.

At Sesar.

New Post Office building.

46. A 5th Class Post Office building is being erected near the Railway Station at an estimated cost of Rupees 2,500, which the Durbar will provide. The work is making fair progress and will be finished in a short time.

City wall.

47. Repairs to the city wall have been pushed on with great vigour. A parapet has been built and the several bastions enlarged, so that the wall is, I fancy, much stronger now than it ever was before.

Moat Embankment.

48. The embankment to the large moat encircling the ramparts, which had succumbed here and there to the force of the waters, is also under repair, and the space about it being cleared out to admit of a full view from the fortress.

49. A few Police Stations on the Agra and Ajmere Road and other works of secondary importance have also been raised.

Irrigation.

50. The Irrigation Department is still under Joala Sahai, who succeeded Pundit Shimbhoonath. Under this heading nine new embankments or dams have been constructed. I attach a list of them given by the Vakeel, marked *E.B.* Work has ceased on the Bareita Bund, as the undertaking was considered to be an unremunerative one.

Medical Institutions.

51. The number of medical institutions remains the same as last year. A larger number of patients were treated during the year under report, and there was also an increase in the number vaccinated, the total expenditure incurred being Rupees 9,185.

52. The dispensaries are daily growing more popular amongst the mass of the population, and the people beginning to appreciate the benefits which they receive by these institutions, all which reflects much credit on those in charge of them. Doctor Spenceer manifests the same zeal in their working as noticed in my predecessor's Report, and devotes a large portion of the cold weather in visiting them and the districts.

53. Fuller information is supplied on these subjects by Doctor Speneer's professional Report submitted to the head of that department in Rajpootana. He calls my attention to paragraph 5 of this document on the unhealthiness of the Jail at Bhurtpore, and on the advisability of adopting the proposal, above referred to in paragraph 39, of sending the lunatics to the Agra Asylum.

Sanitation.

54. The district was visited by cholera in the months of June, July, and August; the mortality, however, was small in comparison with the number of cases attacked. In the town of Bhurtpore itself there was an extensive visitation of dengue fever, which lasted for two months. Almost the whole population was prostrated by the disease, but it did not show itself in a fatal form.

Education.

55. There is a marked improvement under this head; at least as far as the figures entered in the annexed Return *F.B.* go to show. There is an increase of 48 pupils in the Bhurtpore College, and a total increase of 700 in all the schools, which numbered 179 in the year under report against 155 of the previous year. 24 other Hulkabundee Schools have been opened, denoting a degree of progress in primary education amongst the rural classes. This department is still supervised by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bholanath Dass.

Rajpootana Railway.

56. The Railway from Agra is completed, and the engine now runs to a distance of some five or six miles beyond Bhurtpore. The Bhurtpore Station is in course of construction, and the line will in all probability be opened to passengers and general traffic in a couple of months hence.

57. The engineer and other officers have carried on their arduous duties with the greatest harmony with the Durbar officials, and no complaints have reached this Office against any of the people employed on the works.

An accident noticed.

58. A slight accident took place a short time ago, when a herd of wild cattle attempting to charge the train, or to cross the line while the train was passing on it, had one of them run over and another wounded. This, however, was a mishap which is not likely to occur after the high mud fence in course of erection on both sides of the line has been completed.

Trade.

59. A Return marked *G.B.* gives the total amount of traffic which has passed through the State, and from which its customs revenue is

derived. The quantity in tons was 82,475, and the duty levied thereon Rupees 3,16,687, or an increase of Rupees 25,093 over the previous year for which the Treasury account herewith submitted was made out.

60. The Customs Department, efficiently managed and controlled as it is in Bhurtpore, is a source of ever increasing income to a State. Lying as it does on the threshold of Rajpootana, an enormous traffic travels through Bhurtpore to the States west by which the Durbar vastly benefits. The numerous roads, which during and after the minority have been opened, will no doubt develop it still further. The Return indicates that the amount realized from through-traffic was three times as large as that realized from the internal trade of the country, and about as much from either the export or import trade.

61. The Durbar is under great apprehension of losing this fruitful source of its revenue when the Railway opens, and is extremely solicitous of receiving some pecuniary compensation for the losses it is likely to sustain. The question has already been before the Government of India once, and the decision passed on the subject, as contained in Mr. Le Poer Wynne's letter to your address, No. 1707P., dated 14th August 1871, was duly communicated to the Maharaja. But it would seem that His Highness still fosters a hope that Government may be induced to take his request into favorable consideration and make some recompense for the diminution the general resources of his State are likely to suffer. He has with this view submitted another khureeta to you reiterating the arguments used before.

62. Having very recently joined this Agency, my attention has been almost wholly confined to the Dholepore State, where I have resided almost continuously since the date of my arrival at Bhurtpore. I have seen the Maharaja but on three or four occasions; the first time at his capital, and subsequently at Agra, when His Highness came there on a visit to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and when he was on his way to, and on return from, a pilgrimage to Hurdwar.

Finance.

63. The finances are in a thriving condition. There is an increase in the income, in comparison with the figures of the previous year, of Rupees 28,443, whilst the expenditure was Rupees 3,83,189 in excess. The expenditure has exceeded the income for the year by Rupees 1,37,503. This is attributable principally to there being an intercalary month in the Sumbut year, for which the accompanying Return marked *H.B.* has been compiled. Certain charges incident on His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit and the reception of His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo are also included, which being extraordinary expenditure has contributed to swell the total.

64. His Highness the Maharaja is proverbially a thrifty economist and very careful of his money. The army and other establishments are all regularly paid at the end of every month, and the ryots are not subjected to any sort of exaction or extortion.

Contribution to Mayo Memorial Fund.

65. His Highness has contributed Rupees 3,000 to the Mayo Memorial Fund, and has also, I believe, promised 1,000 to the North-Western Provinces Fund devoted to the same purpose.

Revenue Department.

66. The department of land revenue is supervised by Keshorilal, who was formerly a tehsildar in our own provinces.

New Revenue Settlement.

67. The new revenue settlement for ten years, allusion to which was made by Major Walter in paragraphs 34-35 of his Report, is in an advanced state of progress. The statistics are all ready, and but four pergunahs remain for the amount of jumma to be fixed on them.

Examination of boundaries adjoining British districts.

68. The boundaries of the Eastern States adjoining British districts are being examined with a view to masonry pillars being erected. A report on this will be submitted on the completion of the work.

Kerowlee.

Inability to visit Kerowlee.

69. I have not had time to visit Kerowlee, being detained at Dholepore by the death of the Rana.

Justice.

70. Since the submission of the last Report there have been no changes in the administration. The Maharaja has suspended the Council, and attends himself to the business of the Ijlas Khas. The executive part of the work is conducted by the old Minister, Thakoor Brikbhan Sing, who also exercises magisterial powers and hears and decides all cases that are brought into his Court, an appeal lying to the Ijlas Khas.

Working of Courts.

71. A Return marked J.K. exhibits the work done in the Department of Criminal and Civil Justice. The number of cases pending settlement at the end of the year was, Criminal 258, Civil 182, which is a large number. But when we remember that there is no competent judicial officer in the State, and no regular organization exists for the dispensation of justice, we need not be astonished at what remains undone.

Public Works.

72. The public works alluded to by Major Walter in his Report are being prosecuted and will be finished ere long. The road to Baroda, to the improvement of which it was intended to devote the proceeds of the fine imposed on the estate of Amarghur, is almost completed, and trees have been planted all along the line.

Buildings on the road to Hindoun.

73. About seven miles from the capital towards Hindoun a pucca caravanserai has been built, with a well and garden attached, for the convenience of travellers, who not unfrequently are detained from pursuing their journey at this spot when the numerous small streams which intersect this part of the district have overflowed their banks and inundated the country.

New Bazar at Koorgaon.

74. The gunj or bazar at Koorgaon is still under construction. It is about eleven miles from the capital, in the direction of Khooshulghur, and is to be designated after the Chief, Jeynuggur. Khooshulghur is a mart for the Sambhur salt trade, from which it is carried through the Kerowlee and Dholepore territories to the Agra district and to Scindia's dominions. The traders at this place being dissatisfied with the Jeypore Durbar for having imposed certain cesses not usually levied on them before, and perhaps incited to it by the officials of the neighbouring State, petitioned the Kerowlee Durbar to build a gunj within its territory to which they would remove. The Maharaja acceded to this request, and has promised them exemption from all transit dues for a period of one year. The work was undertaken in the year 1871 at an estimated cost of Rupees 50,000, and is being pushed on. Besides the Gunj, a resting-place and other works of public utility will also be constructed.

Other works of public utility.

75. Work is also progressing on the city pavement; some new wells have been built, and one or two of the public gardens, which before were neglected, have been improved.

Jail.

76. The jail is superintended by Mr. Stephen, an Armenian, who has held charge of the establishment since the time of the late Chief. The number of prisoners confined in it at the end of May 1871 was 19, 72 were added during the subsequent year, making a total of 91: of

these 71 were released, leaving a balance of 20 still in the jail, when the accompanying Return marked *K.K.* was made out.

Dispensary.

77. The dispensary is growing popular under the Native Doctor, of whom Doctor Spencer speaks well in his Report.

School.

78. The school seems to be making fair progress. The total number of attendance in it was 106 boys, of whom 22 were studying English, 49 Persian, and 35 Hindee.

Rainfall and health of the people.

79. The rainfall and the out-turn of the crops were average; the health of the people good; and the dengue, so prevalent in other places, did not penetrate into the close recesses of this wild territory.

Finance.

80. A Return is attached marked *L.K.*, showing the receipts and expenditure of the State during the last Sumbut year 1928, which ended on the 14th of June 1872. There is an increase in income of Rupees 1,43,901, and a total increase in the expenditure amounting to Rupees 53,034, leaving a balance in the Treasury of Rupees 4,929. Expenditure is shown as having increased under the different heads of "Charitable Allowances," "Balance of pay for last year," and under two or three other heads regarding which no satisfactory explanation is given by the Vakeel. In making out a *précis* of the statement a difference has been detected, amounting to Rupees 9,960, between the actual expenditure exhibited by the details and the total as given by the Durbar Accountant. As the Vakeel is unable to account for this discrepancy, the amount has been grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous."

Trade.

81. A trade Return is annexed, marked *M.K.*, showing the amount of traffic which has passed through the State, and the customs revenue derived from the same. After deducting Rupees 4,247 as the cost of collection, the net amount credited to the State Treasury was Rupees 60,442.

Contribution to Mayo Memorial Fund.

82. His Highness the Maharaja has contributed Rupees 1,000 to the Mayo Memorial which is to be erected at Ajmere.

Payment of State debts.

83. A sum of Rupees 1,50,000 has been disbursed towards the liquidation of the Government Loan, and the remaining Rupees 50,000 will be cleared off in two more instalments. Certain loans contracted from city bankers have also been paid.

List of Returns submitted with this Report.

BHURTPORE.

- A.B.* 1.—Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts during Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872.
- B.B.* 2.—Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts.
- C.B.* 3.—Jail Return.
- D.B.* 4.—Statement showing the number of roads maintained, and of new ones opened since the Chief's accession to full power.
- E.B.* 5.—Statement showing the number of new dams constructed.
- F.B.* 6.—School Return.
- G.B.* 7.—Trade Return.
- H.B.* 8.—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State for Sumbut 1927, or from 10th September 1870 to 28th September 1871.

KEROWLEE.

- J.K.* 9.—Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts during Sumbut 1928, or from 4th June 1871 to 14th June 1872.
- K.K.* 10.—Jail Return.
- L.K.* 11.—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State.
- M.K.* 12.—Trade Return.

CAMP DHOLEPORE,
The 19th May 1873. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

A.B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of Bhurtpore during Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872.

No.	Designation of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpore ...	Appeals ...	5	72	77	74	3	
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original ...	6	199	205	200	5	
3	Courts, Subordinate ...	Do. ...	33	938	971	929	42	
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals ...	1	36	37	31	6	
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original ...	4	130	134	114	20	
6	Courts, Subordinate ...	Do. ...	6	595	601	596	5	
	Total	55	1,970	2,025	1,944	81	

B.B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of Bhurtpore during Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872.

No.	Designation of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpore ...	Appeals ...	2	55	57	55	2	
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original ...	19	1,534	1,553	1,521	32	
3	Courts, Subordinate ...	Do. ...	38	3,115	3,153	3,123	25	
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals	20	20	17	3	
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original ...	2	1,045	1,047	1,013	34	
6	Courts, Subordinate ...	Do. ...	11	1,634	1,645	1,638	7	
	Total	72	7,403	7,475	7,372	103	

CAMP DHOLEPORE,
The 19th May 1873.

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

C.B.

Bhurtpore Jail Return for Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872.

No.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDOOS.			MAHOMEDANS.			Total.	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.		
1	For life ...	14	6	...	4	24	
2	" 14 years ...	8	2	10	
3	" 10 " ...	5	1	...	2	8	
4	" 7 " ...	6	1	7	
5	" 5 " ...	4	1	...	4	9	
6	" 4 " ...	7	2	...	3	12	
7	" 3 " ...	19	3	2	6	2	...	32	
8	" 2 " ...	18	6	4	15	...	2	45	
9	" 1½ " ...	2	2	
10	" 1 year ...	28	3	...	2	1	...	34	
11	" 6 months and under	47	18	2	18	4	3	92	
Total ...		158	43	8	54	7	5	275	

D.B.

Statement showing the number of metalled roads maintained and of new ones constructed in the Bhurtpore State since 1869.

DETAILS.	Distance in miles.	Total.
During His Highness the Maharaja's administration the following roads have been kept in good repair :—	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Agra and Ajmere road ...	45	
Bhurtpore and Deeg road ...	21	
Bhurtpore and Muttra road ...	8	
Deeg and Muttra road ...	4	
Muttra and Futtehpoore Sikri road ...	4	
Circle road round the town of Bhurtpore ...	6	
Other station roads ...	2	
		90
The following new roads have been made and metalled :—		
Deeg and Kaman road ...	13	
Deeg and Ulwur road ...	14	
Road to connect the Residency with Sewar ...	3	
Bhurtpore and Roopbas road ...	3	
		33
Grand Total	123

CAMP DHOLEPORE,
The 19th May 1873. }

(Sd.)

A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

E.B.

Statement showing the number of new dams constructed in the Bhurtpore State during the administration of His Highness the Maharaja since 1869.

Name of Pergunnah in which the dam is situated.	Name of nearest village.	Total number in each pergunnah.	REMARKS.
Biana ...	Bagrein ... Kyre ... Moorkee ... Monaolee ...	4	
Weir ...	Khoree... Bhopore ...	2	
Gopalghur ...	Papea ... Katwaree ...	2	
Paharee ...	Satwaree ...	1	
	Grand Total ...	9	

F.B.

Bhurtpore School Return for Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872.

No.	HEADS.	DEPARTMENTS.				Total.	Number of teachers.	Annual expenditure.	REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.				
1	Bhurtpore College ...	75	103	188	20	386	20	Rs. a. p. 6,743 15 6	
12	Tehsil Schools	335	630	...	985	35	2,280 0 0	
166	Hulkabundee Schools	712	2,030	...	2,742	166	10,995 0 0	
2	Zillah visitors	552 0 0	
	Total ...	75	1,150	2,868	20	4,113	221	20,570 15 6	

G.B.

Bhurtpore Trade Return for Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872.

Description of traffic.	Amount in tons.	Customs duty levied thereon.
		Rs. a. p.
Imports ...	21,851	71,422 2 9½
Exports ...	11,692	44,835 4 9½
Through-traffic ...	26,922	1,48,594 6 10
Internal trade ...	22,010	51,835 7 10
Total ...	82,475	3,16,687 6 3

CAMP DHOLEPORE, }
The 19th May 1873. }

(Sd.)

A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhartpore State for Sumbut 1927, or from 10th September 1870 to 28th September 1871.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			AMOUNT.		
AMOUNT.						AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	a. p.				Rs.	a. p.	
Land revenue	...	14,97,471 5 3	Land revenue	1,59,028 7 6
Other items of income from pergunnahs	...	3,19,099 4 6	Salt	21,245 0 6
Salt	...	3,06,110 10 0	Customs	53,689 9 6
Customs	...	2,91,593 15 3	Administration and public departments	74,527 12 3
Administration and public departments	...	29,972 13 9	Public Works Department	93,009 2 3
Public Works Department	...	6,322 4 6	Miscellaneous	2,85,278 4 3
Mint	...	2,359 0 9	Religious and charitable grants	86,319 1 9
Birth of the heir-apparent	...	1,524 13 0	Civil list	1,70,637 10 0
	Army	7,77,147 14 0
	Police	1,16,954 11 9
	Pensions	20,497 14 3
	Toshakhana	1,35,384 2 0
	Stables	1,69,000 13 6
	Clothing establishments	78,990 12 6
	Workshops	78,888 10 0
	Commissariat	55,703 11 3
	Other Durbar establishments	68,047 2 9
	Education	19,196 6 9
	Medical services	14,784 15 6
	Buildings	1,17,779 1 6
	Stationery	3,582 6 9
	Foreign services	19,252 7 3
Total	...	24,54,454 3 0						
Receipts of Deorhee villages	...	2,47,204 13 0						
Advances to cultivators	...	30,801 11 9						
Loans	...	63,196 13 6						
Total	...	27,95,657 9 3						
Deficit	...	1,37,503 7 3						
Grand Total	...	29,33,161 0 6						
			Total			26,17,946 1 9		
			Expenditure on the Deorhee			2,47,204 13 0		
			Advances to cultivators			23,529 8 0		
			Loans			44,480 9 9		
			Grand Tot.l			29,33,161 0 6		

CAMP DHOLEPORE, }
 The 19th May 1873. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Officiating Political Agent.

J.K.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of Kerowlee during Sumbut 1928, or from 4th June 1871 to 14th June 1872.

No.	DEPARTMENT.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Civil Cases ...	127	178	305	123	182	
2	Criminal Cases ...	93	931	1,024	766	258	
	Total ...	220	1,109	1,329	889	440	

K.K.

Kerowlee Jail Return for Sumbut 1928, or from 4th June 1871 to 14th June 1872.

Name of month in each year.	Number remaining from last month.	Admitted.	Total.	Released.	Number remaining.	REMARKS.
June 1871 ...	19	5	24	7	17	
July " ...	17	8	25	5	20	
August " ...	20	4	24	2	22	
September, ...	22	8	30	7	23	
October " ...	23	5	28	11	17	
November, ...	17	1	18	1	17	
December, ...	17	3	20	2	18	
January 1872	18	8	26	11	15	
February " ...	15	4	19	3	16	
March " ...	16	6	22	7	15	
April " ...	15	14	29	4	25	
May " ...	25	6	31	11	20	
Total ...	19	72	91	71	20	

CAMP DHOLEPORE,
The 19th May 1873. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

I.K.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Kerowlee State for Sunbut 1928, or from 4th June 1871 to 14th June 1872.

RECEIPTS.		AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.	
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Balance of previous year	...	1,365	11 3	Charitable allowances	...	8,883	6 0
Income of Crown lands	...	3,43,457	5 0	Balance of pay for last year to Army Civil List, foreign services, and other fixed establishments	...	59,964	14 3
Petty items of income from lands	...	6,039	9 0	Balance of pay for present year	...	2,08,449	5 9
Tribute paid for jaghire lands	...	21,333	3 9	Commissariat	...	36,811	15 3
Customs	...	60,442	7 3	Toshiakhana, including purchases of jewellery and other miscellaneous goods	...	11,462	15 3
From the fair of Kellajie	...	8,397	9 3	Purchase of clothing, &c.	...	9,190	1 6
Fines for absences	...	532	15 6	Public Works, stables, &c.	...	14,746	1 6
Sale of stamp papers and Civil Court fees	...	6,843	2 0	Money spent on festivals, &c.	...	27,086	1 0
Gardens	...	333	3 9	Private expenses of Maharaja	...	15,325	15 3
Repayment of advances	...	132	9 6	Expenses of the female apartments	...	17,168	13 3
Miscellaneous, including balances of last year	...	1,775	0 6	Miscellaneous	...	12,799	12 3
Road cess	...	3,330	0 0	Advances to Durbar servants	...	1,577	10 0
Loans	...	36,500	0 0	Ditto cultivators	...	13,719	10 3
				Repayment of Government Loan	...	45,000	0 0
				Ditto loans contracted during previous year	...	15,000	0 0
				Ditto ditto from city bankers contracted during former years	...	4,961	8 9
				Total	...	5,02,153	2 3
				Surplus	...	4,929	10 6
Grand Total	...	5,07,082	12 9	Grand Total	...	5,07,082	12 9

CAMP D HOLEPORE, }
The 17th May 1873.

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

M.K.

Kerowlee Trade Return for Sumbut 1928, or from 4th June 1871 to 14th June 1872.

Description of traffic.						Customs duty levied thereon.		
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
Imports	25,744	11	9
Exports	16,126	12	0
Through-traffic	7,027	10	9
Internal trade	14,790	5	0
Total						64,689	7	6
Deduct cost of collection						4,247	0	3
Balance credited to Treasury						60,442	7	3
CAMP DHOLEPORE, } The 19th May 1873. }						(Sd.)	A. W. ROBERTS, <i>Capt.,</i> <i>Offg. Poltl. Agent.</i>	

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 235, dated Ulwur, 14th May 1873.

From—Political Agent, Ulwur,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwur State for the year 1872-73.

2. No events of particular importance have happened during the year, but steady progress has been made in improving the organization of the several departments of the State, and reforms have been introduced, which, it is hoped, will have a lasting effect.

3. In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the Maharao Raja was keeping aloof from the administration of the State. During the year under review he did not attend any of the meetings of the Council of Management.

Council of Management.

4. The Council of Management have continued to work well and satisfactorily. A great loss was sustained in the death of Thakoor Hurdco Sing, one of the members, a Sirdar of much influence and nearly connected with the reigning family. He had gained a favourable reputation for honesty and uprightness of purpose. He has been succeeded in the Council by his brother, Thakoor Buldeo Sing.

5. The general peace of the country has been undisturbed, and during my recent tour I was greatly pleased with the contentment which prevailed throughout the State. On more than one occasion addresses were presented to me by Thakoors and others expressing their gratitude to the British Government for having saved them from ruin. They have always promptly obeyed any orders which I have had occasion to send them, even when they were of a disagreeable nature.

6. The contentment of the agricultural classes is more worthy of remark, their rents having recently been considerably increased by the temporary settlement, which will shortly be spoken of.

Harvests.

7. The autumn and spring harvests have been rather below than above the average, but the cultivators have received good prices for their produce and have done well on the whole.

8. Locusts did considerable damage in a few of the villages, but this State suffered less from their ravages than neighbouring districts.

Census.

9. A census of the population of the State was taken in March 1872, and various statistics derived from it were included in my last

Annual Report; but the Return showing the proportions of men, women, boys, and girls in each caste had not been completed when the Report was sent in. This Return is now submitted (Appendix A).

10. The most important fact shown by it is that the ratio of girls to boys among the Rajpoots varies from 41·40 per cent. among Narukas, the dominant clan, to 26·60 among Shekhawuts, the poorest Rajpoots in the State, while the percentage in other castes of Hindoos varies from 43·69 among bunniahs to 40·19 among Aheers, the average percentage among Mahomedans being 44·16.

11. These figures cannot but lead to the suspicion that infanticide exists among the Ulwur Rajpoots, and it is improbable that they are worse than (if so bad as) the Rajpoots in other States, the late Maharao Raja Bunnee Sing having among his many other reforms done his best to put down this barbarous practice.

12. It would not be politic to attempt to introduce penal or coercive measures, such as those now in operation in the North-Western Provinces, into a State temporarily under management. The only remedy likely to have a permanent effect is the reduction of marriage expenses, and the initiative in this matter could not be taken by a State of secondary position like Ulwur.

13. The Ulwur Rajpoots intermarry with other clans in the large States of Oodeypore, Jeypore, and Jodhpore, and they could take no step which was not approved or agreed to in these leading States. Something in the right direction has, I am informed, been done by the Maharaja of Jeypore; but the jealousy of other States would prevent his endeavours meeting with any general success, and it is improbable that any grand or lasting effect will be produced until some scheme is agreed upon in a general conference of representations of the principal clans in Rajpootana assembled under the auspices of the Government of India.

14. Scales of betrothal, marriage, and funeral expenses for the other Hindoo castes have recently been drawn up by a committee of influential persons at Ulwur, and all classes of the community have gladly agreed to adhere to them. For Rajpoots alone, who stand in the greatest need of such rules, nothing could be done for the reason stated above.

Chapter II.—Revenue.

15. The table in the margin contains a summary of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the State, the details of which will be found in Appendix B.

	1870-71.	1871-72.		1872-73.
	Actual.	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Receipts ...	21,30,853	20,53,430	20,90,513	22,18,181
Disbursements ...	13,52,013*	16,50,000	16,17,218	17,50,000
Surplus ...	7,78,840	4,03,430	4,73,295	4,68,181

* 10 months.

16. First, with regard to the year 1871-72 (Sum- but 1928) which expired on the 31st August last. The income of that year, which was estimated at Rupees 20,53,430, actu-

ally amounted to Rupees 20,90,543, a satisfactory result. Its being Rupees 40,000 less than that of the preceding year is more than accounted for by items No. 14 (Exchange, &c.) and No. 15 (Refunds, &c.), which are credited with Rupees 52,000 in 1870-71 and with only Rupees 10,000 in 1871-72, the difference being caused by the equalization of the Government and "Hallee" Rupee and by a more correct system of account keeping, making frequent refunds unnecessary.

17. In reality there has been a considerable increase during the year, and the remission of Rupees 15,000, which was made to the lessee of the customs dues on account of the abolition of the duty of 2 annas per maund on the export and import of grain, has been more than made up by the increase under other heads.

18. The ordinary expenditure was estimated at Rupees 16,50,000, and actually amounted to Rupees 16,17,218, a trifling difference on the right side, into the details of which it does not appear necessary to enter.

19. In addition to the latter sum, Rupees 2,69,583 was expended in the liquidation of debts and of arrears of pay, and at the end of the year the State was free from debt with the exception of the amount due on account of the loan from the Government of India and of an uncertain sum due to the shrine of Dwarkanath.

20. The cash balance was Rupees 4,31,691 at the commencement of the year, and Rupees 6,36,373 at its close.

21. I now come to the Budget estimate for the current year 1872-73. (Sumbut 1929), which will expire on the 31st August next. The estimated income for this year is Rupees 22,48,484, that is, nearly a lakh and a half higher than that of last year, the principal cause of the increase being under the head of land revenue.

Temporary Settlement.

22. The ten years' settlement of the land revenue, which was made by Major Impey, expired after the "rubbee" or spring harvest of 1872. In January of that year Captain Powlett, having been appointed Settlement Officer, commenced investigations for a temporary settlement to last while the measurements and other operations necessary for a regular settlement were being carried on. It was known that while the demand under the ten years' settlement fell lightly on the whole, some portions of the State were assessed more highly than others. Under these circumstances, it was only fair to the State and to the cultivators that the assessments should be at once revised, and revised in such a manner that there should be an enhancement of revenue which would cover the cost of the settlement operations and provide funds for the increase of irrigation.

23. The circumstances of each village were carefully enquired into, the enquiry occupying a period of about eight months, and the result was that enhancements were made to the extent of Rupees 15,37,36, while the reductions amounted to Rupees 23,866. The demand of

Rupees 17,76,559 under the ten years' settlement was thus raised to Rupees 19,06,426, nett increase of Rupees 1,29,870, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This increase is small in comparison with the increase in the extent of land under cultivation and in the number of ploughs and of masonry wells at work which has taken place during the ten years' settlement, as shown in the following table:—

	Acres under cultivation.	Ploughs.	Masonry wells.
At commencement of ten years' settlement	8,95,065	29,162	12,364
At expiry of ten years' settlement	11,44,965	40,307	13,437
Increase per cent.	27.9	38.2	8.6

24. As remarked in my last Report, the ten years' settlement, to the terms of which the Maharao Raja was obliged to bind himself to adhere before he was invested with power, has been the salvation of the State.

25. The land revenue was realized under the late settlement in nearly equal portions after the *khureef* and *rubbee* harvests, but the produce of the former harvest was much larger than that of the latter, and the cultivators had consequently more difficulty in paying up one instalment than the other. The demand has therefore now been regulated more in proportion to the produce of the harvest, and a larger sum than the total enhancement mentioned above was added to the *khureef* demand. The *khureef* instalment of 1871 amounted to Rupees 8,78,175, while that of 1872 brought in Rupees 10,29,176, an increase of upwards of a lakh and a half. The latter amount was realized without any trouble, and the increase to the land revenue of the State is thus a *fait accompli* and a proof of the care and correctness with which the new assessments were made. The *rubbee* instalment, which is now being collected, will be upwards of Rupees 20,000 less than that of the previous *rubbee*.

26. Before leaving the subject of land revenue, it is right that I should mention the services of Mr. T. Heatherly, who is in charge of that department, and who has conducted his duties with his usual efficiency. The cases disposed of in his Court numbered 6,661 during the year.

Customs.

27. The other great item of increase on the income side of the account for the current year is that derived from customs dues. In my

last Annual Report I described in detail the reforms which had been introduced into this department in 1871. The result has been successful beyond all expectation. The contractor, whose lease had then another year to run, made a handsome profit owing to the check over his *employés* which the introduction of a system of passes gave him; the public were saved trouble and expense, and trade statistics were collected (*vide* Appendix C.) which enabled a Committee to draw up a new tariff which was estimated to bring in the same income as formerly, while the number of articles liable to duty were reduced from 253 to 29. This new scheme was published some time before the expiry of the old lease, so that intending competitors for the new contract had ample time to make enquiries. The result was that when the new contract was put up to auction, Rupees 1,55,000 was bid for one year, an increase of Rupees 35,000 on the previous year. Considering the great reductions that had been made—among others the remission of the grain duty of half an anna a maund, which brought in Rupees 26,693 during the previous year—this result was highly satisfactory, testifying as it did to the growing prosperity of the State and to the confidence commanded by the present administration. Most people thought that the new contractor had bid too high, but the result of the working of his contract for six months, as shown in Appendix D., makes it probable that he will be almost as large a gainer as his predecessor.

28. Another revision and further reductions will be made before the expiry of the current year, as the Council of Management desire to reduce the dues as much as possible compatibly with keeping the income at its former figure, namely, Rupees 1,20,000.

Other sources of income.

29. The other sources of income are estimated to bring in about the same amount as last year, and therefore do not require comment.

Expenditure.

30. The ordinary expenditure was estimated at 16½ lakhs for last year, and is now estimated at 17½ lakhs for the current one, the increase being accounted for by provision having been made for “tuecavee” advances to cultivators for the construction of wells, and by larger allotments having been made for public works and for settlement operations.

31. After allowing for three lakhs on account of instalments in repayment of the loan from Government, there will be an estimated surplus of two lakhs, and the cash balance at the close of the year is estimated at Rupees 8,34,857, a comfortable sum; but in my opinion a still larger sum should be kept in reserve for bad years and other contingencies. A marriage or death in the reigning family would run away with a great portion of it.

Regular Settlement.

32. The operations for a regular settlement are now in full work, and Captain Powlett hopes to complete them by the rains of 1874 at a

cost to the State of Rupees 1,60,000. If he succeeds in doing so, he will deserve great credit for making in so short a time and at so small a cost the settlement of a tract of country yielding a land revenue nearly equal to that of two ordinary Collectorates in the North-Western Provinces.

33. Being anxious to carry on the work as far as possible by means of the Putwaries of the State, Captain Powlett has taken great pains to instruct them in measuring; and out of the 150 measurers now at work with the plane table, 55 are Putwaries of the State and 15 more were educated in the Ulwur Schools. This education of the Putwaries, which is still going on, caused considerable delay, but the introduction of as few outsiders as possible was a matter of great importance, and the ultimate benefit which the State will derive from having an unlimited supply of measurers at hand ready for any work amply compensates for the time that was taken up in teaching them.

Nature of cases.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Hukyat	507	395	112
Boundary disputes ...	17	9	8
Tuccavee	369	369
Appeals	14	14
Miscellaneous	1,459	1,459
Total ...	2,366	2,246	120

34. The settlement department disposed of 2,246 cases during the year, as shown in the margin.

The consideration of the 112 "hukyat" cases has been postponed till the measurements of the villages concerned are completed.

CHAPTER III.—Judicial.

Civil Justice.

35. No change has been made during the year in this department.

36. In the Civil Court at Ulwur, which is ably presided over by Moonshee Ram Dial, 1,294 cases of the value of Rupees 1,25,070 were disposed of, and in the Tehsildar's Courts 1,996 cases of the value of Rupees 42,367. Appeals from the latter to the former Court were made in only 17 cases, and of these the previous decisions were upheld in 13 cases, modified in 1, and set aside in 3. This speaks well for the manner in which justice is administered in the Lower Courts, on whom powers in civil cases were only bestowed during the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

37. Appendix E. shows the working of the Criminal Courts throughout the year. It is drawn up in the form adopted by the Punjab Government, but some confusion has been caused owing to all reported cases of crime, as well as old pending cases which had cumbered the files for years, having been included in Column 5, although many of them were disposed of without being brought to trial on account of the non-apprehension of the offenders. The proportion of cases prosecuted to conviction to those investigated is thus made to appear unduly small.

38. The number of cases reported during the year was 3,498, but few of these were of a serious nature, no less than 2,605 falling under the heads of robbery, cattle thefts, and ordinary thefts. Of the property stolen, amounting to Rupees 85,001, only Rupees 10,363 was recovered. 1,800 persons were prosecuted to conviction and punished as shown in the Appendix F.

Police.

39. The Police establishment, as well as the Criminal Courts, is under the superintendence of the Foujdar, Moonshee Rushk Lall, who has ably seconded me in my endeavours to improve the Police arrangements of the State, and has worked right well during the year under review.

40. A code of rules has been introduced for the regulation of the Meenas, and much care is taken in insisting upon those rules being carried out. Frequent roll-calls are made, and Meenas are not allowed to absent themselves without written passes stating the period for which they have leave of absence.

41. An attempt has been made to reclaim some Meenas by establishing a colony of them on a plain about six miles from Ulwur, and their conduct has been so good during the past six months that there is ground for hoping that they will forsake their predatory habits and take to agriculture. At any rate, it was worth while to try the experiment, even if it fails, as it has done in other places.

42. No efforts have been spared in hunting up the Meena dacoits, who, taking their departure from this and neighbouring districts, commit highway robberies in other parts of India. Those efforts have been attended with great success, and have, on several occasions during the year, called forth high commendation from the General Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

43. Among the three escaped Meena convicts, who were apprehended by the Ulwur Police, were Nanga and Bishna, Jemadars, two famous dacoit leaders, who, after being sentenced to transportation for life, were allowed to turn approvers and effected their escape from Aboo about four years ago, and since then they have pursued their old trade of robbery and murder.

44. Success also attended our efforts to trace the perpetrators of a great bullion robbery committed in Malwa in June last, the leaders in which were hailed, as usual, from the British town of Shahjehanpore, in the Gorgaon District. No less than 26 of the gang were caught and forwarded to Indore for trial in December last, and several more, who were subsequently arrested, are about to be sent there also.

45. Altogether 58 offenders, most of them Meena robbers, were arrested during the year and forwarded to the districts where their offences had been committed. The chief credit for this success is due to Moonshee Rushk Lall, and in consideration of his services his pay has been raised from Rupees 300 to 400 a month.

Jail.

46. The jail continues to be most satisfactorily managed by Mr. George Heatherly, under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon.

From Appendix G, it will be seen that the average daily number of prisoners during the year was 420, a hundred more than last year's average. Their food and clothing cost Rupee 1-13 per prisoner per mensem, while their productive labour realized Rupee 1-1. If the rather absurd practice of adding unproductive labor were followed, the earnings would be Rupee 1-12 per prisoner per mensem.

47. The discipline of the jail was strictly maintained, and the punishments during the year did not exceed in number those of the preceding eight months. 127 prisoners were flogged, their most common offences being smoking, illicit possession of tobacco or money, and stealing flour when grinding. No escape or attempt at escape was made during the year.

48. The general health of the prisoners was good, and only four deaths occurred during the year, that is, 0·95 per cent. to average strength, or 9·5 per *mille*, a smaller death-rate than that of the outside population, and contrasting favorably with the 40·5 per mille in the Bengal Jails in 1871-72.

49. Great improvements have been made in the manufactory department, and Mr. Heatherly deserves credit for this as well as for the care he has bestowed on the jail garden.

50. Roomy workshops are now being built, and when they are finished the prisoners will be confined as much as possible to intramural labor.

51. An expenditure of Rupees 4,487 was incurred in dividing the jail into wards by iron gratings. Additional security has thus been obtained, and the clumsy plan of passing a bell chain through the prisoner's fetters every night done away with.

The jail guard, which cost the large sum of Rupees 9,085, really entails little extra expenditure on the State, as it was raised in place of the men belonging to native levies, who were dismissed for their conduct on the occasion of the outbreak in 1871. The guard has been armed with Enfield muskets which, with accoutrements and ammunition, cost Rupees 3,973.

CHAPTER IV.—*Public Works.*

52. From the statement contained in Appendix H., it will be seen that Rupees 84,625 was spent on public works during 1871-72. A lakh of rupees had been allotted, but we were unable to expend this amount owing to the great demand for labor caused by the Railway works and to our not wishing to raise the rates by competing with them. During the current year we hope to expend Rupees 1,40,000.

53. The principal works completed or under construction during the two years are a fine school-house, a public hospital, and several others which are mentioned in detail in Appendix H. under the head of "buildings;" four masonry and three earthen bunds estimated to cost Rupees 42,000 under the head of "Irrigation;" and several important roads estimated to cost Rupees 64,000.

I spoke in high terms in last year's Report of Pundit Shimbunath, the Native Engineer in charge of this department, and I can now only state that he has risen higher than ever in my estimation. Honest, intelligent, an excellent practical engineer, possessed of fine tact, and withal modest with regard to his own abilities, he possesses all the qualities required for his appointment.

CHAPTER V.—*Education.*

54. The Annual School Return will be found in Appendix I., from which it will be seen that there are 62 schools in the State attended by 2,904 scholars, and that the cost of the establishment was nearly Rupees 22,000 during the past year. The estimated expenditure for the current year is Rupees 24,000, a larger sum than is expended in any other State in Rajpootana or Central India with the sole exception of Jeypore.

55. During my cold weather tour I found that great progress had been made in several of the "Tchsilee" and "Hulkabundee" Schools, and wherever this was observed rewards were freely distributed and the pay of the teachers raised. There is still, however, much room for improvement.

56. In the High School and the Thakoor School at Ulwur the progress, although considerable, was not such as could be desired. The want of well qualified Head Masters having been much felt, I engaged two Bengalee Baboos, a B.A. and an M.A., who were highly recommended by the Principal of the Calcutta University. They turned out complete failures. The manners and customs, as well as language, of the people of this part of the country were utterly foreign to them. They could not make their simplest wants known in Hindustanee. Although Graduates of the Calcutta University, they neither spoke, wrote, nor pronounced English well, and their handwriting was execrable. I was therefore glad to accept their resignations after a three months' trial.

On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and the Principal of the Delhi College, two students of that College have recently been appointed to the vacant posts, and it is hoped that they will do well.

57. Forty-five students of the Ulwur Schools obtained employment during the year in the Settlement and other departments of the Ulwur and neighbouring States.

58. I am highly satisfied with the way in which Moonshee Kanji Mull, Inspector of Schools, an old faithful servant of the State, who has raised himself to his present position by sheer merit, has superintended the working of the Educational Department during the year.

59. In September last Pundit Roop Narain, one of the Members of the Council, established two girls' schools, and a good beginning has been made. One of the schools is attended by 50 and the other by 14 girls, all daughters of Brahmins and Bunniahs of respectability.

CHAPTER VI.—*Medical Establishments.*

60. Appendix J. shows the working of the medical establishments during the year. 13,637 were treated in the three dispensaries, Mussulmans relatively to their number availing themselves more freely of the dispensaries than other castes.

61. Dr. Downie, the Agency Surgeon, calculates in his Annual Report that only one-fifth of the population of the State are within easy reach of the three dispensaries, and suggests the establishment of four other dispensaries, the annual cost of each of which he estimates at Rupees 1,000. His suggestion might be adopted if we could get good Native Doctors to take charge of them, but the native "Hukeems" and "Baidis" in the employment of the State are often more capable, and they enjoy the confidence of the people to a greater extent, than Hospital Assistants like the one recently placed at our disposal for the charge of the Tijara Dispensary by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Agra.

62. At Dr. Downie's suggestion a few young men belonging to Ulwur are about to be sent to the Agra Medical College at the expense of the State, and it is hoped that they will in time qualify themselves for the charge of the dispensaries.

Vaccination.

63. The following Table shows that vaccination operations have been carried on with even greater success than last year:—

Season.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of success including "unknown."	Average No. of cases by each vaccinator.	Cost of each successful case.
							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1871-72	8,380	1,046	730	10,156	88.90	725	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1872-73	12,740	1,525	934	15,207	89.99	1,169	0 2 8 $\frac{2}{3}$

64. The proportions in which the several castes availed themselves of vaccination are shown in Appendix K. Rajpoots, Meenas, and Mahomedans showed greater objection to it than other castes. Dr. Downie calculates that one-sixth of the children born during the year were vaccinated. The people have not got over their apathy and dislike of vaccination, and active opposition is occasionally, but not often, shown. Dr. Downie has no doubt that the operations would completely collapse if European control were withdrawn from the State.

65. In concluding this chapter I should bear testimony to the care and energy with which Dr. Downie has superintended the medical institutions, and to the readiness with which he attends, not only the poor, but also natives of position without fee or reward.

CHAPTER VII.—*Army.*

66. In my last Annual Report I entered into full details regarding the Ulwur army. It numbers 7,468 men, but its perfect state of inefficiency prevents its being at all formidable. All the Police and Tehsil sepoy are drawn from it. The men thus employed have been placed under

the entire control of the officers of the departments in which they are employed, and their pay has been raised which accounts for the slight increase in the estimated cost of the army during the current year.

67. Every opportunity is taken to reduce the strength of the army, but most of the appointments being hereditary, reductions can only be made very gradually.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Stables, &c.*

68. In my last Report I gave full details regarding the stables, breeding stud, elephant, camel and bullock establishments, and cattle farms. All these establishments, which together are estimated to cost Rupees 1,23,599 during the current year, have been carefully looked after by that energetic man, Khawas Sheo Buksh, and during your recent visit you witnessed the reforms that had been made in their management.

CHAPTER IX.—*Commissariat Department.*

69. The change of system which has been introduced into the Commissariat Department, as related in last year's Report, has proved of great benefit to the State. When the Maharao Raja was in power, the expenditure averaged upwards of four lakhs a year. It was reduced in 1870-71 to Rupees 3,10,733, and in 1871-72 to Rupees 2,16,912. A great deal of the credit of this is due to Pundit Roop Narain, who took charge of the department in addition to his other duties about ten months ago, when Seth Melap Chund was dismissed for attending more to his own interest than to that of the State. The pay of the establishment has been considerably increased.

CHAPTER X.—*Miscellaneous.*

Section I.—Boundaries.

70. In last year's Report I mentioned that Captain Abbott had completed the demarcation of the frontier between the States of Jeypore and Ulwur. It is a matter of regret that this important work has not yet been productive of any good result owing to the opposition of the Jeypore officials to the erection of boundary pillars.

71. More than one serious breach of the peace was committed by Jeypore subjects in connection with these boundary disputes, and on each occasion the Jeypore officials, according to their usual custom when charges are made against their people, brought countercharges against Ulwur. The circumstances of each case proved on investigation to be as stated by the Ulwur side, but on no occasion do the Jeypore officials appear to have been punished for supporting false charges.

72. The Jeypore Durbar appealed against the decisions of Captain Abbott in four out of the 61 cases investigated by him, and that officer was recently sent to make further enquiries into those four cases. The result has not yet been officially announced.

73. Mr. O'Brien, Settlement Officer, Goorgaon, decided in favor of Ulwur the long standing boundary dispute of Purtapore (Ulwur) and Girdarpore (Nabha).

Section II.—Railway.

74. The construction of the Ulwur Division of the Rajpootana State Railway was commenced in October last, and has since then been vigorously carried on. Although large numbers of men have been employed on the works, very few disputes have occurred. This is due to the tact of the Engineer officers, to whom my acknowledgments are due for the harmony which has been maintained between them and the officials of the State with whom they are brought in contact.

Section III.—Post Office.

75. There has been a considerable increase in the receipts and despatches of the Ulwur Post Office during the year. The number of paid letters received and despatched amounted to 33,591, while the bearing ones numbered 80,989, proving the belief entertained (justly I think) by Natives that the latter have more chance of being delivered than the former.

76. The mails are escorted by sowars, and no robberies have taken place.

Section IV.—Municipal Committee.

77. The Municipal Committee for the town of Ulwur, which was appointed about a year and a half ago, have not yet got into the way of managing the affairs of the town as independently as could be desired, and a disposition is shown to allow the transaction of business to fall into the hands of two or three of the members who are more active than the others.

78. I have received much assistance from the Committee in introducing sanitary reforms and other matters of a like nature, and some of the members have rendered excellent service to the State by their exertions in bringing the heads of castes together and drawing up seals for marriage and funeral expenses. Swamies Goojur Mull and Motee Lall were particularly active in this good work.

Section V.—Neemrana.

79. The Raja of Neemrana has managed his State satisfactorily during the year. I visited most of his villages unattended by any officials and not a single complaint was made against him.

80. The accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the State during the years it was under attachment were carefully investigated by me, and the Ulwur Durbar as well as the Neemrana Chief agreed to my decisions on several points which had for years been the subject of dispute.

Section VI.—Vienna Exhibition.

81. Models of the iron and copper smelting and refining furnaces at work in the Ulwur State and specimens of the mineral products of the State, together with a description of the mode in which they are worked, and full statistics, were forwarded to the Vienna Exhibition through the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT of the population of the Ulwur State and the proportions of men, women, boys, and girls in the several castes.

CASTE.	TOTAL POPULATION.					PERCENTAGE OF MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, AND GIRLS.					PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Hindoos.</i>													
Brahmins	27,537	27,741	15,477	11,256	32,071	33,63	33,30	18,86	13,71	100'00	57'90	42'10	100
Meenas	16,261	14,983	10,643	7,202	49,187	33'06	30'46	21'66	14'82	100'00	59'35	40'65	100
Gojurs	14,600	12,406	9,197	6,407	42,730	34'31	29'17	21'53	14'99	100'00	59'94	40'06	100
Bunnahs	10,269	15,031	8,290	6,423	46,052	35'42	32'84	17'94	13'90	100'00	56'31	43'69	100
Jats	11,361	9,638	6,585	4,425	32,009	35'49	30'11	20'57	14'83	100'00	59'81	40'19	100
Aheers	14,628	13,397	9,930	7,016	44,971	32'52	29'79	22'08	15'61	100'00	58'60	41'40	100
<i>Rajpoots.</i>													
Narookas	2,849	2,317	1,231	821	7,213	39'47	32'10	17'06	11'37	100'00	59'89	40'01	100
Rahtores	563	440	244	133	1,385	40'61	31'67	27'51	9'9	100'00	63'87	36'13	100
Chowhans	3,555	2,631	1,540	825	8,503	41'32	30'76	18'09	9'63	100'00	65'25	34'75	100
Rajawuts	398	270	131	74	804	40'54	33'58	16'67	9'21	100'00	64'42	35'58	100
Shekhawuts	1,423	1,087	770	279	3,559	39'08	30'51	21'64	7'34	100'00	73'40	26'60	100
Other Rajpoots	5,359	3,679	1,945	1,275	12,283	43'01	29'92	15'81	10'36	100'00	60'40	39'60	100
Other Hindoos	87,303	84,625	53,587	41,981	267,496	32'64	31'64	20'3	15'69	100'00	56'08	43'92	100
Total of Hindoos	202,186	188,358	119,577	88,212	598,333	33'79	31'48	19'99	14'74	100'00	57'55	42'45	100
<i>Mahomedans.</i>													
Meos	31,415	26,119	21,897	17,430	96,861	32'43	26'97	22'61	17'99	100'00	55'68	44'32	100
Khanzadas	2,855	2,601	1,716	1,228	8,490	33'63	31'34	20'57	14'47	100'00	58'71	41'29	100
Mahomedan Rajpoots	1,309	1,562	1,037	712	4,610	28'49	33'58	22'49	15'44	100'00	59'29	40'71	100
Afghans	927	1,010	618	2,864	2,864	32'35	35'50	18'05	14'10	100'00	55'88	44'12	100
Syuds	534	774	333	287	1,968	26'62	39'32	19'47	14'69	100'00	57'16	42'84	100
Other Mahomedans	20,546	20,071	13,803	11,050	65,470	31'38	30'66	20'09	16'87	100'00	55'54	44'46	100
Total, Mahomedans	57,576	52,187	39,334	31,116	180,263	31'01	28'96	21'84	17'26	100'00	55'86	44'14	100
Grand Total	259,762	240,535	158,961	119,328	778,506	33'65	30'85	20'40	15'40	100'00	57'13	42'87	100

ULWUR, }
 The 14th May 1873.

(Sd.)

T. CADBELL, Capt.,

Political Agent.

STATEMENT showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 192

RECEIPTS.	1870-71.		1871-72.				1872-
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Land Revenue.</i>							
1. Arrears ...	39,423	30,990	...	20,000
Current revenue ...	17,48,216	17,60,180	...	19,00,000
Total ...	17,87,639	...	17,50,000	...	17,91,170	...	19,20,000
2. Gardens ...	9,707	...	14,787	...	12,335	...	12,631
3. Canals ...	17,545	...	13,095	...	12,819	...	14,003
4. Forest dues ...	8,164	...	7,658	...	10,433	...	11,275
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	13,115	...	11,800	...	11,891	...	11,800
6. Grass lands ...	1,938	...	3,735	...	1,371	...	3,800
7. Miscellaneous ...	3,909	...	3,868	...	4,939	...	4,600
		18,42,017		18,04,943		18,45,147	
<i>II.—Sewai Jumma.</i>							
8. Customs ...	1,34,032	...	1,20,000	...	1,18,592	...	1,55,000
9. Abkaree ...	7,071	...	7,100	...	6,798	...	7,275
10. Mint ...	2,967	...	3,500	...	3,142	...	400
11. Judicial—							
Fines ...	19,249	...	20,000	...	27,123	...	25,000
Fees of Criminal Courts ...	8,416	...	8,500	...	9,872	...	10,000
Stamps ...	3,295	...	3,500	...	5,017	...	5,000
Total ...	30,960	...	32,000	...	42,012	...	40,000
12. Salt ...	1,725	...	2,650	...	2,184	...	2,400
13. Iron furnaces ...	4,152	...	5,887	...	4,691	...	5,400
14. Discount, interest, exchange, &c.	43,038	...	22,000	...	8,250	...	8,000
15. Savings of pay, refunds ...	19,625	...	15,000	...	2,463	...	5,000
16. Municipal ...	3,922	...	4,000	...	7,923	...	8,000
17. Miscellaneous ...	7,488	...	1,350	...	14,778	...	2,000
		2,54,889		2,13,187		2,09,833	
Total	20,06,897	...	20,18,430	...	20,54,080	...
School Fund
Dispensary ...	16,778	...	17,500	...	17,804	...	18,500
Total ...	17,178	...	17,500	...	17,759	...	18,500
		33,956		35,000		35,563	
		21,30,853		20,53,430		20,90,543	
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
Borrowed from British Government.	...	10,00,000
Balance in deposit account	12,181	940	...
Cash balance at commencement of year.	Nil.	4,31,691	...	4,31,691	...
Grand Total	31,43,034	...	24,85,121	...	25,23,174	...

dix B.

1928 (A.D. 1870-71 and 1871-72), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1929 (A.D. 1872-73).

DISBURSEMENTS.		1870-71.		1871-72.				1872-73.	
		Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chief's private and domestic expenditure.		...	1,90,985	...	1,80,000	...	2,14,619	...	1,80,000
<i>Raj Expenditure.</i>									
2. Stables ...	{ Riding ...	51,114	...	25,797	...	23,623	...	26,242	...
	{ Carriage ...	12,746	...	11,901	...	11,096	...	14,252	...
	{ Breeding stud ...	23,368	...	18,863	...	17,066	...	20,309	...
		87,228	...	56,561	...	51,765	...	60,803	...
3. Elephant establishment		11,534	...	20,606	...	18,302	...	23,413	...
4. Bullock ...	{ Rutlkhana ...	18,573	...	20,457	...	13,980	...	15,602	...
	{ Garrikhaya ...	9,256	...	9,090	...	7,517	...	8,819	...
		27,829	...	29,547	...	21,497	...	24,421	...
5. Camel establishment		9,069	...	12,150	...	12,518	...	11,971	...
6. Cattle farms		1,623	...	3,021	...	3,136	...	2,991	...
7. Administrative		92,444	...	1,23,516	...	1,34,513	...	1,35,000	...
8. Police		7,737	...	14,418	...	15,046	...	15,000	...
9. Army ...	{ Artillery	23,556	...	31,390	...	28,148	...	29,505	...
	{ Fort Garrison	1,29,796	...	1,56,980	...	1,65,419	...	1,56,976	...
	{ Cavalry	1,83,471	...	2,40,322	...	2,25,230	...	2,50,629	...
	{ Khass Chowkee	12,441	...	16,326	...	16,309	...	15,631	...
	{ Futteh Pultun	44,894	...	52,728	...	53,263	...	51,600	...
	{ Khass "	24,133	...	27,222	...	27,584	...	26,694	...
	{ Bukhtawur "	24,287	...	28,554	...	29,086	...	28,746	...
	{ Irregular Companies	28,221	...	40,643	...	36,849	...	36,841	...
	{ Ressalah Nukdee...	16,281	...	21,072	...	21,825	...	21,372	...
	{ Camel-guns	3,573	...	4,392	...	4,132	...	5,146	...
		4,95,654	...	6,19,539	...	6,07,845	...	6,23,110	...
10. Imtaazees		9,345	...	13,145	...	15,764	...	13,132	...
11. Kothee Dussehra (tent, clothing, &c., department.)		35,551	...	28,800	...	29,588	...	31,178	...
12. Public Works...	{ Buildings ...	28,482	40,972
	{ Workshops	7,708	16,469
	{ Roads	1,513	...	1,00,000	...	8,216
	{ Bunds	2,150	16,595
	{ Canal	1,530	2,373
		41,433	84,625	...	1,40,000	...
13. Workshops	{ Mistreekhanna	851	1,578	...	1,423	...
	{ Chappurbundee	22,419	...	14,000	...	9,915	...	11,000	...
	{ Gurrkuptani	3,102	1,511	...	2,000	...
		26,372	13,037	...	14,423	...
14. Jail		5,992	...	10,000	...	18,461	...	21,663	...
15. Gardens		14,861	...	19,347	...	25,066	...	19,919	...
16. Charitable, religious, and other endowments.		44,606	...	61,344	...	54,237	...	65,106	...
17. Pergunnah expenses—									
Lumberdars, 3 per cent. on land revenue.		57,230	...	57,200	...	54,486	...	59,000	...
Canoongo huks		7,584	...	7,500	...	8,994	...	7,000	...
Putwaree "		22,149	...	22,100	...	20,923	...	21,000	...
		86,963	...	86,800	...	84,403	...	87,000	...
18. Political Agency		23,104	...	24,000	...	23,379	...	28,000	...
19. Settlement Establishment		25,000	...	17,374	...	40,000	...
20. Mint		2,406	...	1,000	...	2,139	...	700	...
21. Vakeels...		4,573	...	5,000	...	3,093	...	3,500	...
22. Gifts, rewards, &c.—									
Gifts on marriages		5,529	...	21,000	...	19,410	...	12,000	...
" deaths		27,704	...	5,000	...	6,490	...	8,000	...
" miscellaneous		3,038	...	3,000	...	3,753	...	2,000	...
Guests		21,024	...	10,000	...	606	...	3,000	...
		57,315	...	39,000	...	30,264	...	25,000	...
23. Stationery		7,288	...	8,000	...	11,518	...	12,000	...
24. Tuccavee advances		16,633	...	50,000	...
25. Miscellaneous		49,149	...	1,15,706	...	69,403	...	79,640	...
Total		13,33,055	...	16,12,500	...	15,83,240	...	17,08,000	...
School Fund...		12,572	...	20,000	...	18,727	...	24,000	...
Dispensary Fund		6,386	...	17,500	...	15,251	...	18,000	...
		18,958	...	37,500	...	33,978	...	42,000	...
Extraordinary.		13,52,013	...	16,50,000	...	16,17,218	...	17,50,000	...
Liquidation of debts		6,46,349	2,63,348	...	3,00,000	...
Arrears of pay, &c.		7,12,981	6,235
		13,59,330	...	3,50,000	...	2,69,583	...	3,00,000	...
Total		27,11,343	...	20,00,000	...	18,86,801	...	20,50,000	...
Cash balance		4,31,691	...	4,85,121	...	6,36,373	...	8,34,857	...
GRAND TOTAL		31,43,034	...	24,85,121	...	25,23,174	...	28,84,857	...

(Sd.)

T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT of traffic and of customs dues for the year Sunburt 1928, A.D. 1871-72.

	Duty per maund.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERNAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
1. Grain 0 0 6	67,907	2,174	227,253½	7,422	566,449½	10,819	25,641	279	887,315½	26,694
2. Cotton, uncleaned	... 0 10 0	63½	105	87,543½	10,740	45,341½	2,871	80½	41	114,321½	13,817
3. „ cleaned 0 2 0	516½	189	60,875½	30,826	5,184	991	3,163½	683	69,738½	32,689
4. Sugar, 1st sort 0 10 0	12,815	3,138	618½	106	6,649	596	5,592½	317	25,674½	4,187
5. „ 2nd „ 0 8 0	17,740	7,223	276	106	3,587½	657	5,357½	539	26,960½	8,525
6. Goor 0 5 0	84,365	19,772	3,310½	710	20,396½	2,108	85,233½	9,013	163,305	31,603
7. Rice 0 5 0	49,554½	11,455	957½	161	21,774	1,920	17,923½	406	83,369	13,942
8. Salt 0 4 0	55,738½	8,422	4,950½	317	28,736	1,604	32,583	1,677	122,015	12,080
9. Ghee	292½	170	2,607½	1,405	7,508	4,211	127½	10	10,535	5,796
10. Piece goods, per 100	... 0 2 0	116,387	3,700	34,815	1,130	214,997	2,925	1,53,921	2,116	546,120	9,870
Total	56,408	52,923	34,762	10,110	1,59,203
										Miscellaneous	62,442
										Grand Total	2,21,645

ULWUR, }
The 14th May 1873.

Sd.)

T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent.

Appendix D.

STATEMENT of Traffic and of Customs Dues for the first half of the year Sunbunt 1925-26

	Duty per maund.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERNAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
1. Grain	179½	43	43,609½	10,903	55,782½	3,496	223	55	99,794½	14,497
2. Cotton, uncleaned	...	57½	29	32,273	16,157	2,340½	308	12½	29	34,801½	16,603
3. " cleaned	...	8,111½	2,585	64½	20	1,188½	93	2,190½	247	11,551½	2,895
4. Sugar, 1st sort	...	3,189½	1,949	3½	3	228½	36	1,183	144	4,601½	2,192
5. " 2nd "	...	33,427	10,364	1,228½	379	13,556½	1,055	24,342½	2,706	27,554½	14,501
6. Goor	...	28,633½	8,928	106½	33	3,949½	307	3,769½	439	30,459	9,707
7. Rice	...	24,141	8,999	981	323	372	138	5,507½	1,126	31,001	10,589
8. Salt	...	32	17	2,413½	1,206	4,145½	2,030	11½	6	6,602½	3,259
9. Ghee	...	134,892	2,108	2,241	35	7,629	120	61,885	433	206,647	2,696
10. Piece goods, per rupee	5,421	10,703	20,850	801	37,775
11. Miscellaneous	40,393	39,742	28,433	5,986	1,14,551
Total
Miscellaneous											
Grand Total											
.....											

ULWUR, }
The 14th May 1873.

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent.

Appendix E.

(A.)—GENERAL STATEMENT of crime, showing the result of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during Sumbut 1928 (1st September 1871 to 31st August 1872).

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
Serial number.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.											PROPERTY.										
			Reported to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Foudar without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.				Number in which property was stolen.	Ditto recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Ditto recovered.				
							Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.				By Tehseeldars.	By Foudar.	By Council of Management.	By Political Agent.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Tehseeldars.	Under trial before Foudar.					Under trial before Council.	Under trial before Political Agent.		
3	{ 231 to 259, 260 to 263.	Class I.—Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice. Offences relative to coin and stamps. Harbouring offenders Rioting or unlawful assembly 158. Personating public servant or soldier.	9	...	9	7	8	8	...	1	7
4	{ 212 and 226.		18	...	18	12	32	32	...	8	24
6	{ 143 to 153, 157, 158.		1	16	17	3	28	80	...	31	55
7	140, 170, 171.		0	...	0	5	17	17	...	1	15	1
11	{ 302, 303, 306.	Class II.—Serious offences against the person. Murder by robbers ... Other murders ... Attempt at murder ... Gulphable homicide ... Rape ... Exposure of infants, miscarriage, &c.	1	2	3	2	4	1	...	3	...	2	1
13	307.		...	1	1	1	1	1
14	{ 304, 303.		11	3	11	11	19	26	20
15	304, 303.		0	21	27	12	35	59	23
16	378.		1	...	1	1	1	1	1
18	312, 313.		17	6	22	5	23	23	10	14

Class I.—Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.

Offences relative to coin and stamps.
Harbouring offenders
Rioting or unlawful assembly
Personalising public servant or soldier.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

Murder by robbers ...
Other murders ...
Attempt at murder ...
Culpable homicide ...
Rape ...
Exposure of infants, miscarriage, &c.

Appendix F.

(B.)—STATEMENT of punishments awarded by the Criminal Courts of the Ulwar State during the year Sumbal 1928 (1871-72).

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Serial number— <i>vide</i> Column 1, Statement A.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Column 6, Statement A.).	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained (Column 7, Statement A.).	Total number of persons actually put on trial (Column 13, Statement A.).	Acquitted, transferred, died, &c. (Columns 11, 14 to 17, Statement A.).	Persons ordered to give security.	3 months.	6 "	1 year.	2 years.	3 "	5 "	10 "	14 "	For life.	Total.	50 Rupees.	100 "	200 "	300 "	Total.	Whipped.	Expelled from the State.	Total convicted.	Whipped in addition to other punishments.	Pending.
3	9	7	8	1	1	1	0	0	7
4	18	12	32	8	6	2	0	1	9	8	8	1	..	24
6	17	3	86	31	..	4	2	6	49	49	55
7	6	5	17	1	3	5	1	1	4	14	1	1	15	..	1
11	3	2	3	2	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1
14	14	11	26	6	7	3	10	3	7	10	20
15	27	12	59	23	5	5	3	1	3	2	..	14	5	4	9	23	..	8
16	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	22	5	33	19	1	..	2	3	1	6	7	7	14
19	18	13	20	5	..	2	1	3	10	10	13	..	3

21	71	58	124	9	5	21	2	2	25	85	85	115	
22	9	4	13	10	1	1	3	3		
24	64	27	73	25	6	10	20	20	20	...	40	...	8		
25	170	62	133	48	12	5	16	13	3	4	4	45	16	16	...	73	...	12		
34	122	54	137	70	26	11	1	2	10	50	50	...	17		
35	42	16	33	17	6	2	8	8	8	...	16		
40	22	10	30	6	6	6	12	12	...	18	...	6		
43	160	113	29	5	6	...	8	2	10	5	5	2	23	...	1		
44	1,107 1,963	847 1,378	389 1,173	116 497	98 320	21 16	52 57	20 24	4	97 105	45 122	7 2	52 124	9 98	4 6	260 653	...	13 23	
45	4	4	8	3	4	...	1	5	5		
46	11	8	10	4	6	6	...	6		
50	143	102	170	25	16	8	8	3	19	55	55	48	7	145	...		
55	16	12	24	3	...	10	3	13	8	8	...	21		
57	19	15	70	9	10	1	1	46	46	...	57	...	4		
63	19	12	21	7	...	10	3	13	1	1	...	14		
64	167	47	100	31	23	7	5	1	13	27	27	1	69		
65	2	2	4	4	...	4	4		
66	10	6	11	4	3	3	4	4	...	7		
67	31	3	31	17	8	2	10	...	10	...	4		
68	122	24	107	70	3	3	8	3	14	20	20	...	37		
Total...	4,410	2,883	2,976	1,077	505	110	222	106	25	25	20	9	2	1	520	577	22	...	159	17	1,800	...	99

ULWUR, } T. CADELL, Capt.,
The 14th May 1873. } Political Agent.

Appendix G.

DR. ... Abstract of accounts of the Ulwur Jail for the year A.D. 1872 ... CR.

Daily average number of prisoners in the Jail during the year 420 '66.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To cost of dieting prisoners	(a.) Productive labour as detailed below, B.
" clothing, blankets, and fat bedding	By value of oil replaced by Jail Garden produce	4,831	10	7
" pay of Jail Guard throughout the year (total strength 140)	" sales of vegetables, &c., from the Jail Garden	397	10	6
" pay of Jail Establishment, Moonserim, Writer, Native Doctor, &c.	(a.) By unproductive labour, as detailed below, C.	31	14	6
" miscellaneous disbursements, as detailed below, A.	Total receipts	3,492	0	0
" Agency Surgeon's allowance as Superintendent of the Jail	Balance against the Jail	8,753	3	7
Grand total	Grand total	13,385	2	10
	22,138	6	5		22,138	6	5	22,138	6	5

A. Miscellaneous disbursements—detail.			B. Productive labour—detail.			C. Unproductive labour—detail.					
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Commissariat Department accounts	536	5	9	Nett profit from manufactures	1,019	4	6	19 Prisoners as cook, at Rs. 3 each	619	0	0
Engineer—whitewashing, repairs, and petty works	209	15	3	By labour on public works	2,840	6	1	16 " water-carriers	576	0	0
Chupperbundi and Mandree account	345	3	9	Employed in Agency and other gardens	792	0	0	15 " sweepers	510	0	0
Kothi Dusserrah account	297	14	3	(average 22)	180	0	0	4 " lamp-lighters	144	0	0
Ulwur telseel for contingencies	83	4	6	Carpentry and iron work at Jail...	180	0	0	3 " at ration godown	109	0	0
Grand total	1,523	11	6	Total	4,831	10	7	3 " as hospital attendants	101	0	0
								2 " as compounders	72	0	0
								16 " on miscellaneous duties	576	0	0
								30 " at grinding corn, at Rs. 2 each	720	0	0
								Total	3,192	0	0
								107			

Extraordinary Expenditure

Iron bars for making Jail into separate wards—cost and labour in putting up
Enfield muskets for Jail Guard, accoutrements and ammunition
Cost of erection of two Lunatic wards close to the Jail
Fitters received into stock from Mandree Department

(Sd.) K. M. DOWNIE, M.B.,
Agency Surgeon and Supdt. of Jail.

Appendix H.

STATEMENT of the Ulwur Public Works during the Sumbut years 1928 and 1929 (1871-72 and 1872-73.)

PUBLIC WORKS.					Expended in Sumbut 1928 (1871-72).	Estimate for Sumbut 1929 (1872-73).	TOTAL.
BUILDINGS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	School-house	8,005	7,500	15,505
2.	Stables	2,371	1,600	3,971
3.	Impey Sagar	440	2,060	2,500
4.	Cavalry Lines	2,623	2,500	5,123
5.	Jail, Lunatic ward	1,900	600	2,500
6.	" Gratings, workshops. &c.	4,691	3,000	7,691
7.	Latrines and city drains	500	2,000	2,500
8.	Dharmasala	3,000	3,000
9.	Hospital	10,000	10,000
10.	Repairs to Palace	2,737	2,737
11.	" New Kotwali	413	413
12.	" Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing's house	2,529	2,529
13.	" Fort bastion	206	206
14.	" Pandit Roop Narain's house	1,181	1,181
15.	" Stable godown	163	163
16.	" Palace kitchen	181	181
17.	" Treasury	833	833
18.	" Vakeel's house at Aboo	441	441
19.	" Pergunnah buildings	2,196	2,196
20.	" Forts	1,707	1,707
21.	Miscellaneous repairs and contingencies	10,913	10,614	21,557
22.	Establishment	1,595	4,544	6,139
Total					45,663	47,448	93,111
IRRIGATION WORKS.							
23.	Masonry weir at Koh	7,513	3,000	10,513
24.	" Rajpoora	3,816	3,816
25.	Earthen embankment at Rajpoora	1,004	1,004
26.	" " Renee	3,310	600	3,910
27.	" " Ghât	677	700	1,377
28.	Canals	2,373	4,416	4,789
29.	Masonry weir at Bubria	9,700	9,700
30.	" Bhageri	12,250	12,250
31.	Repairs and contingencies	245	222	467
Total					18,963	28,883	47,856
ROADS.							
32.	Roads in neighbourhood of Ulwur	7,455	2,000	9,455
33.	Rajghur road	595	5,000	5,595
34.	Deeg road	176	37,581	37,760
35.	Kishenghur road	4,000	4,000
36.	Miscellaneous and contingencies	2,130	2,130
Total					8,216	50,714	58,930
37.	Workshops	11,778	12,950	24,728
Grand total					84,625	1,40,000	2,24,625

ULWUR, }
The 14th May 1873. }

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent.

Appendix I.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

No.	HEADS.	No. of Students.			No. of Students attending each department.					Number of Teachers.							Annual expenditure.	Remarks.
		Hindos.	Mahomedans.	Total.	English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Ved.									
1	Ulwar High School...	280	33	313	54	155	50	34	20	88.75	4	6	2	2	2	..	18	Rs. a. p. 4,927 5 3
1	Thakoor School ..	84	..	84	28	34	22	86.18	1	2	1	4	1,406 8 0
10	Tchaccee Schools ..	928	199	1,127	53	420	654	74.19	3	14	17	34	4,995 15 9
44	Hulkabundi Schools ..	1,174	206	1,380	..	378	1,002	73.66	..	5	21	19	45	3,776 4 3
2	Girls' Schools ..	64	..	64	64	2	2	200 0 0
	Superintendent and Establishment	2,978 0 0
	Purchase of School-books	1,049 0 0
	Scholarships	694 0 0
	Prizes and rewards to teachers and boys	534 0 0
	Repairs to buildings and miscellaneous expenditure	1,531 0 0
	Total ..	2,530	438	2,968	135	997	1,792	34	20	79.94	8	27	43	2	2	19	103	22,112 1 3

For six months.

ULWAR, }
The 14th May 1873.

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent.

Appendix J.

Summary of the Medical Institutions working in the Ulwur State during A.D. 1872.

DISPENSARY.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of out-patients treated.	OPERATIONS.		Pay of Native Doctor.	Pay of the establishment.	Cost of Bazar medicines.	Cost of other Bazar contingencies.	DIETS.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Major.	Minor.					Number supplied.	Cost.	Average cost of each diet.		
Ulwur city	278	6,470	120	1,068	Rs. a. p. 600 0 0	Rs. a. p. 664 0 0	Rs. a. p. 70 3 6	Rs. a. p. 163 12 4	5,123	Rs. a. p. 276 10 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 10½	Rs. a. p. 1,774 4 4	
Rajghur	16	2,731	8	126	230 0 0	180 0 0	32 6 6	35 2 4	159	8 14 8	0 0 10	486 7 6	
Tijurah	...	4,436	...	98	222 14 6	180 0 0	25 0 0	42 13 5	470 10 11	
Total	294	13,637	128	1,292	1,052 14 6	1,024 0 0	127 10 0	241 12 1	5,282	235 9 2	0 1 8½	2,731 6 0	Diets included in general Jail dietary.
Ulwur Jail	671	137	185 12 11	...	49 3 7	22 13 1	207 9 7	
												1,427 6 3	
												1,437 10 0	
												6,804 0 7	

Agency Surgeon's allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem for superintendence of Jail Dispensaries and Vaccination from 1st January to 24th May and from 8th August to 31st December.

Pay of vaccination staff from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873, including rewards of Rupees 100, European medicines, and instruments from England.

Vaccination results.

SEASON.	Native Superintendents.	No. of vaccinators.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Average No. of cases by each vaccinator.	Percentage of success excluding unknown.	Cost of each successful case.
1872-73	2	13	12,749	1,525	934	15,207	1,169	89.90	Rs. a. p. 0 2 8½

1B

(Sd.) K. M. DOWNIE, M.B.,
Agency Surgeon.

Appendix K.

TABLE showing the castes of 9,791 of the persons vaccinated during the season 1872-73, the population according to the Census of 1872 being also given.

Castes.	Number of persons of each caste according to Census Return of 1872.	Number of persons of each caste vaccinated.	Percentage of persons of each caste to total population.	Percentage of the vaccinated of each caste to the total number of persons vaccinated.
<i>Hindoos.</i>				
Brahmins	82,071	810	10.5	8.26
Meenas	49,187	331	6.3	3.37
Bunnials	46,052	772	5.9	7.87
Ahcers	44,971	854	5.7	8.71
Goojurs	42,730	454	5.5	4.63
Jats	32,009	472	4.1	4.81
Rajpoots	33,817	71	4.4	0.72
Other Hindoos	2,67,496	4,795	34.4	48.93
<i>Mussulmans.</i>				
Moos	96,861	958	12.4	9.77
Other Mussulmans	83,402	274	10.7	2.79
Total	7,78,496	9,791	100.0	100.00

(Sd.) K. M. DOWNIE, M.B.,

Agency Surgeon.

SHOOJANGHUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 210P., dated Camp Bickaneer, 31st May 1873.

From—Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Shoojanghai,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report for 1872-73 on the Bickaneer State under the following heads, *viz.*—

1st.—A brief description of the state of affairs immediately preceding the demise of Maharaja Sirdar Sing.

2nd.—A short account of the state of affairs directly after his death.

3rd.—The difficulties which existed in forming an administration and settling the succession to the vacant gудdee, and the measures adopted to overcome those difficulties.

4th.—The general proceedings of the Council from 1st June 1872 to the 22nd January 1873, the date on which you invested the Maharaja, Doongur Sing, with the khillut on behalf of the British Government.

State of affairs immediately preceding the demise of Maharaja Sirdar Sing.

2. The Punchayet or State Council established in November 1871 under the advice of Captain Bradford, Political Agent, Jeypore, though not abolished, became virtually extinct soon after that officer left Bickaneer, and the late Maharaja entirely failed to carry out the arrangements reported in his khureetas (dated 3rd and 4th December 1871) to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General and His Excellency the late Viceroy.

3. During the last six months of his life Maharaja Sirdar Sing became more inaccessible than ever, and very seldom visited Bickaneer. He resided at Guznore with a Ranee he had then lately married, and spent most of his time in the company of an intriguing Jotshee (astrologer) introduced to him by Maharao Hurree Sing and Bukshee Ram, gola, who thus quickly obtained an influence over the Maharaja through the Jotshee. The Punchayet was powerless; the President, Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., was treated with disrespect and neglect; one of the principal members (Man Mull) was thrown into prison and heavily fined for no apparent crime; and another member, Dhunsookh Dass, was sent to one of the pergunnahs. Pundit Munphool's repeated solicitations to quit the service were disregarded, and he was compelled to witness scenes which must have been revolting to the feelings of one who had been brought up under the British Government.

4. The golas (slaves) were appointed to the most lucrative and important post in the State, on the distinct understanding, however, that they retained their positions only so long as they continued to satisfy

the pecuniary demands of the Maharaja and his favorites. This was no easy matter, and to enable them to do so they had recourse to the old system of oppressing and torturing officials and other persons with a view of compelling them to pay heavy fines, not on account of any fault, but simply because the Raj was determined to obtain as much money as possible. In February 1872 (within three months after Captain Bradford's departure) seven respectable Mootsuddee officials (among whom was Man Mull, a Member of the Council) were arrested and retained in confinement until they had paid the demands made on them.

Amount of fines inflicted on the Mootsuddees.

The total amount of the fines inflicted on the seven Mootsuddees is said to have been one lakh of rupees; only a portion of it, however, was paid up before the Maharaja's death. Man Mull alone was fined Rupees 50,000, of which sum, I am told, Rupees 17,000 was paid by the late Majee Pooglianeejee, whose Kamdar he was, and at whose intercession he was released after more than a month's confinement.

5. The principal persons who then had most influence with the Maharaja were, 1st, Jotshee alluded to above; 2nd, Maharao Hurree Sing; 3rd, Hookum Sing, Bhottee; 4th, Bukshee Ram Gola; and 5th, Jaisraj Gola.

State of affairs directly after the death of Maharaja Sirdar Sing.

6. Maharaja Sirdar Sing died at Bickaneer on the morning of the 16th May 1872. The result of my enquiries regarding his illness and death were submitted to you in my letter No. 128-6P. of 1872, dated 27th May. It does not appear His Highness knew of his approaching end, or that his courtiers and personal attendants anticipated his demise, until after he became insensible immediately before he expired; the consequence was His Highness gave no utterance to any expressions of his wishes regarding his successor or the disposal of any portion of his property.

7. The instant His Highness ceased to breathe, Maharao Hurree Sing, Man Mull Rakhecha, Shah Mull Koehur, Hookum Sing Foujdar, Thakoor Rawut Sing, Bukshee Ram Gola, and Jaisraj Gola assumed the direction of public affairs. They closed the fort, secured the Toshakhana, and took charge of the late Maharaja's personal property, and sent to the Khawasjee Parbutteejee for the State and other seals and His Highness' private papers which were usually kept in her possession: these the Khawasjee at first refused to give up, but was eventually compelled to do so by the threat that the remains of the Maharaja would not be removed until she had surrendered them. They sent no intimation of the Maharaja's death to Pundit Munphool, the Minister, or to Debee Sahai, one of the Members of Council. They jealously excluded them from the fort and all interference in public matters, and threw obstacles in the way of their communicating with the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Shoojanghur.

8. It is customary, on the death of a Maharaja, to proclaim the name of his successor on the third day. Maharao Hurree Sing and a few Mootsuddees (not including Man Mull, who, with certain others, was then in favor of Khuruck Sing's party) strenuously endeavoured to induce the Majee Bhuttianeejee (the senior widow) to permit the ceremony to be performed in favor of Doongur Sing with a view of securing his succession. Her Highness, although very much inclined to sanction the proceedings, was induced to refrain from doing so, partly by Pundit Munphool's advice (which she had secretly sought), and partly by the fear that the other claimants to the guddee would cause a serious disturbance if a succession was nominated without the sanction of the Supreme Government.

9. Information of the Maharaja's death reached me at Shoojanghur on the 17th May; the intelligence was communicated to you without delay and in as expeditious a manner as possible, and I lost no time in starting for Bickaneer, having first pointed out in a kyfeut, dated 17th May 1872, to the Durbar that the Puchayet nominated by the late Maharaja would be held responsible to the Supreme Government for any irregularities committed.

10. The distance from Shoojanghur to Bickaneer is above 90 miles through very heavy sand. The time of the year was extremely unfavorable to travelling; the intense heat and great scarcity of water was such that even the natives of the country could not with impunity venture out during the middle of the day; and the incessant and violent dust-storms made travelling even at night most difficult, and even dangerous, for the traveller was liable to be knocked down and smothered by the masses of sand hurled against him at almost every step.

Arrival of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Bickaneer.

I left Shoojanghur on the night of the 19th, and reached Bickaneer early on the morning of the 22nd May.

Difficulties in forming an administration and settling the succession to the vacant Guddee.

11. My proceedings on the day of my arrival at Bickaneer were duly reported in my letter No. 127-5P. of 1872, dated 23rd May. The kyfeut I had addressed the Durbar (on the 17th, and which had reached Bickaneer on the 19th) had had the effect of causing Man Mull and Shah Mull, the two Members of Council who had joined the Mootsuddee party against the Pundit, to turn to his assistance, but I found it extremely difficult to induce the members to work together, or indeed to act in a body. Their distrust and suspicion of each other were very great, and the rude and harsh treatment they had experienced so soon after the departure of Captain Bradford led them to fear the revival of the Council must eventually again lead to the disgrace (if not ruin) of all who joined or assisted it. This impression was encouraged and disseminated by Hurree Sing and the opposing party, whose object was to place the Council in as obnoxious a light as possible and thus prevent it being supported by the principal people of the State. Unfortunately the Council had from the first been looked upon as an innovation, and the aversion with which it had been regarded by the late Maharaja had increased

its unpopularity. On commencing work I found one of the difficulties to contend against was the undeserved odium attached to it, the removal of which was naturally a slow process only to be effected by securing the confidence of the people and proving to all parties that the Council was earnestly working for the good of the country.

12. Having reassured the members and established the authority of the Council, one of the first subjects which engaged its attention was the choice of a successor to the vacant guddee. My proceedings in this

* No. 138-SP. of 1872, dated 29th May.

important case were fully reported * at the time, it, therefore, appears unnecessary to recapitulate them. I, however,

beg leave to submit a few observations having reference to the matter. Maharaja Sirdar Sing having expired without nominating his successor a free scope was afforded for the exercise of the intriguing powers of the Mootsuddees of Bickaneer. They doubtless remembered how, on a former occasion (when Maharaja Zorawur Sing died under similar circumstances), their ancestors had enriched themselves at the expense of the State, and they seized the present opportunity in hopes it would enable them to emulate their worthy progenitors. The different factions of Mootsuddees were more or less assisted by the Thakoors, all of whom were assembled at the capital. (It is customary for even the outlaw Thakoors to come in on the death of a Maharaja, as by doing so they are supposed to secure their condonation.) The disorders which prevailed in the zenana were very favorable to the Mootsuddee intrigues. I found on arrival that the two principal opposing parties were headed by the late Maharaja's Ranees, Bhuttianeejee and Pooglianeejee, the former, in consequence of priority of marriage, was the Pat or Senior Ranee, but she had always been treated with neglect and had lived in comparative seclusion, while the latter, as one of the most favoured Ranees, exercised great influence over the late Maharaja, and was accustomed to be looked upon as the principal lady of the zenana over which she had full control during the Maharaja's life-time. The death of His Highness changed the position of both. The one who had lived in retirement, whose name had scarcely attracted the notice of the Political Agent, was suddenly called upon to act a most important part in the affairs of the State, while the other, who had hitherto possessed undisputed power, was required to sink into a secondary position. This, however, she would not quietly submit to, and being rich and having much influence among some of the principal Mootsuddees and Thakoors, she soon formed a strong party which, it is allowed on all sides, would have caused serious trouble and probably bloodshed in the country but for the interposition of the British Government.

13. An attempt was made to bring forward the Pooglianeejee as Pat (or Senior) Majee Sahiba. I, however, made her supporters to understand this would not be permitted, and that the Bhuttianeejee alone could be recognized as Pat Ranee. I had ascertained that although the Bhuttianeejee had been treated with neglect by the late Maharaja, yet His Highness had invariably celebrated the "Guthjora" ceremony, usually performed on the "Dusserah" and "Deewalee," with her as Pat Ranee: this, together with the fact of her having been married before the Pooglianeejee, was sufficient to establish her seniority.

14. It was then asserted that the Pooglianeejee had a right to be consulted in the nomination of a suecessor to the guddee. In consideration of her position this point might have been eeded had it been possible for the two ladies to act in harmony; but as it was well known they would strenuously oppose each other's choiee, and as such a proceeding would seriously complicate matters, it was determined to strictly abide by the custom of the country, which rendered it unnecessary that any other lady of the family in addition to the Pat Ranee should be consulted on the oecasion of the adoption of a son and heir.

15. It is unnecessary to intrude on your time by relating the many deviees used to hinder and pervert the proceedings in the choiee of a suecessor; it was to the interest of the intriguing Mootsuddees and Durbarees that they should be conducted in a manner which would enable them to be disputed hereafter, and it was with this object in view that they attempted at the last moment to prevent me communicating personally with the Majee Bhuttianeejee. This and other obstaeles, however, were surmounted as they were brought forward, and it is allowed, by even the disappointed claimants themselves, that the proceedings were just and regular.

16. The plot reported in the 25th and following paragraphs of my letter* was a serious attempt to repudiate the authority of the Conneil and to ignore the presenee of a British officer. The persons eoneerned were desirous of plaeing Doongur Sing on the guddee without reference to the Supreme Government, and before I had an opportunity of consulting the Majee Bhuttianeejee. The projeet was contrived by Hurree Sing and his party, assisted by Thakoors Umer Sing, Megh Sing, and others. They acted under no apprehension that the claims of Doongur Sing would not be properly eonsidered, but simply with a view of proving their independeney, and in the hopes of securing a permanent influence over the Maharaja by leading him to believe he was indebted to them for his elevation. The seheme, however, was happily frustrated by the timely information I received and the consequent measures adopted.

General proceedings of the Council.

17. On the receipt of the instructions contained in your letter No. 366 of 1872, dated 25th May, which reached me on the 1st June, I lost no time in taking up my position as President of the Council, and assumed charge of the Treasury and army, and arranged for the introduction of order, the preservation of peae, the establishment of Courts of Justice, and a proper supervision of the Revenue Department, and took measures to proeure Returns from all the different departments and of all the raj servants, and of all those who drew rations, and plaeced an effectual check on the reckles expenditure of the State. These proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and without any show of ostentatiousness, and with due regard to the feelings and prejudices of the people of the country. Acting on this principle I did not consider it advisable to make a list or even examine the jewels, &c., in the Toshakhana; they were under the eare of hereditary keepers, who are always responsible for their safe custody. I however plaeced a guard of my own (in addition to the Raj guards) on the Toshakhana, saw the building was properly

secured, made the keepers responsible for all secret entrances to it, and carefully locked the door; the keyhole of the lock was sealed with different seals, one of which was in my possession. The Toshakhana was never opened excepting in my presence and in that of all the principal officers (including Maharao Hurree Sing, Thakoor Rawut Sing, &c.) of the State, and no one was allowed to enter it except the hereditary keepers themselves. In like manner, the other repositories of Raj property were properly secured and left under the immediate care of those who had always had charge of, and were responsible for, them. I may here be permitted to mention that when the Toshakhana was formally delivered over to the Maharaja, on his installation on the 11th August, he expressed himself much obliged at the measures which had been adopted to secure and protect the property of the State during the interregnum.

State of affairs when the Council commenced work.

18. The affairs of the State were found in a deplorably confused condition. The Treasury was empty; the land revenue would not be due for several months; the troops and Raj servants were most clamorous for their pay which was greatly in arrears; the horses in the Royal stables and other Raj cattle had been neglected for many months and were consequently in a miserable condition, they had been without grain for many days, and some were actually starving. The different departments of the State were badly managed, in some there were so many persons in authority the chief responsibility could not with justice be fixed on any one in particular, while in others the subordination had been left to themselves, or had been accustomed to act only on the verbal orders of the late Maharaja; the difficulty of obtaining the necessary Returns from the departments was very great, in some cases no accounts had been kept, in others the persons concerned were too ignorant or unwilling to submit them until they had been repeatedly rejected and supervised by the Council.

Personnel of the Council.

19. Before proceeding further it may be advisable to give a short account of the *personnel*, of the administration and the manner in which the work was distributed among the members. The Council as formed by the late Maharaja was composed of Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., Moonshree Debec Sahai, Man Mull Rakheechea, Shah Mull Kochur, and Dhunsookh Dass Kotharee. The heads of departments were, mal (or revenue), Lukhmec Chund Naita; foudaree (or criminal), Jowahir Mull Kochur, who was subsequently succeeded by Hecralall Moondra; dewanee (or civil), Chog Mull. These officers were placed in charge of their respective departments, and instructed and urged to devote themselves to their duties.

Distribution of work.

20. Every case of any importance was discussed in Council in the presence of all the members, who were encouraged to give their opinion freely and without reserve; and with a view of facilitating the transaction

of business and of impressing the members with a full sense of their individual responsibility, and also with the object of utilizing the peculiar ability of each, it was arranged that Moonshee Debee Sahai should attend to, and lay before the Council, all correspondence regarding the Agency Vakeels and the Thuggee and Dacoity Department; that he should submit all cases of importance in, or in appeal from, the Foujdaree Court, and see that the orders of the Council, as regards that department, were carefully carried out. To Man Mull was allotted the supervision of the Civil Courts and the duty of assisting Pundit Munphool in correcting the State accounts. Shah Mull was to superintend the management of the Munde (customs), Modeekhana (Royal kitchen), Feelkhana, Tewaila, and Menagerie Departments; he was to examine the accounts in each and to submit the daily accounts to the Council. He was also made responsible for the articles of food supplied (daily) to the different temples, and for the rations issued to the Raj servants.

Dhunsookh Dass was required to superintend the examination into, and the preparation of, the accounts of all the State establishments such as the Topekhanah, the Public Works Department, the Shooturkhana, Ruthkhana, &c., &c.; he was also to examine and submit to the Council the accounts and statements received from the pergunnahs.

Pundit Munphool was to exercise a general supervision over the other members, and to superintend the preparation of all statistics connected with the army and the resources of the country, and to exercise a direct control over the Revenue Department.

Preliminary measures adopted by the Council.

21. The duties and powers of Tehseldars, Thannadars, and other Raj officials were defined. Measures were taken to obtain correct and regular statements of all prisoners in the tehseels, and strict orders were issued that no extra expenditure should be incurred without the special orders of the Council. It was also directed that all public money should be lodged in the hands of the hereditary Raj Treasurer at the capital, and that no payments should be made without a warrant clearly stating the nature of the demand, and signed by all the members and countersigned by the President. To enable the Council to carry on the current expenditure and to pay up and discharge some of the Raj servants, who, while drawing large salaries, were doing no work, no time was lost in obtaining a loan of Rupees 25,000 from the city bankers who willingly came forward. Having thus briefly related the preliminary measures adopted, I shall now proceed to report on the affairs of the State under their respective heads.

Sources of Revenue:

22. The revenues of the State for Sumbut 1929 (1872-73 A.D.) were collected under the following heads, *viz.*, land tax, succession nuzzerana, munde or customs, foujdaree, fines, civil court fees, and certain miscellaneous items.

Land Tax.

23. The Biekaneer district is divided into Cheeras* and Khalsa Thikanas. Cheeras are sub-divisions containing putta and betulub (revenue-free) villages only. Putta villages are mostly held by Thakoors, and subject to the payment of rukum (revenue) in lieu of the military service formerly required of them. Betulub villages are revenue-free grants assigned as "mududmaash" or means of support to members and relations of the Maharaja's family, endowments set apart for religious buildings and charitable purposes, and remuneration for service. The Khalsa Thikanas composed of villages borne on the Durbar rent-roll will be treated of separately.

Former mode of collecting the revenue in Cheera villages.

24. The mode of collecting the rukum in the detached Cheeras was as follows:—At harvest time a Havildar (collector) with a "dera" (party), which generally consisted of 20 to 30 men and 10 to 15 camels, was appointed to each Cheera for the sole purpose of collecting the revenue. In Cheeras under the Tehseels the Silahposhes or Durbar Bargeer sowars were employed by the Tehseeldar on this duty. Additional deras on a smaller scale, but similarly constituted, were sent over the country for the collection of extra cesses, such as the "chodurbab," "talibab," "singhottee," &c., and newly invented taxes. These deras were a perfect scourge to the country. The collections were made on no fixed principles of assessment. The Havildars annually settled the amount of the Durbar demand with the Bhogtas (Puttedar) at his own discretion. The dera moved from village to village, remaining at each till their demands were paid to the uttermost farthing, loading the unfortunate villagers with their expenses, which, I am told, varied from Rupees 20 to 150 per village, and in villages paying up to Rupees 500, which form the largest portion of the country, the dera expenses were as high as 37 per cent. on the Durbar demand. On the completion of the revenue collection the Havildar returned to the capital leaving the Cheeras for the remainder of the year to their own resources, the villagers had consequently no official to whom they could look for protection or redress of grievances. The dera while employed in the Cheera was supposed to confine itself exclusively to the collection of revenue, but the Havildar generally took advantage of

* There are fifteen Cheeras.

Detached.

Shaikh-sur, Goosain-sur, Shiahkotee, Megra, Jesrasur, Khoree Puttee, Rajahud, and Khalsa.

Under Tehseels.

Cheera, Tehseel.
 Mahajan, Soorutgurh.
 Khejran, Sirdarsher.
 Beedawut, Shoojanghur.
 Nohur, Nohur.
 Rajghur, Rajghur.
 Utrada and Diknada, Reni.

his position and presence in the village to settle judicial cases to the advantage of those who best paid him for his interference.

Perniciousness of the system.

25. The full weight of this pernicious system of taxation fell on the unhappy ryots. The Havildar collected from the Bhogta (Puttedar), leaving the Bhogta to collect from the chowdries or headmen, and the chowdries from the ryots. The chowdries generally entered into a compact with the Bhogta, who through them exact a large amount from the ryots, and shared it with the Havildar by presenting him with a *douceur*, termed bidaigee or parting gift, generally varying from Rupees 30 to 300 per village. The other members of the dera also received presents in proportion to their rank; every village was thus compelled to pay about half as much again as its actual jumma. Deeply interested as the Bhogta was, he never divulged the dishonest dealings of the Tehseeldar (Havildar), who, in consideration of the presents he received, did not often hesitate to sacrifice the interest of the Durbar by even reducing the legitimate amount of the rukum, the consequence was that between the Bhogta and Havildar both the Durbar and ryot were plundered.

Reforms introduced by the Council.

26. To remedy this abnormal and detrimental state of affairs the Council made the following arrangements:—The management of six of the detached Cheeras—Shaikhsur, Siahkotee, Megra, Jcsrasur, Khoree Puttee, and Goosainsur with a certain number of betulub villages—were entrusted to two Tehseeldars who (with small but efficient establishments) were centrally located at the important towns of Shaikhsur and Panchoo. The unjust system of transferring putta villages for the sake of nuzzerana was entirely abolished, the dera no longer sent, and the revenue of each village was fixed at a fair amount with reference to the average of past collections for the ten years, and the old acknowledged standard of rukum, as well as according to the rekh system. The people concerned were made acquainted with the amount of rukum payable by each village and the inability of the Tehseeldars to raise or reduce the sum. The Puttedars were warned that recusancy or delay in payment of revenue beyond the term of two months after the usual time would entail severe punishment on the defaulters. The Tehseeldars were strictly enjoined not to interfere with the assessment of villages, or to send a dera or any body of men to collect revenue. It will thus be seen that all that could be effected in the shape of necessary reform has been done; it now only remains to protect the ryots of putta villages against the exactions and oppression of the Puttedars.

Khalsa villages.

27. There are 363 khalsa villages, distributed as shown in Appendix A. The system of assessment and collection in these villages is based on the principles as those followed in Checras. The assessment is made yearly by the Tehseeldar at his own discretion and in the same arbitrary manner, with this difference that in Cheera villages the Raj settles direct with the Bhogta, who collects from the cultivators; in khalsa villages the

Government demand is adjusted directly with the ryots themselves, and the items composing the Durbar revenue in both instances naturally differ. In one case the rakum (or commutation for service) with certain cesses peculiar to the nature of the tenure forms the revenue; in the other, the revenue consists of land tax and cesses common to

The halee or plough is represented by one camel or a pair of bullocks supposed to cultivate area of 100 beegahs.

khalsa villages. There are two modes of assessment called halee and pus-saitee. In the former collections are made in cash and kind, in the latter in cash alone. The cash rate per halee or

plough is generally Rupees 2, the collections in kind (grains) varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of the produce.

Mode of collecting the revenue.

28. Collections are usually made in the following manner just before the revenue becomes due :—The Tehseeldar (Havildar) summons the ryots or chowdries of villages and the leading mahajuns of the pergunnah, and on their arrival demands a certain large sum from each village, negotiations ensue and end in the mahajun advancing the amount agreed on to the Tehseeldars, who (generally) instead of remitting it at once to the capital makes use of it in private investments. The mahajun then becomes the collector of the revenue of the villages for which he has paid, and, as a matter of course, is assisted by the Tehseeldars, who furnishes him with horse and camelmen to enable him to oppress and despoil the ryots in the same manner as the deras in Chceras. In some Tehseels the mahajun agency is more resorted to than in others. The collections in kind are made in a similar arbitrary manner: the unfortunate ryot is left to the mercy of the Havildar and the apprizor who accompanies him to inspect the crops.

Taxes.

29. In some khalsa localities the “goaree bach” or tax on families forms an important part of the rakum. This assessment was generally made in a very unfair manner, inasmuch as the fluctuations of the number of families was not taken into account in assessing the yearly revenue: this caused emigration of families. The unjust practice has now been remedied as much as possible, and all complaints on the subject have been carefully attended to.

Proprietary right.

30. The proprietary right* in land throughout the Bickancer district, as a rule, belongs to the Durbar, the cultivator’s right of occupancy is supposed to depend on his ability to meet the Durbar demands. The khalsa

* This does not apply to the 42 villages in pergunnah Tibbee, received from British Government.

Cheeras, consisting of a cluster of villages inhabited by Godora Jats, may be said to be an exception to some extent to this rule. The ancestors of these Jats assisted Beekajee (the founder of Bickaneer) to subdue other Jats who opposed his encroachments; they are therefore permitted to enjoy certain privileges, one of which consists in the headman of the clan being the first to apply the teeka or red marks to the forehead of a new Maharaja on his installation.

31. It was obvious to the Council that the evils which have been described as existing in the collection of revenue in khalsa villages could only be removed by introducing a fair settlement for a fixed period, based on the standing laws and customs of the country, defining the rights and liabilities of the ryots, and the powers of the local officers; but as the Council commenced work only very shortly before harvest time, it was impossible to effect any such reform, consequently all that could be done was to seriously warn the Tehseeldar against committing oppression or injustice, to carefully enquire into all complaints brought forward by the ryots: these measures, though unfortunately productive of no permanent good, had nevertheless a most salutary effect.

32. In my letter No. 222, dated 31st October 1871, I reported that a revenue settlement* for five years had been made with the khalsa villages in Pergunnah Hunoomanghur.

* Commencing from Sumbut 1829 (1872-73 A. D.).

I have now the satisfaction of stating that it has been brought into full force, and is highly appreciated by the cultivators. All fixed and regular settlements are for obvious reasons strenuously opposed by most of the Desi officials, who spared no pains in their attempts to procure the abolishment of the one in question; it was only through the perseverance of the Zemindars themselves, and the determination of the majority of the Council to support a measure which is as beneficial to the Durbar as to the ryots, that the important arrangement has been successfully completed. I may mention (to show the value attached to it) that numbers of influential and leading chowdries of pergunnahs are now assembled at Biekaneer praying the Maharaja for similar settlements.

Fixed settlement.

Amount of land revenue.

33. The land revenue, as assessed for Sumbut 1929 (A. D. 1872-73), amounts to Rupees 4,32,553-8†; of this sum Rupees 2,02,316-12 is derived from khalsa villages and Rupees 2,90,236-12 from villages held in putta by Thakoors and others, and also includes Rupees 14,000 balanee due from the revenues of Hunoomanghur for last year. Of the putta rakum Rupees 1,48,221 is assessed according to the rekh system, the balanee, Rupees 82,015-12, has been assessed on the old principle in a modified form; of this Rupees (4,32,553-8) 3,25,367-14 was collected during the eight months under review.‡ The rekh or Rupees 200 per horse system introduced by Pundit Munphool in A.D. 1869-70 has been extended to all (except the three noted in the margin) tazeemee puttass consisting of more than one village. The arrangement is not only most acceptable to the Puttedars, but has resulted in a general increase in the Durbar revenues, as will be seen from the annexed Statement.

† Appendix A.

‡ See Appendix B.

1. Koomanee.
2. Raisur.
3. Ghurseesur.

1.	2.	No. of REKHS.			6.	7.	AVERAGE.		10.	11.
		According to title deed.	Number remitted for personal service on account of village not now possessed by the Puttedar.	Remaining number now taken into account in fixing the rakum.			Of rakum without cesses for the preceding ten years.	Of rakum with cesses and nuzzarana for the ten years.		
	Number of villages composing the Puttas.				Amount of rakum now fixed on rekhs system at Rupees 200 per rekhs.	Rakum for the Sumbut years preceding the one in which the rekhs system was introduced from time to time.			Increase by the adoption of the rekhs system, difference between Columns 6 and 7.	
12	Settled in Sumbut 1926 ...	134	6	128	26,708	25,251	25,574	40,940	1,450	
8	" " 1928 ...	423	21	402	80,410	74,801	80,713	1,21,087	5,609	
11	" " 1929 ...	248½	43	205½	41,110	37,112	37,770	62,937	3,998	
31		805½	70	735½	1,48,221	1,37,164	1,43,057	2,24,964	11,057	

NUMBER OF PUTTAS.

REMARKS.

34. The Statement marked Appendix B. will show the amount (for each pergunnah) of land revenue and succession nuzzerana due for Sumbut 1929 (A.D. 1872-73), the sums actually collected up to the 2nd January * 1873, and the balance (to be collected) on that date. Many difficulties prevailed in the collection of the revenue.

* The date from which Maharaja Doongur Sing assumed the direction of State affairs.

Difficulties in collecting the revenue.

Thakoor Umur Sing of Mahajun and certain other Thakoors were particularly active in throwing obstacles in the way of its realization; they brought forward, and encouraged others to bring forward, numberless old complaints, and revived obsolete claims such as transfer and grant of villages, personal cash allowance, &c., which they insisted should be settled before they would consent to pay the Government demand. No sooner was one claim disposed of than others equally vexatious were presented. As a general rule, a number of Thakoors, who had no possible cause of complaint themselves, would combine for the support of some real or imaginary grievances of one particular Thakoor, make his cause their own, and absolutely refuse to pay the revenue required of them until his cause was settled to their satisfaction. The Bedawut Thakoors, who hold villages, refused for several weeks to pay any portion of the revenue for the whole pergunnah unless all their complaints were disposed of according to their own ideas of justice. These complaints were very numerous, and consisted chiefly of complicated cases regarding claims to villages and the settlement among the Thakoors themselves of boundary disputes, generally of many years' standing, and had been mostly caused by the reckless transfer of villages for the sake of uuzzerana, a practice which had been extensively followed of late years; it was obvious such cases could not be decided in a summary manner, besides the Council was desirous of interfering as little as possible in the disposal of villages or land. The Thakoors were encouraged by the Mootsudees and Raj officials opposed to the Council, and were led to believe that a remission of revenue or other favors would be granted them if they delayed paying their rukum till the Maharaja was invested with power: this and other intrigues prevented the Council from collecting the whole of the revenue.

Succession Nuzzerana.

35. It is customary on the accession of a new Maharaja for all Thakoors of any note to present a nuzzerana, which originally consisted of an elephant† or horse (according to the rank of the Thakoor), but this has for many years past been commuted to cash payments. This nuzzerana for the present year amount to Rupees 67,000,‡ levied according to the scale adopted by the late Maharaja, which exceeds that followed by his predecessors. The Thakoors at first objected to the higher rate, the matter was carefully argued by the Council in consultation with all the leading Thakoors of Bickaneer then assembled at

† An elephant is calculated at Rupees 1,000 and a horse from Rupees 500 to 200.

‡ Of which only Rupees 24,581 was collected during the eight months under report.

the capital, and the wishes of the Maharaja were taken on the subject, and it was then agreed that the last scale was not to be set aside.

Mundee or customs.

36. The Mundee consists of the following sources of income :—1st, customs and certain other taxes on trade; 2nd, “khola” or tax on the adoption of a son; 3rd, “chouth zameen” or tax on the sale of land in towns; 4th, “gaimal” or proceeds of unclaimed property. The Mundee establishments are located at the capital and in Tehseel stations. In the Tehseels the department is presided over by the Tehseeldar *ex-officio* at Bickaneer; there is a special officer in charge under the designation of “Havildar Mundee,” who has an establishment of assistants, clerks, peons, weighmen, &c., the cost of which is Rupees 353-15-6 per month at Bickaneer, and Rupees 712-10-6 for the Tehseels. There are 40 chowkies (or custom posts) attached to the city Mundee.

37. The principal items under the head of customs are the import, export, and transit duties. The principal commercial lines now followed through the country are :—

Commercial lines to and out of Bickaneer territory.

No. 1.—Route from Delhi through Bheewanee (an important market in Hissar District) enters the Bickaneer territory at Rajghur, a town or Tehseel station on its north-east frontier, and passing through Chooroo, Renee, Ruttunghur, and Shoojanghur (the headquarters of the Assistant Agent of the Governor-General) to Nagore, Jodhpore, and Palee in Marwar. There are Imperial Post Offices at Ruttunghur, Chooroo, and Shoojanghur.

No. 2.—From Rajghur a line branches off to Bickaneer by Renee.

* 20 miles south-west of Bickaneer.

No. 3.—From Ruttunghur to Phalowdec, Pokurn (in Marwar), and Guznore * and on to Jeysulmere.

No. 4.—From Bhawulpore to Bickaneer *via* Mojghur and Pooggul, a line branches off from Pooggul to Jeysulmere.

No. 5.—From Phalowdee in Marwar to Sirsa, Fazilka (a commercial town on the Sutlej), and Bhawulpore.

No. 6.—From Sambhur and Deedwana (of Marwar) *via* Shoojanghur and Rajghur to Bheewanee.

No. 7.—From Sambhur and Deedwana to Bickaneer.

No. 8.—From Jeypore to Bickaneer *via* Seekur and Shoojanghur.

No. 9.—From Fazilka (in Sirsa) to Bickaneer *via* Soorutghur.

No. 10.—From Minchinabad in Bhawulpore to Bickaneer *via* Soorutghur.

No. 11.—From Sirsa to Bickaneer by Ellenabad (in Sirsa) to Nohur and Bickaneer.

No. 12.—From Kotah to Bickaneer *via* Boondee, Deolec, Chittore, Neemuch, Ajmere, and Nagore.

No. 13.—From Phalowdee in Marwar to Bickaneer *via* Guznore.

No. 14.—From Palce in Marwar to Bickaneer by Deshnokc (of Bickaneer).

No. 15.—From Bickaneer territory to Marwar *via* Shoojanghur.

✓ *Transit Trade.*

38. Saccharine matter, molasses, English piece goods, Benares silks, brocades, cloths, Delhi turbans, gold and silver laces, groceries, grain (particularly rice from Delhi), glass-ware, metals, gold and silver, gold and silver thread, shoes, preserves, pickles, and "sherbets" form the staple articles of transit trade from Delhi and Bheewanee to Marwar by route No. 1, which is the most important commercial line for transit trade passing through Bickaneer. There are three minor lines by which goods, to a limited extent, are conveyed. They are:—

I.—From Sirsa to Phalowdee and Pokurn in Marwar (No. 11 route).

II.—From Fazilka (on the Sutlej) and Bhawalpore territory to ditto and Jeysulmere (Nos. 4 and 5).

III.—From Bheewanee to Phalowdee, &c., in Marwar (Nos. 4 and 5).

Grain (wheat, rice, bajra, moat, &c.), teel seeds, saccharine matter, ghee, and groceries are taken by these three routes, and Cabul fruits, furs, horses, carpets, woollen cloths, and drugs by route No. 4. A peculiar class of fakeers (called the Dewana fakeers*) carry on a trade by II. (Route No. 7), consisting of about 3,000 camel loads of Punjab goods (mostly saccharine matter) with Marwar from whence they return with Nagore bullocks for sale in Punjab. The camels† employed in this transit trade carry back Marwar goods, such as salt from the Sambhur and Deedwana Lakes, ivory, turmeric, dates, cocoanuts, Malwa tobacco, &c., from Palee by route No. 1, and Phalowdee salt by routes Nos. 4 and 5. The traders on these lines are, *first*, Uggerwalla and other classes of Bunniahs of Bheewanee and Marwar, whose speculations may be said to be almost confined to route No. 1; *secondly*, Brahmins of various denominations, the Mullahria Brahmins, so called from their village "Mullar" near Phalowdee of Marwar, are mostly employed on routes Nos. 4 and 5; *thirdly*, Charuns (a class of bard) residing in Bickaneer and Marwar (like the Dewana fakeers), enjoy a remission of one-fourth the usual custom duty. It may be remarked that the route from Bheewanee to Marwar through Bickaneer has long been adopted in preference to one through Shekhawuttee, which adjoins Bheewanee, because the system of imposing transit dues is more regular and less tiresome through Bickaneer than through Shekhawuttee. In the first case transit dues for the whole line are settled with at Rajghur

* They belong to a sect of Hindoo Sikh fakeers living mostly in the Lahore and Umritsur Districts, and are distinguished from other fakeers by a peculiar crest of peacock feathers. They have for many generations carried on this trade and enjoyed certain privileges in the shape of remission of a part of duties payable; they pay only 12 annas when others pay a rupee.

† These camels generally belong to British territory, and are, I am told, to be had at a lesser rate than the Shekhawuttee camels, the owners of which pay high taxes to the Thakoors they serve.

and Shoojanghur as the trader proceeds to and returns from Marwar ; in the latter they are imposed at almost every village.

Imports.

39. Trade flows into Bickancer from Delhi and Bheewanee by route No. 2 ; from Sirsa by route No. 11 ; from Fazilka (on the Sutlej) by route No. 9 ; from the Bhawulpore territory by routes Nos. 10 and 11 ; from Jeypore by No. 6 ; from Kotah and Marwar by No. 12 ; and from Sambhur and Deedwana by routes Nos. 13 and 14. The goods imported by these routes (excepting Nos. 6 and 12) are those mentioned above, with the addition of Cashmere and Punjab shawl goods, Punjab silks, embroidered cloth brought by route No. 9, Mooltan chintz, "charus," and Bhawulpore fruit, such as pomegranates, lemons, oranges, apples, mangoes, also hand-punkahs and indigo by route No. 4. The imports by route No. 6 are—

1st.—Jeypore cotton cloth, colored and printed, consisting of Sanganeer chintz, doputtas (used as scarfs and waistbands), dhooties (cloth used in lieu of trowsers), ubras (counterpanes), chiefly prepared from English cotton piece goods, colored and printed at Sanganeer, a town eight miles to the south of Jeypore, famous for the design and durability of these prints, which are much appreciated by the higher classes in Rajpootana. Some of the chintz in gold and silver colors are extensively used in making wadded winter ungurkhas (coats).

2nd.—Paper of a superior description, also manufactured at Sanganeer, largely used in Native Courts and mercantile firms.

3rd.—Cotton.

4th.—Iron.

5th.—Cooking utensils of brass, copper, and bell-metal.

6th.—"Ruths" and carts made at Singhana, a town in Jeypore, famous for the manufacture of these vehicles.

7th.—Jewels, mostly with precious stones and enamelled (Jeypore occupies a prominent position in Upper India next to Delhi only in the manufacture of this description of Indian jewels, and excels it in the art of enamelling).

8th.—Bullion (gold and silver), Jeypore goldmohurs and precious stones, gold and silver leaves, and thread, lace, &c.

9th.—Tapes, cotton ropes, and thread made at Jeypore.

10th.—Preserves, pickles, mangoes, potatoes.

11th.—Jeypore tobacco and shoes, &c.

The imports from Kotah and Marwar are opium, al (a red dye), Nagpore cotton fabrics, Kotah puggrees and choonrees (a kind of long scarf), Meywar molasses, Benares raw sugar, and tobacco from Kotah. From Marwar, cloth, Boorhanpore choonree and Hyderabad cotton and silk fabrics (some worked in gold and silver such as mundeels, chokaras,* &c.), selas, doputtas, women's saris, Goozerat brocades, robê (red powder), ivory, dates, cocoanuts,

* A narrow strip worked in gold and worn over the turban.

ceries, iron goods, Oojain snuff, fruit, &c., from Palee. Salt from ambhur and Deedwana) Phalowdee by routes Nos. 7 to 13. Quickne, vegetables, iron goods, Jodhpore turbans, &c., cups and dishes of ll-metal, and ivory toys from Nagore by route No. 12. Essence of se, &c., rosewater, sugar-cane, betel leaves, dyed cloths, khus punkahs from Ajmere through Nagore. Khus punkahs from Mairta, a town in arwar, where many khus articles are made. Mairta is also celebrated its ivory punkah handles; marble and other stone cups from ukrana in Marwar (*vid* Nagore). Grain is chiefly imported by route . 9 from Fazilka (on Sutlej), and from Sirsa by route No. 11.

Exports.

40. The principal articles of export are:—

1st.—Sugar-candy, made of sugar brought from Mirzapore, Maharajgunj, Shahjehanpore, and Shimlec, in the North-Western Provinces, by route No. 2. The best sugar-candy is produced from Maharajgunj sugar, and is celebrated for its purity, whiteness, and hardness, in which qualities it is not to be excelled at Bickaneer. It sells at the following prices:—

1st, lbs.	2·4	per Rupee.
2nd, „	2·75	„ „
3rd, „	3·8	„ „

2nd.—Wool (white and black), the produce of a superior breed of sheep resembling those found in Afghanistan. The country in most part of Bickaneer is well adapted for the breed of sheep, and the other trade in wool is capable of expansion, and would greatly increase the revenues of the country if it were encouraged and protected by the native authorities. The best quality of Bickaneer wool is said to equal that obtained in the cold and hilly regions of the pergunnah, but it is not so soft, nor do the Natives understand the art of sorting and cleaning it. It is chiefly exported to Fazilka, where it is purchased by traders for exportation to Bombay. The prices at Bickaneer and Fazilka are:—

At Bickaneer.			At Fazilka.		
1st, lbs.	3	per Rupee.	1st, lbs.	2	per Rupee.
2nd, „	3·8	„ „	2nd, „	2·25	„ „
3rd, „	3·75	„ „	3rd, „	2·5	„ „

3rd.—Woollen fabrics, blankets (called loees and lonkars). The “loees” are of a superior kind, the texture of the best (which fetch Rupees 40) is nearly as fine as the Cashmere loee, the difference between the two being that the former is not so soft, and is made of two separate sheets locked together, whereas the latter consists of one piece. The manufacture of loees according to the Cashmere fashion has recently been successfully introduced into the Bickaneer Jail. The loee is exported in all directions; the winter clothing of some of the British Irregular Corps are made of it. The prices at Bickaneer vary from Rupees 3 to 40 per piece. “Lonkars” are blankets dyed red or crimson, about 3 yards by 1½, and vary in price from Rupee 1½ to Rupees 3 each, and

are used by both sexes. Woollen cloth, made of black and red wool, is generally used for petticoats by the agricultural classes. Camel trapping and chuts (large grain bags made of goat's hair).

4*th*.—Sujjee (soda) produced in the northern pergunnahs.

5*th*.—Met* (fuller's earth) from the mines near Guznore.
* Commonly known as Mooltancee Mettee.

6*th*.—Dried vegetables, consisting of saugar (long pods of the Khejra tree), certain other pulses, and kuchree (dried melons). Bickaneer produces a splendid kind of water-melons, which grows (almost spontaneously) in great abundance during the rains, chiefly in its southern districts.

7*th*.—Grains (bajra and moat), the exportation of which (to Marwar) depends on the harvest.

8*th*.—Ghee (clarified butter), produced mostly in the northern districts, is exported to a limited extent.

9*th*.—Ivory bracelets tinted with gold are made at Bickaneer, and are in great demand in Rajpootana.

10*th*.—Raw hides, choguls (leather water bags) made at Reni are exported in great numbers.

Taxes on trade.

41. The taxes on trade are as follows:—

1*st*.—"Rahdaree" is a tax or duty levied at the gates of the city on timber, quick-lime, fuel, vegetables, grass, fodders, and merchandize brought into the city; it varies from two rupees to nine pie per cart or camel load; the income derived from it is allotted for the payment of the guards stationed at the city gates.

2*nd*.—"Roopota," a tax levied on shops and on the sale of camels and certain goods in the city.

3*rd*.—"Ufeem-ka-souda," or license tax on speculations in the prices of opium; it is levied on each speculator, and varies from Rupees 2 to 6.

4*th*.—"Menh-ka-souda," a license tax on speculation on the probability of rainfall. The last two named "soudas" are farmed to contractors, who collect fees from those who engage in such speculations; they are both objectionable sources of income, inasmuch as they prevent people from following their legitimate professions and lead to crime. The Council interdicted gambling and were prevented from abolishing "Menh-ka-souda," only from the fact that the contract for the year had been concluded before it commenced work.

5*th*.—"Tankree ghee," raw sugar, &c., "zurda tumakoo" (chewing tobacco), that is, tax on the weighing of these articles. This is also farmed to contractors.

6*th*.—"Kupra-kee-dullalee," levied on cloth merchants in the shape of brokerage.

7th.—“Sona roopa-ke-chadamee,” tax on the scale of gold and silver.

8th.—“Kundoce-ka-laga,” license tax on the making of sweet-meats for festivals.

9th.—“Kiraut-lagon-ke-bach,” license tax on craftsmen, such as goldsmiths, blacksmiths, iron-mongers, tailors, sheomakers, &c. The amount is levied yearly through the chowdries or headmen of each party; no register showing the names or numbers of the persons taxed is kept; a certain lump sum is paid by the chowdries. The proceeds of the taxes levied on certain trades are permanently placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, whose own officers impose and collect them. /

Khola or tax on adoption of a son.

10th.—“Khola” or adoption fee is paid by the person adopting a son, and is generally regulated according to his means, but supposed to be limited to one thousand rupees. This amount was much exceeded during the late Maharaja’s reign, especially within the last few years of his life, when Mootsuddes, Hazoorces, and Gola officials were allowed to exercise uncontrolled authority in raising money to meet the increasing expenditure of the State; they exacted as much as possible, and in one case obtained (in Sumbut 1925) Rupees 25,000 from a well-known Sett. Persons were compelled (by the golas) to adopt persons they did not choose, and in some cases were prevented from adopting, with a view of their property escheating to the Durbar on their death.

Chowth Zameen.

11th.—“Chowth Zameen” is distinguished under two heads, viz., the sale (within the city) of land and buildings belonging to the Durbar; the sale of land and buildings, the property of private individuals. In the first case, the whole of the proceeds are credited to the Durbar; in the second, only one-fourth is taken by the Raj. The golas were accustomed to exercise great tyranny and oppression in these matters. Landed property was disposed of, and private sales were interfered with in a most arbitrary manner; persons were compelled to purchase (as Raj property) land and houses they had occupied for years; and legitimate purchasers were put aside and others brought forward to suit the convenience of the Raj officials. When landed property is sold within the city it is necessary for the parties concerned to have the sale confirmed by a paper bearing the state Seal. When this paper was brought to the Munde (to receive the seal) the golas generally detained it till one or more purchasers were found to compete with the original purchaser, who on many occasions not only lost his bargain, but the money he had paid for the property, for the golas seldom thought it necessary to reimburse him from the amount they received from the new purchaser.

“Gaiwal” or unclaimed property.

12th.—“Gaiwal,” or proceeds of unclaimed property. The property in Bickaneer territory of all Bickaneer subjects living in the country or in foreign parts is claimed by the Raj (and called Gaiwal) when such persons die without leaving a male heir; in this matter too many acts of oppression and injustice have been committed.

42. The receipts (from 1st June 1872 to the 22nd January 1873) from the sources described above may be epitomized as follows:—

DESCRIPTION.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	Total.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
A.—Customs dues—			
(1.) Bickaneer city Mundee	48,651 0 9	...	48,651 0 9
(2.) 39 Customs post in the Mofussil under the city Mundee	6,869 15 0	6,869 15 0
Total ...	48,651 0 9	6,869 15 0	55,520 15 9
(3.) Other Mofussil custom posts	28,434 11 3	28,434 11 3
Total of customs ...	48,651 0 9	35,304 10 3	*83,955 11 0
B.—Taxes on trades and license taxes, &c.	19,496 14 3	1,838 15 3	†21,335 13 6
C.—“Khola,” or tax on adoption of sons	2,218 0 0	250 8 0	2,468 8 0
D.—“Chowth zamcen,” or tax on the sale proceeds of private landed property and value of Durbar lands sold in towns... ..	9,867 15 3	4,735 12 0	14,653 11 3
E.—“Gaiwal,” or unclaimed property	1,154 0 6	622 9 0	1,776 9 6
Total ...	81,387 14 9	42,802 6 6	1,24,190 5 3

* Exhibited in the cash account, Appendix E., Nos. 6, 19, and 29 of receipts, thus:—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
No. 6	81,751 3 0
Out of „ 19	120 0 0
„ 29	2,094 8 0
Total ...	83,955 11 0

† Entered as follows in the cash account, receipt side:—

No. 10	8,428 13 0
„ 11	5,300 0 0
„ 12	3,078 13 9
„ 13	860 0 0
„ 14	450 6 0
„ 15	244 13 6
„ 16	24 13 6
„ 17	962 8 0
„ 18	427 0 0
„ 30	1,206 12 0
„ 31	85 7 0
Out of „ 39	266 6 0
Total ...	21,335 13 6

State of the Mundee.

43. When the Council commenced work (in June) the Mundee had for many months been under the control of Buksha or Bukshee Ram, a leading member of the gola clique, who had ingratiated himself into the good graces of the late Maharaja, and obtained an influence over him chiefly through the intrigues of the Jotshee (astrologer) mentioned in paragraph 6. It was found that glaring acts of injustice were openly practiced, and that the greatest irregularities prevailed in the management of the Mundee affairs. Buksha was removed, and the direct supervision of this important department was entrusted to Mehta Shah Mull (one of the Members of Council), under whom an old and experienced dessee official, Mehta Megh Raj (who had formerly had charge of the Mundee), was appointed for the transaction of the numerous duties connected with it. I may here mention that Megh Raj well performed his work, and while correcting abuses and introducing reforms increased the revenues of the Mundee by carefully attending to the legitimate sources of income; his zeal, however, has unfortunately only procured for him the hatred and animosity of some of the Moot-suddees and Huzoorees who are now endeavouring to work his ruin with the Maharaja.

Reforms introduced in Mundee Department.

44. The mode of collecting the Kialee (a tax levied on the weighing of grain, &c., brought into the city) has been improved; it was formerly customary for the contractor, to whom this tax was farmed, to take an unlimited quantity of grain from each camel load. This practice, which caused great loss and annoyance to grain-dealers, was commuted by the Council to certain fixed rates payable in cash and collected in a regular manner by the proper Mundee officials (instead of the contractor), and the weighmen were allotted regular monthly wages paid from the Mundee.

The hamals, or porters, who assisted the "kial" or weighmen, had also been permitted in the same irregular manner to help themselves to grain brought into the city for sale. This was also stopped, and the hamals were replaced by men from the Mundee, who are not allowed to take grain or cash from the traders, as they are now regularly paid by the Raja.

The Mundee peons had been in the habit of seizing the household goods in lieu of the established amount of tulbana from persons they were ordered to summons. This system has been abolished, and the tulbana collections are now made in the usual authorized manner.

The custom posts, pawned by the golas for various sums of ready money, were redeemed by the Council and their management replaced under the Mundee officials; their alienation had caused a serious loss to the Mundee income.

Durbar servants, particularly those in charge of the three Karkhanas, establishments (*viz.*, Modeekhana, Tuwaila, and Feelkhana), the expenses of which are defrayed from the Mundee income, were accustomed to seize grain, grass, fodder, and fuel (intended for sale in the city), and compelled the owners to dispose of them at arbitrary prices,

which were often only partly paid, or in some cases not paid at all. This regular system of plunder was at once stopped by the Council, and measures taken to prevent its re-occurrence. Large purchases of goods required for the above mentioned Karkhanas were made by the officials in charge, but the shop-keepers were in many cases not paid; it was found that about Rupees 30,000 was due in the bazar. On this account a portion of this debt was liquidated by the Council, and steps were taken to re-establish the lost credit of the Durbar by arranging for the immediate payment of all articles purchased on account of it. An arbitrary monopoly established by certain persons, and which seriously affected the interests of the poorer classes in the purchase of grain brought by the agriculturists for sale, was abolished.

45. The Custom duties levied at Bheenasur and Oodasur in the environs of Bickaneer were much less than those taken at the city Mundee. At Bheenasur three annas per camel load and at Oodasur four annas were charged instead of 1 rupee 2½ annas, the rate paid at the Mundee, the consequence was traders took their goods to these villages instead of to the city. This arrangement had been brought about by the Moot-suddees and Huzoorees holding the villages, who of course benefited in proportion to the loss sustained by the Durbar. The Council lost no time in paying the attention due to this important subject, and after having duly considered the interests of the Durbar and the claims of the parties concerned revised the rates as follows:—At Bheenasur six annas instead of the three annas to be paid by traders living in the village and bringing goods for sale to it, all other persons were required to pay at the same rate as levied at the city Mundee. Under the same circumstance seven instead of four annas were made payable at Oodasur.

The above will show that all that was necessary to give a stimulus to commerce by removing the obstacles which existed in the way of free and unrestrained trade was accomplished, as far as the limited time and the means at the disposal of the Council could allow, and that every opportunity was taken to increase the legitimate revenues of the Customs Department. Nor were the interests of the Durbar or the rights of the people neglected in disposing of cases connected with the adoption of sons, the sale of private and Durbar landed property and gairwal (unclaimed) property. Just and equitable principles were introduced, and the evil practices which prevailed were, as far as possible, stopped.

Custom Outposts.

46. There are under the city Mundee 39 custom outposts, mostly situated in the detached Cheeras; each pergunnah has also a certain number of custom chowkees attached to it: in these mofussil posts many irregularities were committed and the revenues of the State suffered diminution through the dishonesty and peculations of the collectors, who were generally related to, or dependants of, the Havildar of the city Mundee. The outposts attached to the pergunnahs are under the entire control of the Tehseeldars, and are quite as badly managed; the income derived from them is devoted chiefly to defray the expenses of certain Tehseel Establishments, such as the Tehseel Modeckhana, which supplies rations, &c., &c., to the sowars and other Raj servants, and the Durbar horses kept for the Sillahposhes and other purposes is under

the management of the Tehseeldar, who regulates the accounts to suit his own purpose. Besides the peculations carried on by the men in charge of the outposts, the Durbar was defrauded of its dues by certain privileged classes (such as Charuns, Brahmins, &c.), who are partly or wholly exempted from payment of custom duties, and who were in the habit of obtaining exemption for goods belonging to other persons by passing them off as their own property. At times these persons would seize the custom officers, bind them hand and feet and retain them in custody till the camels were beyond their reach; the officers being unprovided with proper guards were unable to defend themselves. The Council made arrangements for placing the outposts under proper supervision; the

expenditure of the Tehseel Modeekhana were curtailed, and the Tehseeldars were prohibited from incurring any extra expense without special authority; and a body of efficient sowars were posted for the protection of the custom lines running on the outposts under the city Mundee. The following Statement will show the amount of reductions made by the Council in the disbursements in some of the tehseels after the 1st June 1872 :—

Number and names of Tehseels.	Monthly expenditure on 31st May 1872.			Reduced scale fixed by the Council.			Amount of reduction.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Hanoomanghur ...	2,061	12	9	1,709	6	9	352	6	0
2. Reqi ...	1,113	7	3	822	12	0	290	11	3
3. Rajghur ...	2,486	12	3	1,778	15	6	707	12	3
4. Tibbee ...	300	1	0	217	14	6	82	2	6
5. Soorutghur ...	832	0	0	702	15	6	129	0	6
6. Sirdarghur ...	502	15	6	240	14	6	262	1	0
7. Bahadran ...	2,543	0	0	1,741	7	9	801	8	3
8. Sirdarshur ...	1,140	8	0	869	10	0	370	14	0
Total ...	10,980	8	9	8,084	0	6	2,896	8	3

Reductions made in the Modeekhana.

47. The expenditure of the four principal karkhanas (*viz.*, Modeekhana, Tuwaila, Feelkhana, and Kirkeereekhana) at the capital, the expenses of which are defrayed from the Mundee income, have also been economized, as will be seen by a glance at the following Statement which shows the daily reduction made in each karkhana :—

Number and names of Department.	DAILY EXPENDITURE.											
	Scale on 31st May 1872.			Reduced scale fixed by the Council.			Amount of reduction made.			Increased after installation of Maharaja.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Modeekhana (Royal kitchen) ...	325	0	0	72	0	0	253	0	0	100	0	0
2. Tuwaila (Royal stable) ...	229	0	0	145	0	0	84	0	0	160	0	0
3. Feelkhana (elephants) ...	40	0	0	35	0	0	5	0	0	38	5	0
4. Kirkeereekhana (birds, &c.) ...	12	0	0	7	4	0	4	12	0
Total ...	606	0	0	259	4	0	316	12	0	298	5	0

FOUJDAREE OR CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

State of Criminal Courts previous to the death of Maharaja Sirdar Sing.

48. The Criminal Court of Justice formed when the Council was nominated in November 1871 existed in name only; it was not supported by the late Maharaja, who permitted his favorites and persons of all description to interfere indiscriminately in criminal matters and to dispose of cases to the best pecuniary advantage without regard to justice. The most heinous crimes were condoned on payment of a fine, while on

Treatment of offenders. the other hand, persons accused of trifling offences were kept for years languishing in prison, because they were unable to pay the required fine or had no interest at Court. It was an established rule that no person (guilty or not) once arrested was released till he (or she) had submitted to a fine, which in fact was the only punishment inflicted: it was not customary to pass a definite sentence of imprisonment on any one.

State of the City Kotwallee. There were no City Police to the Kotwallee; there were attached a few miserable looking persons called "sepoys," who generally paid themselves by oppressing the unfortunate citizens. The Kotwal connived at robberies he was unable to prevent and seize innocent persons to suit the pleasure of those in power, or those who had interest at Court. The

Proceedings of the Golas. golas employed disreputable persons to falsely accuse respectable men and women of adultery, and obtained large sums of money by this means. Travellers and others robbed and plundered close to the city gates were unable to obtain redress, and attempts were seldom made to apprehend the robbers, even when they were pointed out. The same state of things existed in the pergunnahs; the Tehseeldars apprehended and released whom they pleased, and kept persons in confinement (for an unlimited time) without trial or reporting their cases at the capital.

Criminal Officers.

49. Jowahir Mull Koehur was the person nominated by the late Maharaja to the head of the Criminal Department, but a few months after Captain Bradford's departure (*viz.*, in the month of January 1872) he, with other Mootsuddes referred to in paragraph 4, was seized and confined by the orders of the late Maharaja, and only released on promising to pay a heavy fine. He declined to accept office when the Council commenced work in June, consequently Hera Lall Moondra, formerly Hakim of Shoojanghur, was appointed in his place, and a suitable building appropriated for his use, and he was instructed how to prepare and submit cases for the orders of the Council.

Proceedings of Council in Criminal Department.

50. The Council lost no time in introducing the necessary reforms into the Criminal Department. All interference on the part of golas, Huzoorees, and other servants of the Durbar having no connection with the department was strictly interdicted. The Criminal Court, City Kotwallee, and Police establishments were re-organized and placed on a proper footing. Rules for the administration and procedure of justice were issued; punishment by imprisonment (for definite terms according to the nature of the crime) was introduced; measures were taken to

enquire into and dispose of all prisoners in confinement, and proper restrictions were placed on the arrest of persons. A regular City Police was formed and stationed at the Kotwallee. Horsemen were appointed to patrol round the city at regular intervals during the night, and adequate measures were adopted to prevent the concealment and ensure the detection and suppression of crime, protect life and property, and to restore order, tranquillity, and confidence amongst the people.

Reforms in the Kotwallee.

51. The Kotwal and his subordinates were placed under proper supervision and instructed to keep diaries and certain other registers, and submit their proceedings in a regular written form for the orders of the Council through the Criminal Officer; daily reports were also made indispensable. Arrangements were made for carrying out sentences passed on convicted persons by the adoption of a regular system of jail discipline and prison labor, and the allotment of suitable buildings for prisoners.

In the City.

52. The filthy state of the city was the cause of much sickness; the Council had it cleared and placed the sub-divisions under the charge of different bodies of sweepers, whose business it was to keep them clean. Sign-boards (pointing out public places and the names of streets) were erected and lanterns (lamps) placed at regular interval throughout the bazar. Chowkeedars were appointed for the protection of the city, their pay being met by a small assessment levied on the citizens, who gladly agreed to the arrangement which was made by the assistance of a Punchayet (acting as a Municipal Committee) composed of mahajuns who were convened for the purpose of promoting the interests of the town. In introducing these and other improvements care was taken to work through the people themselves, to convince them of the utility of the measures adopted, and to avoid all proceedings calculated to effect their prejudices. The City Kotwallee, which was formerly an insignificant place, has been enlarged with due regard to the safety and comfort of the prisoners kept there while under trial.

In the Mofussil.

53. Additional thannahs (Police Stations) were established in the mofussil, viz., at Deshnoke, Meghana, Baleree, Bhojeasur, Kaloo, Maheree, Cheendasur, Ronia, Rajuldcsur, Shekhsur, Chuckeera, and Hameerwas. The powers of Tehseeldars were defined and restricted to the award of imprisonment not exceeding three months; they were enjoined not to detain persons under trial at the tehseel more than a fortnight, and were required to submit for the orders of the Council all cases (with the parties concerned) of heinous crimes, &c.; they were instructed in the preparation of periodical Returns showing the criminal work done in the tehseels.

Measures for the suppression of kidnapping, &c.

54. In the month of June a proclamation was issued strictly prohibiting, under severe penalties, kidnapping and the sale and purchase of human beings. At the same time it was publicly notified that "gotha" (the practice of retaliation), which had hitherto been allowed, was made punishable: people were required to lay their complaints before the Durbar and not to take the law in their own hands.

Suppression of gambling.

55. Gambling, which was carried on to a great extent, was also made punishable by the Council; it caused a great increase of crime and diverted the minds of the people from the legitimate duties, and was bitterly complained of by many respectable citizens, whose sons and relations had been ruined or led astray by contracting this vice, which had at times been suppressed by Maharajas Ruttun Sing and Sirdar Sing, but encouraged during the last few years for the sake of the revenue it yielded in the shape of a license tax, which was farmed for about Rupees 2,000 a year.

Dacoity.

56. For the suppression of dacoity and highway robbery, which was mostly practiced by the Puttedar Thakoors, who employed their chelas (retainers and handsmen) and poor relations to commit these offences, and harboured outlaws, and encouraged the settlement in their villages of thievish classes (such as Meenas, Baorees, and Thorees, &c.), opportunity was taken on the occasion of the renewal of all puttas (leases) to insert a clause binding the Thakoors to assist the Durbars to prevent dacoity and highway robbery, and to give up to justice all criminals and offenders who might take refuge in their villages.

57. One of the chief causes, during the last ten years, of Thakoors going into outlawry was the reckless transfer of villages for the sake of nuzzerana. This unjust practice has been carefully avoided by the Council, the consequence is that not a single instance of outlawry occurred during

the period under report. I may here mention that Thakoors Bagh Sing (Bahadrawala) and Lall Sing (Choorowala), who fled to the sanctuary of Deshnoke a few months before the death of the Maharaja, and who would in all probability have become outlaws, returned to Bickaneer after the demise of the Maharaja Sirdar Sing; their grievances were carefully enquired into by the Council, and suitable provision made for their maintenance, and a number of their followers were retaken into the service on the old system and employed on outpost Police duty, as reported in my letter No. 433-28P. of 1872, dated 9th December.

Old standing boundary disputes.

58. The existence of a number of old standing boundary disputes between Puttedar Thakoors is the source of yearly affray and bloodshed as the time for cultivation draws near, the precautionary measures adopted by the Council in the way of warning and judicial proceeding prevented all disturbances on this account during the past year.

Bickaneer and Bhawalpore frontier.

59. The country lying on each side of the Bickaneer and Bhawalpore frontier is inhabited by Rathis (pastoral tribes) addicted to cattle-lifting, which has been the cause of great annoyance to both States and given rise to endless disputes which were increased by constant retaliation owing to the absence of any understanding between the States as to their adjustments. In October 1871, through the exertion of Pundit Munphool, an agreement was entered into by the States and provision made for the mutual surrender of parties charged with this and other crimes and the settlement of cases pending, or which might arise between the States. The chief point in the agreement is that the offenders are sent

for trial and sentence (in the presence of the Vakeel of the State to which they belong) to the State in which the offence was committed; they are, however, returned to their own State to undergo the punishment awarded and for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's claims. The result of this arrangement has been favorable to both States. The Bickaneer Durbar, however, has often experienced much difficulty in dealing with, and sometimes been unable to procure the surrender of, the parties called for by the Bhawulpore authorities in consequence of their belonging to villages held in revenue-free grant by ladies of the Maharaja's family, who always object to give up their subjects. The Council induced some of the ladies to send their Kamdars to the frontier and thus facilitate the surrender of criminals.

Prisoners found in the Bickaneer Jails.

60. When the Council commenced work in June 1872 there were 59 prisoners concerned in 64 cases confined as follows:—

		Cases.	Prisoners.
Naitasur	32	44
Kotewallee	14	15

The Naitasur Jail, situated inside the fort, is under the immediate direction of the Maharaja, and is set apart for the confinement of Rajpoots, Thakoors, Mootsuddes, and offenders of rank. None of the prisoners can be interfered with unless the special orders of the Maharaja are obtained; indeed, it is usual, when the Maharaja orders the release of a prisoner, for the Kotwal to ask His Highness three times whether the prisoner was really to be set free. In the Kotwallce prisoners of an inferior class are kept. As eustomary, no definite sentence had been passed on any of these prisoners. In the majority of cases there were no papers of any kind to be found, the prisoners had been mostly confined

How disposed of. on the verbal orders of the late Maharaja conveyed to the Kotwal through Hn-zoorees and Golas; in some cases the Kotwal was quite ignorant of the charge brought against the prisoners. The Council carefully investigated the case of each person and passed definite sentences on those found guilty. Of the 44 prisoners in the Naitasur Jail only six (in four cases) were awarded imprisonment and fine, the remaining 38 (in 28 cases) were released, it having been found in some cases that the prisoners had suffered (by confinement) a punishment the severity of which was not justified by the nature of the offence, and in others, that innocent persons had been imprisoned for long periods either through the malice of their enemies or their inability to pay the required fine. The confinement of Thakoors holding villages had been generally accompanied with the con-

* *N.B.*—During the years A.D. 1869, 1870, and 1871 no less than 80 prisoners, mostly Thakoors, unjustly confined, generally with a view of keeping them out of their possession, were released through the exertions of Pundit Munphool. fication of the same.* Appendix C. will show the crime with which each prisoner in the Naitasur was charged, and the manner in which the case was disposed of. I would beg to draw your attention† to cases Nos. 4 and 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 10, No. 11, No. 19, and No. 20. It will be seen (in case Nos. 4

and 5) that in a robbery (in which nearly the whole of the property was recovered) the principal thief escaped, and a person who abetted the crime had been 8 years and 6 months in jail, when he was released by the

† Attention drawn to certain cases.

Council. In case No. 6 a person was kept in jail 4 years and 8 months, because it was said he was a bad character; a similar case may be seen under No. 19. The particulars of case No. 20 may be thus briefly stated. In 1867 Chuna (the prisoner under remark, who is a Bunnia) hired a camel of one Bhowan Jat to carry him to the village of Bapaioo (of Bickaneer). On the road Deosura, another Jat, who accompanied the party, struck Bhowan (while he was asleep) a blow on the head, which killed him. Chuna does not appear to have assisted in the murder, but he assisted Deosura Jat (under compulsion he states) to conceal the body. The crime was soon afterwards brought to light, Deosura and Chuna were thrown into prison with Gunga Ram, the prisoner's father, Chutoo, his uncle, one of his brothers, and his uncle's son, none of whom had any concern in the murder. Chuna's father and uncle died in jail in 1868; his brother and cousin were released the same year on payment of a fine of Rupees 500. Chuna's property was confiscated, and he was left in prison until released by the orders of the Council. Deosura, the murderer, died in prison in 1869.

Work done in the Criminal Courts.

61. Appendix D. will show the number of cases (and the persons concerned and the crime with which each was charged) which have passed through the Criminal Department between the 1st June 1872 to the 22nd January 1873. It will be observed that of the 352 cases investigated only 6 remained undisposed of on the 23rd January 1873; and of the 446 prisoners brought to trial 259 were punished, 133 were acquitted, 34 released on bail, 4 transferred to other States, 2 absconded, 2 died, and 12 remained under trial. Of those punished, 1 was sentenced to

* Carried out. death,* 5 to imprisonment for life,

2 to imprisonment for ten years, 1 to five years' imprisonment, 8 to three years each, 1 to two and a half years, 4 to two years, 14 to one year, 10 to six months, 3 to four months, 6 to two months, 3 to three months, 11 to one month, 11 to fifteen days, 6 to ten days, 2 to eight days, 10 to seven days, and 2 to six days' imprisonment. Many important cases have been disposed of, among which I may mention the case of suttee and the case in which a culprit has been executed.

Case of Suttee.

62. The suttee occurred in the family of a mahajun of Garubdesur, a village about 30 miles from Bickaneer, on the 22nd March 1872. The circumstance was at once reported to you, and the Maharaja urged to make a full enquiry and to visit with stern justice all concerned in it; though the request was repeatedly made, and the parties were apprehended, still no definite sentence was passed till after the death of the Maharaja, when the Council took up the case, and after a careful investigation sentenced the principal offender to 10 years' imprisonment (in irons), and eight other persons to imprisonment varying from 7 years to 1 year; the village was fined Rupees 200. Advantage was taken of the presence of all the Thakoors at Bickaneer to impress on their minds the enormity of the crime and to make them understand that similar act would be met with the severest punishments. These proceedings were reported in my No. 254-23P. of 1872, dated 12th August.

Case of murder and execution of the culprit.

63. On the 27th September 1872 a lad about 11 years old, the son of Balchund Soorana, of Bickaneer, was missing with certain ornaments on his person; the next day the circumstance was brought to notice; a proclamation, offering a reward of Rupees 50 for any information on the subject, was issued, and the case was placed in the hands of the newly-established City Police, who soon ascertained that the missing lad had been last seen in company with one Hunwuntia, the son of a carpenter. Hunwuntia, who was only about 16 years of age, was brought to the Kotwallee and examined. He stated Dooba had been seized and taken away by Chundun Shah and Kunnahia Shah, two fakeers living outside the city; the "fakeers" were apprehended and their premises carefully searched, but nothing to excite suspicion was discovered. The fakeers had hardly been disposed of when information was given to the Police that a person, named Hapoorra (known to be a bad character), was trying to sell a bit of gold chain in the bazaar; he was immediately sent for, and chain shown to Balchund Soorana, who recognized it as a part of one of the ornaments (ear-ring) worn by his son, Dooba. Hapoorra on being closely questioned stated the chain had been given to him for sale by Hunwuntia, who, on being again examined, confessed that he and his brother, Umria (a carpenter), had murdered the child on the 27th* for the sake of its ornaments, and had buried them, together with the body, in a

* The corpse was discovered on the 29th September, two days after the murder.

"bara" (outhouse) near their house. The Police went to the spot indicated and there discovered the body of the child in a corner of the "bara" in the very heart of the city, his hands and feet which had been cruelly cut off to facilitate the removal of the bangles in another, and the ornament in a third corner. Umria and his mother were arrested; in their house was found a bloody axe and turn-screw with which the foul murder had been committed. The body of the unfortunate boy was brought to the Kotwallee, and after being identified was made over to the bereaved father. In the Foujdaree Court Hunwuntia gave a minute account of the manner in which he had (by the direction of his elder brother, Umria) inveigled the poor lad (under pretence of making him toys) to the outhouse; he described how Umria had deliberately hacked him to pieces, while he (Hunwuntia) kept watch, and stated that their mother, though not present, was cognizant of the murder, and that Umria had given the chain to sell. Umria and his mother acknowledged the corpse and ornaments were found in their outhouse, and the former stated the axe and turn-screw belonged to him and were instruments he daily used; but they both denied the murder, and said it must have been perpetrated by Hunwuntia alone; that he had not been assisted by any one; and that his age was about 16. The Foujdaree Court committed the prisoners for trial before the Council. The case was very carefully investigated, and on cross-examination the prisoner, Hunwuntia, confessed that he and his brother had, in the same manner and for the same reason, murdered two other children. One case, stated to have occurred about eight years before, was not proved to the satisfaction of the Council; but in the other it was clearly proved that the male prisoners had on the 17th December 1870 murdered in a similar way a boy of nine years of age, named Neemla, the son of Choonnec Lall Mahajun; and that the woman, though not present when the murder was committed, had carried the

corpse in a basket on her head and thrown it into a well. Umria was sentenced to death and has been executed; Hunwuntia, in consideration of his youth, was awarded imprisonment for life; and the woman, who is 60 years' of age, to ten years' imprisonment. The case caused great excitement at Bickaneer in consequence of the way in which it was taken up and investigated, and the promptness with which the culprits were traced and punished. When the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General went with the Police to the spot where the murder had been committed, the whole city turned out and loudly expressed their gratitude at the interest taken in their welfare and the means adopted to discover and suppress crime. The work of the City Police in this and many other cases is very creditable. Baij Nath, the Naib Kotwal, has been particularly energetic and successful in the detection of crime.

Kidnapping.

64. Kidnapping was carried on to a great extent owing to the demand for chakurs (bond-servants) among the Thakoors of the country and the principal people of the State, and also on account of the ready purchase of children by the Arorahs (a class of Hindoo traders who often marry the female children they purchase) in Bhawulpore District and certain parts of the Derajat (Kote Mittun in particular) in the Punjab. The persons mostly concerned in kidnapping and the sale and purchase of human beings are Charuns, Thakoors, and Modees (Arorah traders of Bickaneer and Marwar). In 21 cases of kidnapping tried at Bickaneer during the last three years (in which 37 persons were implicated and 24 were kidnapped) 13 of the persons kidnapped were traced to Marwar, one to Jeypore District, three were of Bickaneer on their way to be sold in Bhawulpore territory, four were kidnapped and sold in Bickaneer territory, and three were Bickaneer subjects taken for sale towards the Puttiala State. The 24 persons rescued from slavery were restored to their parents or guardians. Three out of the 21 cases occurred during the eight months under review; of the four persons implicated in them three were punished with imprisonment and one was transferred to Bhawulpore. The practice of this crime within Bickaneer District has been checked by the manner in which it has been constantly brought before the Durbar during the last three years, and the suppressive measures adopted by the Council by the issue of proclamation referred to in paragraph 59, and the punishment awarded in all cases brought to notice. The sale and purchase of human beings among the Thakoors and higher classes of people, who generally possess numbers of bond-servants, born and brought up in their families, does not admit of detection and criminal action in the present uncivilized state of the country.

Dacoity.

65. No cases of dacoity were reported in Bickaneer District during the eight months under report.

Highway Robbery.

The following Statement will show the alleged value of the property stated to have been lost by highway robbery, &c., during that time, and the amount which has been recovered through the exertions of the Police, or by decrees in favor of the plaintiff, and also the amount disallowed for want of proofs, and the sum which remains in cases undisposed of on the 22nd January 1873.

No.	CASES.	No.	Value of property alleged to have been plundered or stolen.	AMOUNT RECOVERED.			Amount disallowed for want of proofs.	Remaining to be recovered.	REMARKS.
				Through the execution of the Police.	By decrees in favour of plaintiff.	Total amount recovered.			
1	Dacoity	3*	1,353	825	300	1,125	Rupees.	228	Rupees.
2	Highway robbery	43	11,380	4,778	2,894	7,672	Rupees.	3,056	Rupees.
3	Cattle-lifting	30	5,791	1,821	1,235	3,056	Rupees.	2,835	Rupees.
4	House breaking and theft, &c.—								
	(1.)—In the City, Bickaneer	21	4,845	1,087	800	1,887	Rupees.	2,959	Rupees.
	(2.)—In Mofussil or districts	28	6,225	2,805	1,405	4,210	Rupees.	963	Rupees.
	Total	49	11,070	3,892	2,205	6,097	Rupees.	3,921	Rupees.
	GRAND TOTAL	126	29,594	11,316	6,634	17,950	Rupees.	9,940	Rupees.

The total amount of fines imposed from 1st June 1872 to 22nd January 1873 in the Criminal Department is Rupees 7,321, of which, however, only Rupees 4,950-15-3 had been collected up to the 22nd January 1873.

Jails.

66. The Naitasur Jail and Kotwallee have been noticed (in paragraph 65), and it has been remarked in paragraph 57 that the Council enlarged the latter and made it safe and more comfortable for prisoners; in the former too some improvements have been introduced with the same object, among which I may mention the construction inside the Naitasur of a small reservoir to enable the prisoners to wash themselves and their clothes. A new jail (called the Dhurumpoora) has been built inside the city quite detached from other buildings on an open and elevated piece of ground; it is well ventilated and has separate apartments for men and women, and a lock-up for obstreperous prisoners; in it are confined all persons on whom a definite sentence of imprisonment with labour has been passed; it was not permitted to be used for prisoners under trial. Within the walls of the Dhurumpoora a small reservoir has been made for the convenience of the prisoners.

The following Statement shows the number of prisoners in the Naitasur, Dhurumpoora, and Kotwallee on the 22nd January 1873, and the terms of imprisonment, also the number of prisoners remaining under trial on that date:—

Terms of imprisonment.	NUMBER.			UNDER TRIAL ON THE 22ND JANUARY 1873.			Nature of offence.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
For life ...	5	...	5	2	...	2	Murder.
„ ten years ...	1	1	2	5	...	5	Robbery.
„ five years ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	Abduction.
„ two and half years	1	1	
„ two years ...	4	...	4	
„ one year ...	8	...	8	
„ six months ...	2	...	2	
Under six months ...	3	...	3	
Total ...	32	2	34	8	...	8	

The prisoners have been properly fed and supplied with good blankets and clothing, and were taken care of when sick. The Native Doctor (George Smith) visited the jails daily and reported the state of the prisoners who were frequently inspected by the Members of Council.

67. One of the most important introductions made in the new jail is the manufacture of looes (blankets) and carpets. Nine prisoners, five under imprisonment for life have been taught to make very good carpets which find a ready sale in the town and are much sought after, and three to manufacture blankets after the Cashmere fashion in one piece. The prisoners have also been employed in out-door work; they have made a good road from the fort to the city. The following books have been regularly kept by the Kotwal in charge of the jail: 1st, register of sentenced prisoners; 2nd, register of prisoners under trial; 3rd, (by City Kotwal) register of all crimes and offences reported at the Kotwallee; 4th, register of fines; 5th, register of property found on arrested persons; 6th, register for copy of all perwannahs received from, and reports made to, the criminal officer; 7th, register of carpets and blankets made at the jail and how disposed of; 8th, register of known bad characters.

Dewanee (Civil Department).

68. This department was found in the same disorganized state as the Foujdaree, and was as much interfered with by the Golas, Huzoorees, and favorites of the late Maharaja. The appointment of Chog Mull to the head of the department was merely a nominal proceeding; he had no power civil cases being generally orally disposed of at the city Mundee by the Havildars, or at the private dwellings of those who had interest with the Maharaja, who frequently bargained with suitors and settled cases himself; little regard was shown to justice, and suitors who paid best always gained their cause, but it did not follow that the decision of one official or Court favorite was respected by another. It often occurred that opposite decisions were given in the same case according to the influence possessed by the litigants. Cases were disposed of in a very summary manner; sometimes with the knowledge of only one of the parties concerned, the attachment of property or imprisonment being the first notice the other party received of the claim and decision against it. The Council introduced the necessary reforms. Chog Mull was supported and encouraged to perform his duties with zeal and regularity; he, however, was an old and very sickly man and not able to do much; he died early in September and was succeeded by Jowahur Mull, who has worked well under the Council and proved himself a good Dewanee officer. The following is an Abstract Statement of work done in the Civil Department between the 1st June 1872 to 22nd January 1873. The cases consist chiefly of money and betrothment claims; all those regarding adoption and purchase and sale of land are as usual conducted in the Mundee Department. The Statement also shows the amount of fees. It will be perceived that, although the sum imposed on account of fees amount to Rupees 3,722-14-3, only Rupees 1,455-13-3 has been collected. This is owing to the custom which prevails of not paying the Durbar fees until the claims of the person in whose favor the verdict is given is satisfied. The rate at which these fees are levied is 5 per cent.

from the plaintiff and 10 per cent. from the defendant, making 15 per cent. on the amount decreed :—

CIVIL CASES.

Number of cases pending on the 1st June 1872	23
„ „ instituted between 1st June 1872 and 22nd January 1873	214
Total	237

Disposed of.

Decreed	81
Dismissed	69
Total	150

Remaining under enquiry.

On account of the non-pursuit of the plaintiff	30
On account of the non-presence of the defendant	40
On account of the non-presence of the arbitrators	10
Under consideration in the Council	7
Total	87

Amount of Court fees.

Rs. a. p.

Amount imposed	3,722	14	3
Amount realized	1,455	13	3
Balance	2,267	1	0
Highest amount sued for and disposed of in one case	16,000	0	0
Average amount of the suits disposed of in one case	474	0	0

Judicial work done in the Revenue Department.

69. The following Statement shows the work done in the Revenue Department. It will be seen that out of 164 cases 113 have been disposed of, of which 66 are claims for the restoration of villages which from time to time have been resumed or transferred by the Durbar, and suits brought against Puttedar Thakoors by their relations for maintenance or partition of shares in villages, &c. These sorts of cases and those regarding boundary disputes form the bulk of the work and were the most difficult and puzzling to deal with, arising as they did out of the reckless transfers made by the Durbar, mostly at distant periods, under the arbitrary nuzzerana system alluded to in paragraph 32 and described in (paragraph 38) my former Report,* and old standing feuds among Thakoors for the possession of land.

* No. 92P., dated 27th April 1871.

No.	Nature of suits.	Remaining on the 31st May 1872.	Instituted between 1st June 1872 and 22nd January 1873.	Total.	Disposed of.			Under enquiry.						Remarks.
					Decided in favor of plaintiff.	Dismissed.	Total.	Before the Council.	On account of the non-pursuit of the plaintiff.	On account of the non-presence of the defendant.	On account of the non-receipt of the references from the tehsels.	Under enquiry in the Office.	Total number of cases under enquiry.	
1	Disputes regarding fields ...	2	34	36	22	7	29	...	1	...	5	1	7	
2	Claims by Thakoor regarding the grant and transfer of villages and disputes between Thakoor regarding maintenance.	2	81	83	38	29	66	3	3	7	2	2	17	
3	Boundary disputes ...	1	9	10	3	...	3	1	1	5	7	
4	Disputes regarding Chowdryut or Lumberdaree of villages.	2	7	9	6	...	6	1	1	1	3	
5	Miscellaneous applications and reports from tehsels, &c.	...	26	26	5	4	9	1	2	...	12	2	17	
	Total ...	7	157	164	74	39	113	6	6	7	21	11	51	

70. It may here be brought to notice that the Council had (1st) to arrange as customary for the assignment of a valuable jaghire for the Ranees of the new Maharaja; and (2nd) to provide for the suitable maintenance of the Chooroo and Bahadra Thakoors, who had long clamorously urged their claims for a readjustment of their holdings, rendered necessary by the resumption and transfer of some of them by the late Maharaja, which, added to the fact that their petition for the restoration of Chooroo and Bahadra, lost to the families on account of rebellion about sixty years ago had been rejected, nearly drove them into outlawry. There were no villages available which could be made use of for these purposes without seriously affecting the Durbar rent-roll already reduced to a ruinous state by the alienation, especially during the late reign, of revenues by the bestowal of a large number of villages to outsiders, favorites, and ladies of the harem, in addition to the already existing feudal Puttedaree tenures, pensionary assignments, religious and charitable endowments, service grants, &c. Out of 1,814 villages constituting the Bickaneer State only 363 villages, or one-fifth of the whole country, are in the direct possession of the Durbar as khalsa villages borne on the rent-roll, while the remaining four-fifths, *viz.*, 1,451 villages, are in the hands of different classes of grantees described above. The Council therefore had no alternative but to recover such estates as could be justly resumed and which would be sufficient for the required purpose. The following rent-free villages were accordingly, in consultation with, and by the consent of, the Maharaja brought on the rent-roll:—

1. Ruttunpooree, Pergunnah Rajghur, estimated annual value Rupees 2,000, held by Thakoor Bishen Sing, Puttedar of Goolur in Marwar. A recent grant made by the late Maharaja in A.D. 1869 as a matter of favor to the Thakoor, who has no claim on the Bickaneer State.

2 & 3. Soorujdesur and Punditwallah, Pergunnah Hunnoomanghur, estimated value Rupees 2,000 and 400 respectively, held by Sahibzada Khodadad Khan, commonly called Lutteewalla; also a recent grant made in 1869 as a matter of favor to the Sahibzada in addition to the village of Doosarna, worth about Rupees 500 a year, which was bestowed on the Sahibzada in 1851-52 by the late Maharaja. The Sahibzada enjoys a large jaghire at Jodhpore, where he resides. He has no claim on Bickaneer.

4. Malasur, Cheera Jusrasur, estimated annual value Rupees 800, held by Hurree Sing, Shekhawut, of Shamghur of Jeypore, granted about 20 years ago by the late Maharaja to Sham Sing as an act of favor. The family reside at their estate at Shamghur, and have no claim on Bickaneer.

5. Ribbia, Pergunnah Chooroo, annual value about Rupees 1,500, held by Hakeem Kuramut Ally, a Durbar Physician. This village was granted to the Hakeem in remuneration of service (in lieu of cash payment) in 1867. The Council resumed it and reverted to the old system of cash payment.

6. Bheeloo, Tehseel Panchoo, estimated annual value Rupees 1,000, held by Rao Loonkarun of Rewaree, granted in Sumbut 1922 (eight years ago) in maintenance by the late Maharaja. Loonkarun is the son of the late Gopaldeo, who lost his istumrardaree estate in Rewaree

for complicity with his cousin, the rebel Toola Ram of Rewaree. Loonkarun left the village last year; it was taken possession of by the Durbar.

7. Inandapursur, Pergunnah Siah Kotee, estimated annual income Rupees 500, held by Thakoor Bhaboot Sing of Pokurn in Marwar, granted to the Thakoor in Sumbut 1922 (eight years ago) as an act of favor. The Thakoor has no sort of claim on Bickaneer.

8. Mengoosurya, Pergunnah Soojanghur, estimated at Rupees 400 a year, held by Thakoor Pertab Sing Hansawut, granted to Thakoor Pertab Sing in maintenance about 12 years ago. The Thakoor having become a notorious robber and dacoit, and having caused the ruins of the village, it is resumed.

9 & 10. Phogla and Zorawurpoora, worth about Rupees 250 and 150 respectively, in Pergunnah Siahkote, held by Anund Sing, Shekhawut, of Moondawa in Jeypore, granted to the Thakoor in Sumbut 1924 (six years ago) as an act of favor by the late Maharaja. The Thakoor is a large Putteedar in Shekhawuttee, and has no claims on Bickaneer.

Arrangement of Office records.

71. The preparation of files of written proceedings was first introduced into Bickaneer by Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., in 1869, and was, as far as possible, adhered to by him, but totally disregarded by the Golas, Huzoorees, and favorites of the late Maharaja in cases they took up themselves. During the eight months under review a regular system of preparing, arranging, and preserving records of cases, registering of work, and keeping of accounts in all departments has, as far as practicable, been adopted in accordance with the principles followed in British territory and carefully carried out, and statistical information collected and thrown into proper form to facilitate general reference. The task was by no means an easy one, opposed as it was by the desee officials and the confused state in which matters were found, and the difficulty of gaining reliable information even from the old Raj Dufters. In spite of all obstacles, however, it was well performed, and when you inspected the Office records on the 22nd January 1873, the date on which they were made over to the Maharaja, you were pleased to express your satisfaction at the condition they were in and the facility with which full information in every department was obtained regarding any case called for at random, and the manner in which cases had been prepared.

Locusts.

72. About the middle of July large swarms of locusts appeared at Bickaneer and the neighbourhood; every effort was made to effect their destruction; proclamations offering rewards for certain quantities were issued, and the Tehseeldars were urged to assist and stimulate the people to eradicate the eggs and destroying the young locusts; they, however, remained in the country till the cold weather, and caused considerable damage to the bajra and moat crops, and also to the water-melons by devouring the leaves and stalks. The pergunnahs of Rajghur and Shoojanghur in the east suffered most; it is said that two-thirds of the crops in the former and half in the latter were destroyed. Tibbee in the north and Nohur in the north-east are the pergunnahs which have been least affected by the locusts.

Rain.

73. Last year the rain was very heavy for this country ; such a fall has not been known for the last ten years. The amount which fell at Bickaneer from June to the end of December 1872 is 10 inches and 10 cents, but this was much exceeded in some pergunnahs, particularly at Shoojanghur, Rajghur, Chooroo, Renee, all in the east ; at Poogul in the west very little rain has fallen.

Harvest.

The harvest has been very good and would have been splendid but for the locusts. The lowest rates (commencing in December) at which grain has been sold is as follows :—

Bajra	21	seers	(British)	per	Rupee
Moat	24	"	"	"	"
Wheat	16	"	"	"	"
Jowar	34	"	"	"	"

These prices still continue. In 1871-72 the prices in December were :—

Bajra	17	Seers.
Moat	17	"
Wheat	11	"
Jowar	22	"

and continued at this rate for only two months, after which the prices rose. It is calculated that if the locusts had not made their appearance the following would have been the rates :—

Bajra	36	Seers	per	Rupee.
Moat	45	"	"	"
Jowar	60	"	"	"

Wheat is grown chiefly in the northern pergunnahs.

Mint.

74. In the Bickaneer State money is generally only coined on the requisition of the Mahajuns or Native Bankers, who occasionally import silver from Bombay, but more frequently bring silver ornaments and foreign coins to the Raj Mint. The following is a Statement showing the amount of money coined and the charges thereon since 1867 :—

	SILVER COINAGE.	AMOUNT.		
		Rs. a. p.		
In 1867-68 A.D. about Rupees 2,75,899 were coined and re-stamped in the Bickaneer Mint, which brought the Raj revenue of ...		3,326	4	6
In 1868-69 A.D. Rupees 1,22,496; in this year also 418 gold-mohurs* were coined, charges ...		1,666	12	0
In 1869-70 A.D. Rupees 4,30,615, charges ...		5,181	15	0
In 1870-71 A.D. " 93,567 " ...		855	1	3
In 1871-72 A.D. " 18,276 " ...		230	8	0
In 1872-73 A.D. " 20,000 " ...		250	0	0

Jeypore rupees are re-stamped with the Bickaneer device on a charge of a little more than 8 annas per cent.

Rupees from Sind and other places are in the same manner stamped at a rate of Rupees 1-2-4 per cent.

The charges for coining silver is Rupees 1-6-9 per cent.

* Gold is very seldom coined.

COPPER COINAGE.

					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
In 1869-70 A.D.	revenue of	106 12 0
In 1870-71 A.D.	„ of	20 6 6
Rupees 4 for 80 lbs. of copper, including Rupees 3 on account of labor expenses.					

Dispensary.

75. The Bickaneer Dispensary has lately had the advantage of being inspected by Doctor Moore, Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rajpootana, who will doubtless report on the institution. I may, however, mention that the Native Doctor, Luchmun Pandey, appears industrious and devoted to his duties. The following is a summary of his work during the year, *viz.*, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873 :—

Number treated.

In-door patients	79
Out-door patients	3,229
				<hr/>
Total			...	3,308
				<hr/>

Number vaccinated.

Successful	42
Unsuccessful	82
				<hr/>
Total			...	124
				<hr/>

Expenditure	Rupees 1,015 14 1
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Average daily attendance of in-door patients 2·30.

Average daily attendance of out-door patients 68·23.

Education.

76. The Council have encouraged education by the establishment of a good school in the city of Bickaneer. Funds were raised by private subscription and a suitable Durbar building repaired and altered for the accommodation of a large number of boys, for whose instruction teachers and books have been provided and are paid for by the Durbar. Sanscrit, Persian, Hindee, and accounts are taught, but the number of teachers is at present very insufficient. If the Maharaja can be induced to take an interest in and support the school, it will become a very valuable institution. Mahajuns and other persons are very anxious their boys should be properly educated; they are grateful for the opportunity now afforded, and have hitherto readily sent their boys to the new school. The following

Table shows the number receiving instruction when you visited Bickaneer in January last:—

<i>No. of students attending each class.</i>					
Sanscrit	25
Persian	50
Hindee	50
Accounts	150
Total					275

<i>No. of teachers.</i>					
Sanscrit and Hindee	1
Persian and Oordu	1
Account	1
Total					3

Income and Expenditure.

77. Appendix E. will show the actual receipts and disbursements of the Bickaneer State from 1st June 1872 to 22nd January 1873. The actual receipts, including the small balance (Rupees 1,958-3) in hand on the 1st June and the loans contracted after that date, amount to Rupees 5,10,776-4. The total amount borrowed during the eight months was Rupees 1,09,454-11-9, of which Rupees 91,270 was repaid with interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem from the revenues of the State before the 22nd January 1873, the Maharaja having agreed to pay the balance. All other items of receipt worthy of notice have been remarked upon under their respective heads. The income of the Customs Department has somewhat suffered from a stagnation of trade in the more valuable class of goods owing to the prohibition of all marriages, feasts given in memory of deceased relations, and all public rejoicings for the period of one year after the demise of the late Maharaja, and general sickness caused by malavia brought on by unusually heavy rain.

Expenditure.

78. The disbursement under the different heads amount to Rupees 5,77,300-6-6, of which Rupees 4,93,493 were disbursed at the capital, and Rupees 83,831-6-6 in the mofussil. Of the former (*viz.*, Rupees 4,93,469)—

<i>Amount.</i>				<i>Description.</i>
A.	14,497	12	0	... Item No. 182 were for religious and charitable purposes.
B.	24,096	8	9	... Item No. 3 for obsequies of the late Maharaja performed after the 1st June 1872.
C.	3,14,442	0	6	... Items Nos. 4 to 37 were charges incurred on account of the different karkhanas, State establishments, civil and military, at the Sudder.
D.	30,315	11	6	... Items Nos. 38 and 39, charges incurred on the installation of the new Maharaja.
E.	8,384	6	0	... Item No. 40, "Oasur Mosersun," or sums given to Puttedars, Thakoors, and others on occasion of death and marriage in their families.
F.	5,222	15	6	... Item No. 41, miscellaneous.
G.	96,509	9	9	... Item No. 42, debt repaid with interest.
<hr/>				
	4,93,469	0	0	

Item C., Rupees 3,14,442-0-6, was disposed of as follows:—

Description.	Civil.			Military—troops of all description.			Total.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(1.) Arrears of pay which had been allowed to accumulate unadjusted for years.	83,987	0	0	87,250	2	9	1,71,237	2	9
(2.) General charges connected with the establishments.	1,40,806	6	0	2,398	7	9	1,43,204	13	9
Total ...	2,24,793	6	0	89,648	10	6	3,14,442	0	6

Of this sum (*viz.*, 3,14,442-0-6) about Rupees 30,650 was due to 416 men, who were paid up and discharged, and the monthly salaries drawn by them, amounting to Rupees 3,344, were saved to the State.* Among these I may mention two Eurasians (J. DeFöucly and A. Stores) and an Ulwur Pundit, named Bhowanund, whose monthly salaries amounted to Rupees 700.

The four State karkhanas named in the margin are supplied with articles of daily food from the Mundeekhana; the pay of their establishments and other expenses, including all charges from the Modeekhana at the capital for entertainments and feasting and food distributed in charity and religious offering on holidays and festivals and other occasions, are defrayed from the general fund. The reductions referred to in paragraph 53 apply only to the regular daily supplies of food, and the expenditure under this head was, as the following figures show, in accordance with those reductions:—

Names of Departments.						Amount.		
						<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Modeekhana	21,764	0	0
Tuwaila	32,300	0	0
Feelkhana	8,842	8	0
Kirkeereekhana	1,707	1	3
Total	64,613	9	3

It may be mentioned, in reference to some of the charges under items Nos. 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 19, 39; &c., that the furniture in most of the departments had to be renewed or repaired and put in order for the installation of the new Maharaja and reception of the Agent to the Governor-General.

* No.	Description.	Number of men.	Monthly pay.	Amount of arrears of pay paid up.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Civil ...	145	1,066 0 0	12,650 0 0	
2	Military ...	271	2,278 0 0	18,000 0 0	
	Total ...	416	3,344 0 0	30,650 0 0	

State debts.

79. Appendix G. will show that the known claims against the

* This does not include the Rupees 50,000 promised to the Mayo College by the late Maharaja. State amount to Rupees 23,52,346.* This amount includes Rupees 18,719, awards by the Marwar, Jeypore, and Rajpootana Court of Vakeels, for the liquidation of which the Durbar has been repeatedly urged. No measures, however, have yet been taken for the payment of this or other debts, nor has the arrangement made by the late Maharaja, reported in my letter No. 231-230 of 1871, dated 13th November 1871, for the payment of the money (*viz.*, Rupees 1,08,000) due to Sett Lukhmec Chund Radhakishen, of Muttra, been carried out.

Troops.

80. A statement of the troops in the service and those paid up and discharged by the Council, together with the monthly reductions, will be found under Appendix F. The Maharaja has lately paid up and discharged Sahub Ram's Rissalah, consisting of 161 of all ranks, reported in my letter No. 72 of 1873, dated 19th February, and also the following:—

Islampooria Rissalah, consisting of 67 men of all ranks.

Dera Ram Narain...	27 Footmen.
Dera Doongur Sing	28 „
Artillerymen	23 „
Men of the Lal Koortee Pultun	20 „

General Observations.

81. Maharaja Doongur Sing completed his 18th year on the 1st September 1872. His installation, performed according to the custom of the country, took place on the 11th August last, the date on which your letter† was received. After his recognition by the Supreme Government no pains were spared in his education, and every opportunity was taken of showing him how business should be conducted, and to impress on his mind the responsibilities of his new position and the duties he was expected to discharge as a Ruler. Competent teachers were engaged to instruct him in Oordoo and Hindee, the rudiments of which he was already acquainted with, and I frequently examined him in his studies which were carried on with regularity. Pundit Munphool and the other Members of the Council attended daily and explained the affairs of the State and the work which had been done. I lost no opportunity of pointing out the irregularities committed during the

late reign, and the measures adopted by the Council to remedy them. I induced His Highness to take an interest in the affairs of the State and to personally inspect and examine some of the most important departments, and encouraged him to think and judge for himself, and to ask for advice and information when he required it. I found him tractable and willing to learn; he is rather intelligent, and can now read and write both Oordoo and Hindee well, and has much improved in his conversation and manners.

82. On the 22nd January 1873 Maharaja Doongur Sing was, with due pomp and ceremony, invested by you with the khillut on behalf of the British Government, and the seals of the State and the direct supervision which had up to that time been exercised by me over the Council was transferred to him. You directed His Highness to conduct the duties of the State in person assisted by the Minister, Pundit Munphool; this subject will be separately reported upon.

83. My warmest acknowledgments are due to Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., Minister (late an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Punjab), for the able assistance he has afforded me during the eight months I acted as President of the Bickaneer State Council. His high character and services to the British Government are too well known to you to need any comment from me; his official qualification acquired under his former masters, Lord Lawrence, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Donald McLeod, and the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Davis, in the Punjab, together with the knowledge and experience he has gained here, have materially contributed to the success which I venture to hope has attended the proceedings of the Council. Since the Pundit came to Bickaneer he has striven to correct abuses and endeavoured to introduce reforms, and has worked with impartiality in the interests of the Durbar, the Thakoors, and the people of the country, and, notwithstanding the opposition he has met with, he has succeeded in rendering valuable services to the State. The settlement made with the Thakoors in 1869-70 and his proceedings in the case of Thakoor Megh Sing of Gundlee, which were approved of by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and the revenue settlement of Pergunnah Hunnoomanghur, which met with your approval, are noteworthy instances.

84. The other Members* of Council (especially Man Mull and Dabce

* Dhunsookh Dass, one of the members, died on the 23rd October 1872. Sahai) have worked well, and rendered

good services to the State by their knowledge of the country, and the hearty manner in which they exerted themselves to introduce order and reform, and the assistance they have given Pundit Munphool and myself; this is the more creditable to them as they knew that by so doing they made themselves obnoxious to the gola clique,† the members of which lost no opportunity of

† *Vide* my No. 201-19P. of 1872, misrepresenting their actions and embittering the mind of the Maharaja

against them. I venture to hope Government will not permit Members of Council and others who have worked well and honestly under a British officer to be unjustly persecuted by those who are opposed to British arrangements.

*List of papers sent with the Administration Report of the Bickaneer State
for the year 1872-73.*

No.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Administration Report for the year 1872-73.
2.	Appendix A—Distribution of rakum for the year 1872-73.
3.	„ B—Demand, collection, and balance of land revenue for the year 1872-73.
4.	„ C—Return of prisoners found in the Bickaneer Jails on the 1st June 1872, and whose cases were disposed of after that date by the Bickaneer State Council.
5.	„ D—Statement of crimes from 1st June to 22nd January 1873.
6.	„ E—Cash account of the Bickaneer State from 1st June to 22nd January 1873.
7.	„ F—Statement showing the number of troops in service and those discharged; their monthly pay, and the arrears of pay due to them on the 22nd January 1873.
8.	„ G—Claims against the Bickaneer State.
9.	„ H—Statement showing the exports and imports of the Bickaneer State at the city Mundee for the year 1929 Sumbut (1872-73 A.D.)

CAMP BICKANEER, }
The 31st May 1873. }

(Sd.)

C. W. BURTON, *Capt.*,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

DISTRIBUTION of *Rukam* for *Sumbut* 1929 (A.D. 1872-73).

Number.	NAMES OF PARGUNNAS.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.				AMOUNT OF REVENUE.				REMARKS.		
		Khalasa villages.	Putta villages pay- ing revenue.			Revenue free.	Total.	For khalsa villages.	For Putta villages.			
			Settled by rekha.	Single vil- lages settled otherwise.	Total.				Settled in rekha.		Settled other- wise.	Total.
1	Anoopghur	22	...	9	6	37	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Total REVENUE.	
2	Soorungur	26	...	1	1	28	1,616 0 0	1,616 0 0	4,520 0 0	
3	Sirdarghur	21	...	2	2	25	10,500 0 0	
4	Itunoomanghur	91	...	3	17	111	230 4 0	230 4 0	3,755 0 0	
5	Tibbee	42	...	1	125 0 0	125 0 0	69,268 0 0	
6	Mahajan	68	1	69	17,000 0 0	16,652 0 0	
7	Sheikhsur	...	71	169	91	331	13,701 0 0	30,688 8 0	44,389 8 0	44,389 8 0	17,000 0 0	
8	Nohur	6	86	15	101	124	3,807 0 0	21,900 0 0	3,827 0 0	23,727 0 0	44,389 8 0	
9	Bahadron	68	5	6	13	87	33,498 0 0	1,801 0 0	200 0 0	2,001 0 0	32,634 0 0	
10	Rajghur	62	70	10	80	17	32,286 0 0	21,005 0 0	3,185 0 0	24,790 0 0	35,499 0 0	
11	Reni	3	51	51	102	129	2,458 0 0	11,405 0 0	10,061 0 0	21,466 0 0	57,075 0 0	
12	Sirdarsher	3	8	57	65	89	3,135 0 0	1,300 0 0	7,252 8 0	8,552 8 0	23,924 0 0	
13	Soojanghur	4	189	3	4	192	3,718 0 0	48,209 0 0	43 0 0	48,252 0 0	11,687 8 0	
14	Shooroo and Ruttumagur	5	...	4	5	14	8,262 0 0	1,430 0 0	1,430 0 0	52,000 0 0	
15	Rajahud	...	33	33	10	43	1,000 0 0	6,800 0 0	4,897 8 0	4,897 8 0	9,692 0 0	
16	Panchoo, including Guznore and Poogul	2	29	128	146	305	10,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	18,160 0 0	25,260 0 0	26,260 0 0	
17	Khalasa	7	11	18	1,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	
18	Chapur	1	...	1	...	2	2,900 0 0	
19	Ruttungur	1	1	
	Total	363	531	453	1,004	1,814	2,02,316 12 0	1,48,221 0 0	82,015 12 0	2,30,236 12 0	4,32,553 8 0	

(Sd.) LUKHMEE CHUND NATA,
Revenue Officer.

Appendix B.

RETURN showing the demand, collection, and balance of land revenue and succession nuzzerana for the current year 1929
Sambut (1872-73 A.D.)

Number.	NAMES.	LAND REVENUE AND SUCCESSION NUZZERANA.				AMOUNT COLLECTED UP TO 22ND JANUARY 1973.				Balance in col- lection in pergunnah on the 22nd January 1973.	REMARKS.					
		Land Revenue.		Succession Nuz- zerana.		Total.		Amount received at the Bick- ner Treasury.				Total.				
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.			
1	Shoojanghur	51,600	0 0	*15,000	0 0	66,600	0 0	4,524	8 0	14,610	0 0	60,968	8 0	5,631	8 0	* Of this amount Rupees 5,000 is not due till next year. † Rupees 14,000 is to be collected next year. The amount of Ru- pees 83,298 includes Rupees 14,000, ba- lance of last year.
2	Nahur	32,534	0 0	7,761	0 0	40,295	0 0	2,111	5 6	8,753	4 0	29,205	9 6	11,080	6 6	
3	Sirdarsher	11,687	8 0	4,911	0 0	16,598	8 0	1,114	1 6	2,908	6 0	11,750	6 0	4,843	2 0	
4	Sheikhsur	44,019	0 0	12,547	8 0	56,566	8 0	3,114	1 6	4,320	11 9	40,228	13 3	16,337	10 9	
5	Panzoo	25,960	0 0	9,848	0 0	35,808	0 0	1,110	0 0	5,311	13 9	22,405	7 9	13,492	8 3	
6	Reni	22,024	0 0	7,000	0 0	29,024	0 0	1,110	8 0	2,093	9 0	18,378	1 0	10,645	15 0	
7	Rajghur	57,075	0 0	6,000	0 0	63,075	0 0	1,110	0 0	4,033	12 0	52,529	12 0	10,545	4 0	
8	Bahadron	36,436	0 0	500	0 0	36,936	0 0	1,110	0 0	20,409	0 0	20,421	0 0	6,575	0 0	
9	Hunoomanghur	†83,298	0 0	83,298	0 0	1,110	0 0	2,685	4 0	18,014	14 9	67,253	1 3	
10	Sooratghur	10,500	0 0	10,500	0 0	1,110	0 0	2,080	1 9	8,435	11 9	2,064	4 3	
11	Sirdarghur	3,755	0 0	3,755	0 0	1,110	0 0	845	6 3	3,421	6 3	333	9 9	
12	Anoopghur	3,920	0 0	3,920	0 0	1,110	15 9	2,022	9 3	3,527	9 0	392	7 0	
13	Tibbee	16,652	0 0	16,652	0 0	1,110	0 0	3,894	13 6	15,694	13 6	997	2 6	
14	Chooroo	7,204	0 0	7,204	0 0	1,110	0 0	6,552	1 3	6,997	1 3	206	14 9	
15	Cheera Rajahud	4,913	8 0	1,980	0 0	6,893	8 0	1,110	0 0	535	0 0	6,090	0 0	803	8 0	
16	Mahajun and Umrawud	17,000	0 0	3,500	0 0	20,500	0 0	1,110	0 0	1,200	0 0	12,700	0 0	7,800	0 0	
17	Khalsa villages...	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	1,110	12 0	300	0 0	6,788	12 0	3,211	4 0	
18	Rutunaghur	2,488	0 0	2,488	0 0	2,488	0 0	2,488	0 0	
19	Chapur	2,900	0 0	2,900	0 0	2,900	0 0	2,900	0 0	
	Total	4,42,999	0 0	69,047	8 0	5,12,046	8 0	2,61,945	1 6	83,003	8 6	† 3,49,943	14 0	1,62,097	10 0	

† Rakum
Succession Nuzzerana

...	...	3,25,367 14 0
...	...	24,581 0 0
Total	...	3,49,948 14 0

(Sd.) LUKHMEE CHUND NAITA,
Revenue Officer.

Appendix C.

RETURN showing the number of prisoners found in the Bickaneer Jails on the 1st June 1872, and whose cases were disposed of (after that date) by the Bickaneer State Council.

No.	Names of the Criminals.	Charge.	Summary of the case.	Final order passed by the Council.	REMARKS.
1	Purtap Sing, son of Peer Mull Sing Bhaate, of Begwar in Uluwar, age 35 years.	1st—Extortion. 2nd—Adultery.	The prisoner was despatched, under orders of Captain Powlett, towards Chooroo and Rajghur for the purpose of procuring the arrest of Jeewun Khan dacoit. He extorted money from the Thakoors of Lohana and others, and also committed adultery with a woman at Chooroo. He was convicted and sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment which had expired on the 1st June 1872.	Prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for 16 months.	The prisoner was released on the 10th June 1872.
2	Dool Sing, son of Padum Sing Bedawat, of village Dhanseca of Nohur, age 28 years.	Cattle stealing	The prisoner had stolen a camel of a Jat of Gundee, which was subsequently recovered. The criminal was sent to Bickaneer by the Thakoors of Gundee, where he confessed his guilt.	The prisoner has been in confinement for the last 17 months. The Council considers he has been sufficiently punished and orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 21st July 1872.
3	Seemrat Sing, son of Bukta-wur Sing Rathore, of Allac, in Marwar; age 32 years.	...	In Sumbat 1922 a robbery of opium was committed in the house of Munnee Bunnace at Bickaneer. The prisoner was imprisoned with Punnee Sing, and on being released he was ordered not to return to Bickaneer; he, however, did not observe the order, and was arrested by Sheo Dass and Dhurm Chund Kotwal.	The prisoner has been in jail for the last 20 or 21 months; the Council considers this sufficient punishment, and now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 22nd July 1872.
4 & 5	Pemori, aged 45 years, and Chatur Sing, aged 40 years, son of Khan Sing Bhaate, of Nyroo.	Stealing of 11 pieces of Pectumbur cloth.	In Sumbat 1920 a robbery was committed in a temple in the Bickaneer Fort; Duleep Sing, son of Anand Sing, was the principal criminal and the prisoners, his accomplices, assisted in the sale of cloth. Duleep Sing, the principal thief, was not caught, but all the property, with the exception of one piece of cloth, was recovered. The prisoners confessed having abetted the crime.	The prisoners have been in jail for the last eight years and six months; the Council now orders their release.	The prisoners were released on the 27th July 1872.
6	Ram Narain, son of Kunnee Ram, of village Kukko, aged 30 years.	Cattle stealing	In Sumbat 1925 Goolia Jat Dummalee laid claim for the recovery of a camel, said to have been stolen by the prisoners, the case was investigated and proved to be false, the plaintiff was consequently fined Rupees 51, and the defendant, Ram Narain, being a bad character was thrown in the prison.	The prisoner has been in jail for four years and eight months, the Council now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 27th of July 1872.

7	Rama, son of Kunce Ram, of Kukoo, of Biekaneer.	Theft	Soorta, of Beenasur, with two other men on camels were travelling towards Biekaneer, when near the village Beenasur, Rama, and Sanwalya came up and pulled a blanket off the camel of the plaintiff, who seized and brought them to Biekaneer.	Sanwalya was released, but the other offender, Rama, has been confined in jail for the last three years and four months; the Council now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 27th July 1872.
8	Hookma, son of Kysur, Charun, of Bagrasur, age 36 years.	Being an accomplice of Hurree Sing rebel.	Hurree Sing Powar, of village Sungrasur, grandson of Thakoor of Bhailoo, revolted; the prisoner conveyed arms and camels of the rebel to Bheloo; the inhabitants of Bheloo were arrested for concealing the prisoner. The prisoner confessed his guilt.	The prisoner was not found guilty of any offence, but simply carried arms to the revolver and remained with him, for which he has been in jail for the last two years; the Council orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 27th July 1872.
9	Jeewun Sing, son of Zalim Sing, Rathore, of Mullaya of Biekaneer, age 30 years.	Committing an act of reprisal.	The prisoner sold a camel for Rupees 45 to one Soolia, son of Omeda Bhatce, the said prisoner appropriated a camel of Soolia in lieu of the price of his camel, but subsequently was restored to Soolia.	The prisoner has been in the prison for eight months, and the Council ordered him to be sufficiently punished and now orders his release.	The defendant was released on the 27th July 1872.
10	Kanah, son of Titoka Bhatce, of village Hadce, of Marwar, age 35 years.	Stealing a bull.	The plaintiff having arrested the defendant laid claim for the recovery of a camel which had been stolen; the defendant denied the charge, but could not find surety, consequently he was confined. The plaintiff also failed to produce satisfactory proofs.	Goolia has been released. Laikha has been confined for 13 months. The Council order his release.	This prisoner was released on the 27th July 1872.
11	Laikha, son of Choonna Jat, of village Kanjun, age 40 years.	Abetting in the offence of robbery of a she camel.	In the month of Phagun, 1927 Sambut, Beerum Jat's camel was stolen and the robbers were pursued and the owner of the property was wounded; the prisoner recovered the stolen property. While the offenders were passing by the house of Laikha Jat they asked him to supply them with water, but he refused. On the following day Laikha, Goolia, and Doongur Sing were arrested by the pursuers; the latter was released at the Tehseel of Reni for want of satisfactory proofs, Goolia, who was in Laikha's house at the time, was suspected of being an accomplice of the offenders, charge giving protection to Laikha. Goolia obtained his release under the orders of the late Maharaja.	As there was no evidence against the prisoner the Council orders his release on the 27th July 1872.	The prisoner was released on the 27th July 1872.
12	Tukht Sing, son of Mungul Sing, Rajpoot, of Koonbhana.	Robbery	The Brahmins of Jusrasur suspected the prisoner of having been concerned in the robbery of their property. They procured his confinement (on suspicion) on the 3rd January 1872.	In this case the plaintiff has obtained a decree against Bharon Sing, Jodh Sing, and Sangha Sing for Rupees 121 as the value of his unrecovered property. The prisoner has been in jail for the last 10 months, now the Council orders his release after imposing a fine of Rupees 21 on him.	The prisoner was released on the 27th July 1872.
13	Bukhtawur Sing, son of Zalim Sing, of Rasiasur.	Ditto	Four camels of Shair Chund Mahajan were stolen; the prisoner states that he had restored his share to the complainant, but Bharon Sing has not restored his share. The complainant admitted the receipt of the property as stated by the prisoner.		

RETURN showing the number of prisoners found in the Bikaner Jails on the 1st June 1872.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of the Criminals.	Charge.	Summary of the case.	Final order passed by the Council.	REMARKS.
14	Mungul Sing, son of Girdhara Sing, of Kartasur.	...	The property of Sett Aber Chund was in transit from Nagpore towards Bikaner, the property was under the escort of Teekoo, father of Ikoolo, the plaintiff; the property was robbed of Teekoo was killed. The plaintiff complained that Girdharee had obtained blood-money for the murder from the perpetrator and petitioned for the recovery of the same as the murdered man was his father.	Girdharee Sing fled in a Surma; his son, Mungul Sing, was ordered to procure him, and in default, confined in jail in November 1871. He has been in confinement about 9 months; the Council ordered his release on the 27th July 1872.	The prisoner was released on the 27th July 1872.
15	Mokum Sing, son of Ajcet Sing, of Dooleeran, age 42 years.	Robbery of two camels.	The plaintiff asserted that the defendant assisted Bir Mull 1st and Bir Mull 2nd in the robbery of his property. In the investigation of the case the plaintiff could not prove the charge.	The charge of robbery established against the prisoners Nos. 15, 16, and 17. They are fined Rupees 41 for misconduct; the Council orders their release	The prisoners were released on the 5th August 1872.
16	Bir Mull, son of Teop Sing, of Dooleeran, age 36 years.	Ditto	As in the above case No. 15	As in the above case No. 15.	The prisoner was released on the 5th August 1872.
17	Bir Mull 2nd, son of Doongur Sing, of Dooleeran.	Ditto	As in the above case No. 15	As in case No. 15	The prisoner was released on the 5th August 1872.
18	Malcom Sing, son of Aman Sing, of Poondulsur.	Ditto	The prisoners passed two successive nights in the jungle of Mouza Poondulsur for the purpose of committing theft. The prisoner had started for village Khairna in the territory of Marwar and passed through Puta Maharaj, accompanied by Jeewan Dhohee. The prisoner was apprehended by the peons of the State. The prisoner admitted his guilt.	Jeewan has obtained his release under the orders of the late Maharaja. The prisoner in question has lain in prison for the last eight months. The Council now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 12th August 1872.
19	Jowalur Sing, son of Khun-gar Sing, Shekhawut, age 65 years.	Robbery	The prisoner, associated with Nanthoo Sing and others for the purpose of committing robbery, came down to village Hurriasar in Bikaner; the prisoner had started from village Khialce in the territory of Jeypore, professing that he was going to join a marriage procession. His followers were acquitted for want of proof; the prisoner was detained in custody.	The prisoner has been in jail for four years and eight months. The Council now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 15th August 1872.
20	Chimna, son of Gunga Ram, of Bapaloo, of Bikaner, age 36 years.	Murder ...	The prisoner hired a camel of a certain Khan Jat at Kouti to convey him to Bapaloo; at the time he arrived near Bapaloo one Deosora Jat, a companion of the prisoner, struck a lattee on the head of Bhaat Jat, who was sleeping at the time; he instantly died. In the month of Asaj 1823 Sambut (1867 A.D.) Deosora, Chutloo, the	The charge of being accessory of the commitment of the crime was proved against the prisoner according to his own confession. The principal murderer and the prisoner's father and his uncle have both died in jail, the household of the prisoner has been sequestered to	The prisoner was released on the 25th August 1872.

21	Doljee, son of Padm Sing, of Sodawalee, in Bikaner.	Robbery...	prisoner's father, Gunga Ram, his uncle and one of his brothers and his uncle's son, none of whom had any concern in the murder, were confined. Deosora, the murderer, and also Chinnu's father and uncle, died in jail in 1868, and his brother and cousin were released the same year on payment of a fine of Rupees 500. The house of the prisoner was confiscated as he was convicted of having abetted the crime.	the State. The prisoner has been in confinement since 1867; now the Council orders his release.	The prisoner has been imprisoned from the month of December 1871; he was fined Rupees 11. The Council now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 25th August 1872.
22	Rai Sing, son of Ajeet Sing Beelavut, of village Khorla, of Shoojanghur.	Default of payment of fine and assault.	A dispute arose between the prisoner and Birudh Sing, in which a fine of Rupees 1,500 was inflicted on the parties; a portion of the fine is still due, and Bagh Sing, Lal Sing, and Motee Sing were apprehended along with the prisoner.	The prisoner has been imprisoned for the last 14 months; now the Council orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 25th August 1872.	
23	Bagh Sing, son of Rai Sing.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Lall Sing, son of Runjeet Sing.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Motee Sing, son of Ajeet Sing.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
26	Shukroo Khan, son of Kaim Khan, of Bikaner.	Criminal breach of trust by a servant.	The prisoner was appointed a Jemadar at the gate of fort of Bikaner; the salary of the sepoy was remitted through him, and he committed a breach of trust by misappropriating a sum of Rupees 172.	The charge was proved against the prisoner, and he promised to pay the amount within two months and furnish surety. He has been in jail for 10 months. The Council now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 28th August 1872.	
27	Purtap Sing, son of Bheuron Sing, of Mengrasur.	Murder and robbery.	Chajoo, the murdered man, was going to his village from village Dhundeiroo by a camel; on the way he was murdered by the robbers; his camel and a golden medalion was taken away; the case was investigated; it appeared that Abba, nephew of Pertab Sing, abetted the crime, and he absconded while the prisoner was apprehended.	The prisoner has bound himself that in the space of two or three months he will cause the apprehension of the murderer. The Council orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 18th September 1872.	
28	Bhan, son of Dheer Sing.	Robbery with murder.	As in above case No. 27.	As in above case No. 27	As in above case No. 27	The prisoner was released on the 18th September 1872.
29	Sadool Sing, son of Nahur Sing, of Soorutsher.	Causing grievous hurt.	It appears from the record of the case that Chhimun Sing and Karan Sing both brothers were professional robbers; first they committed robbery in Bone Soorutsher; at the second time at village Dheegtee, where a quarrel arose between Chhimun Sing and Nund Ram, in which they both received grievous hurt. Karan Sing instituted his claim in the Police.	The depositions of the criminals were recorded before the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and forwarded to the Jeypore Court. The persons concerned have been sent to the Bikaner Durbar. The Council find the prisoners had been in confinement for eight months; orders their release on bail.	The prisoner was released on the 19th September 1872.	

RETURN showing the number of prisoners found in the Bickaneer Jails on the 1st June 1872.—(Continued.)

No.	Names of the Criminals.	Charge.	Summary of the case.	Final order passed by the Council.	REMARKS.
30	Simbhoo Khan, son of Madoo Khat.	Causing grievous hurt.	As in the above case, No. 29	As in the above case, No. 29	The prisoner was released on the 19th September 1872.
31	Jodha, son of Kungar Sing, Rathore, of Khadpooria.	Suspected of committing robbery.	<p>The prisoner was going to his sister at Jeypore to make the necessary presents on the occasion of one of her children's marriages, and while there he was accused of committing robbery in the Political Agent's Court, Jeypore, from which he was forwarded to Bickaneer in custody. A case of Sree Chund Mahajan was proved against him and also against one Bharon Sing and Bheemaj Sing.</p> <p>As in the above case, No. 31</p>	<p>In this case Sree Chund has obtained a decree against the offenders for the sum of Rupees 121, under which Bharon Sing had to pay Rupees 60, Joda and Beja Sings Rupees 45 and 16 respectively. The prisoner has been in jail for the last three years. The Council orders his release</p> <p>As in the above case, No. 31</p>	The prisoner was released on the 19th September 1872.
32	Rhejaj Sing, son of Goolab Sing, of Puaalia.	Suspected of committing robbery.	As in the above case, No. 31	As in the above case, No. 31	The prisoner was released on the 28th September 1872.
33	Asoo, son of Uhan Sing, Rajpoot, of Bhagasur.	Robbery of 12 cows...	The prisoner confessed that he had committed the robbery in Sumbut 1925 (1803-69), and that Mulla was with him, who also confessed the guilt.	The prisoner is a pauper; the plaintiff is ordered to recover his property whenever the accused may be in affluent circumstances. The prisoner has been in custody for the last 10 months; the Council now orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 18th October 1872.
34	Mulla Sing, son of Nuttoo Sing.	Robbery...	As in the above case, No. 33	As in the above case No. 33.	The prisoner was released on the 10th November 1872.
35	Shimboo Sing, son of Jugut Sing.	Ditto	This robbery was committed in the vicinity of Bickaneer. One Saljee Sing undertook the apprehension of the offenders, for which he was paid Rupees 400, he caused the apprehension of Sumbhoo Sing and Amanjee, bowever they were acquitted and the informers refunded the money. In this case a decree for the sum of Rupees 1,558 was placed against the inhabitants of the place where the robbery was committed.	The prisoner has been in custody for the last 14 months; the Council orders his release.	The prisoner was released on the 21st November 1872.
36	Deejraj, son of Dan Sing Deedawut, of Shoojanghur.	Giving protection to a certain Ram Lal da-coit.	The prisoner has given protection to one Ramlal outlaw; he also assisted him in an act of robbery, while he was imprisoned in the jail at Shoojanghur he had induced other prisoners to commit riot, in which 11 men were	The prisoner has been in jail from the 6th of April 1860; now he promises to produce his son, Shooanuth Sing, within two months. The Council orders his release on bail for two months.	

37	Sumeera, a son of Mungul Sing, Rajpoot, age 25 years.	Theft ...	<p>wounded and several killed; his son also became outlaw and went on committing robbery in the Marwar territory, at last he was apprehended and was placed in the jail of Shoojanghai, whence he escaped. The charge was proved against the prisoner, whereupon he was sentenced to be imprisoned for 10 years; the term will expire on the 6th April 1876.</p> <p>The prisoner had stolen three buffaloes of one Derja Ram. He was convicted on his own confession, one buffalo was found in his possession, which was restored to the owner; he has been confined since the month of Phagun 1226 Sumbut (1869-70).</p> <p>In 1228 Sumbut one Jeevun was travelling towards village Desimoke, and the prisoner was also travelling with him. On the way Jeevun's property, worth Rupees 10, was stolen, which he got back. The prisoner was confined under the request of his brothers, as they give him a bad character.</p> <p>On the 19th April 1871 Jaitha and Jowahra, Rajpoots, were plundered of two camels near the village of Niggasur by Jusgee and Ukkha, Rajpoots, who tied Jowahra to a tree in the jungle. Jaitha, the plaintiff, followed the track of the plunderer to Pamosur, where he reported the matter to the Pottadar of the village, who sent Chandgee and Goolia with the plaintiff in pursuit; they overtook and captured the robbers after a severe fight, in which both the marauders were badly wounded as well as two of the persons who seized them. The plaintiffs recovered their property.</p>	<p>The prisoner is a pauper, and is unable to compensate the plaintiff's loss. The Council orders his release.</p> <p>The prisoner was released on the 30th November 1872.</p>
38	Beengra, son of Sewa, Charun, age 34 years.	Ditto ...	<p>On the 19th April 1871 Jaitha and Jowahra, Rajpoots, were plundered of two camels near the village of Niggasur by Jusgee and Ukkha, Rajpoots, who tied Jowahra to a tree in the jungle. Jaitha, the plaintiff, followed the track of the plunderer to Pamosur, where he reported the matter to the Pottadar of the village, who sent Chandgee and Goolia with the plaintiff in pursuit; they overtook and captured the robbers after a severe fight, in which both the marauders were badly wounded as well as two of the persons who seized them. The plaintiffs recovered their property.</p>	<p>The prisoner has been imprisoned since Sawun, 1228 Sumbut (July 1871); now the Council orders his release.</p> <p>The prisoner was released on the 30th November 1872.</p>
39	Ukkha, son of Gooljee, Rajpoot, of Dhadairoo, age 24 years.	Robbery of two camels and wounding Chandgee, Goolia, and Jaitha.	<p>On the 19th April 1871 Jaitha and Jowahra, Rajpoots, were plundered of two camels near the village of Niggasur by Jusgee and Ukkha, Rajpoots, who tied Jowahra to a tree in the jungle. Jaitha, the plaintiff, followed the track of the plunderer to Pamosur, where he reported the matter to the Pottadar of the village, who sent Chandgee and Goolia with the plaintiff in pursuit; they overtook and captured the robbers after a severe fight, in which both the marauders were badly wounded as well as two of the persons who seized them. The plaintiffs recovered their property.</p>	<p>Jusgee, one of the robbers, was severely wounded (he lost both hands by sword cuts), and was consequently released by the late Maharaja. No definite sentence had been passed on Tekkha. The Council sentence him to five years' imprisonment.</p>
40	Chuttoo, son of Jaitha, Rajpoot, Bhatee, age 30 years.	Robbery of one camel and property of Rupees 453, and wounding Kheta, the plaintiff.	<p>On the 19th May 1871 Kheta, the plaintiff, was plundered of his camel and property to the value of Rupees 453 by Lathoo and Chuttoo. One of the robbers, viz., Chuttoo, was caught on the 20th June 1871 and confined in the Natasur Jail, where he has been for 14 months; he confesses his guilt, and the plundered property was found in his possession.</p>	<p>The charge having been proved against the prisoner, and as he is a notorious robber, the Council sentence him to undergo a further imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of one hundred Rupees, or (in default of which) to be imprisoned for ten months longer.</p>
41	Beejai Sing, son of Hurree Sing, Rajpoot, age 24 years.	Robbery of five camels.	<p>The defendants, Nos. 41 and 42, robbed five camels, viz., two camels from Daya Jat, of Hansara, and three from a Bairagee of Suhrasur. The plaintiff overtook the robbers; a fight ensued; Beejai Sing, one of the robbers, and one of the plaintiffs were wounded. The camels were recovered.</p>	<p>As the robbers Nos. 41 and 42 confessed their guilt, the Council sentence Beejai Sing to three years' imprisonment from the 1st June 1872, and to pay a fine of Rupees 200, in default to be imprisoned for an additional term of two years; and defendant No. 42 to be sentenced to three years' imprisonment only from the 1st June 1872.</p>

RETURN showing the number of prisoners found in the Bickaneer Jails on the 1st June 1872.—(Concluded.)

No.	Names of the Criminals.	Charge.	Summary of the case.	Final order passed by the Council.	REMARKS.
42	Gunnaisah, son of Birdha, chakur (servant) of Begai Sing, No. 41, age 21 years.	Robbery of five camels.	As in the above case, No. 41 ...	As in the above case, No. 41. ...	
43	Beeuja, son of Hindoo Raika, age 25 years.	Robbery of five camels and murdering Jusjee, Rajpoot, of Kurneesur.	In 1870 A.D. Jusjee, the plaintiff, was robbed of five camels by nine (?) dacoits. Jusjee overtook the robbers and was murdered by a shot fired by Kanoo, one of the robbers. Beeuja confessed the guilt, and the complicity of defendant No. 44 was proved by the depositions of several witnesses.	As Beeuja confesses his guilt and the charge of complicity against Maya Ram witnesses, the Council sentence Beeuja to (3) three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 200, and in default to undergo an additional imprisonment of two years.	The defendant was sentenced to three years' imprisonment from the 1st June 1872.
44	Maya Ram, son of Mooljee, Rajpoot, age 45 years.	1st charge as above case. 2nd charge, theft of 2 camels.	The prisoner's guilt in the above case was proved by the statement of witnesses, and he confessed to the theft of two camels from Khet Sing, Bhatee, of Kailan.	The prisoner has been in confinement since 18th August 1871, and the charges against him were proved by the statements of witnesses and his own confession; the Council sentence him to 3 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 150, in default to be imprisoned for an additional term of 1½ years.	

BICKANEER, }
The 31st May 1873.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix D.

Statement of crime from 1st June 1872 to 22nd January 1873.

No.	Description of crime.	NUMBER OF CASES.				NUMBER OF PERSONS.							REMARKS.		
		Cases pending on 1st June 1872.	Cases instituted between 1st June & 22nd Jan. 1873.	Total.	Disposed of between 1st June and 22nd January 1873.	Remaining undisposed of on 23rd January 1873.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Released on bail.	Transferred to other States.	Escaped.	Died.		Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder and attempt at murder..	10	5	15	13	2	16	5	1	1	2	25	Of the 259 punished, 1 was sentenced to death, 5 to imprisonment for life, 2 to ten years, 1 to five years, 8 to three years, 1 to two and half years, 4 to two years, 14 to one year, 10 to six months, 3 to four months, 8 to two months, 3 to three months, 11 to one month, 11 to fifteen days, 6 to ten days, 2 to eight days, 10 to seven days, and 2 to six days' imprisonment each, and the remaining were fined in various sums.
2	Suffoe	1	..	1	1	..	9	1	..	10	
3	Poisoning	..	16	2	2	..	7	1	..	2	
4	Attempt at suicide	3	..	2	2	..	1	2	
5	Dacoity	20	..	3	3	..	17	16	
6	Highway robbery	4	24	44	42	2	23	13	
7	Theft, house-breaking, &c.	6	45	49	43	1	37	54	
8	Cattle-lifting	1	24	30	30	..	19	55	
9	Kidnapping	..	3	4	4	..	3	30	
10	Abduction	..	7	7	6	..	3	5	
11	Extortion	1	21	21	21	1	7	8	
12	Disobedience of order	..	22	23	23	..	10	21	
13	Criminal breach of trust	..	2	2	2	..	2	23	
14	Dishonest misappropriation of property	..	4	4	4	..	2	5	
15	Forgery	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	
16	Uttering counterfeit coin	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	
17	Gambling	..	2	2	2	5	
18	Wrongful confinement	..	4	4	4	4	
19	Adultery	..	17	17	17	..	30	36	
20	Fraudulent use of short weight	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	
21	Wrongful restraint	..	3	3	3	..	2	5	
22	Allowing escape of prisoner	..	2	2	2	..	2	5	
23	Drunkenness	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	
24	Defamation	..	3	3	3	3	
25	Injury to crops	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	
26	Destroying cattle	..	7	7	7	..	6	17	
27	Assault	7	85	85	85	1	56	29	12	98	
28	Perjury	..	1	1	1	..	5	5	
29	Wearing garb or token used by public servants with fraudulent intent.	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	
	Total	47	306	352	346	6	259	137	34	4	2	2	8	446	

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Asstt. Agent, Govt.-Genl.

BICKANEER, }
The 31st May 1873.

Appendix E.

Dr. ... CASII ACCOUNT of the Bikaner State from 1st June 1872 to 22nd January 1873. ... Cr.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	TOTAL.	No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	TOTAL.
1	To balance in hand on the 31st May 1872.	Rs. a. p. 1,958 3 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 1,958 3 0	1	By "Arogun Thakoorjee," articles of food supplied to certain religious institutions, according to fixed scale.	Rs. a. p. 4,912 3 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 4,912 3 0
2	Land Revenue.				2	"Tankra," "Poonurth," sums spent on holidays and festivals and in charity.	9,585 8 6	1,198 1 3	10,783 9 9
3	Grazing tax ("Pancheraee")	30 0 0	2,83,439 13 3	2,83,439 13 3		Total	14,497 12 0	1,198 1 3	15,695 13 3
4	"Singhotee" tax on sheep and goats, at Rupee 1 per 14 heads.	1,257 13 3	1,257 13 3		Expenses for the obsequies of the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing incurred after the 1st June 1872.	24,096 8 9	24,096 8 9
	Total	30 0 0	2,85,109 1 0	2,85,139 1 0	3	Total	38,594 4 9	1,198 1 3	39,792 6 0
5	Nuzzerana or Succession Fee.	24,581 2 0	24,581 2 0		State Karkhanas.			
6	Customs dues....	53,316 7 9	28,434 11 3	81,751 3 0	4	"Modeekhana," or Establishment charged with the supply of articles of food to the "Kusora," the Maharaja's kitchen, and rations to servants, retainers, &c., &c., at the capital and the mofussil where Durbar horses are also kept;—			
7	"Chowth Zameen," tax on the sale of private lands and value of Durbar lands sold.	9,867 15 3	4,785 12 0	14,653 11 3		Pay of the establishment at the capital.	373 0 0		
8	"Khola," adoption fee	2,218 0 0	250 8 0	2,468 8 0		Other expenses	34,501 15 6		
9	"Gaiwal," unclaimed property	1,154 0 6	622 9 0	1,776 9 6					
10	"Laga," duty on sale of goods	6,684 1 0	1,744 12 9	8,428 13 9					
11	"Randree," passport duty levied at the gates of the city and "Uleem-ka-souda," tax on the bargain of opium.	5,300 0 0	5,300 0 0					
12	"Jach Sabookaree Shurda," licensee tax on citizens of Bikaner trading in the mofussil.	3,078 13 9	3,078 13 9	5	"Tuwalla," State Stables, including bug-eykhana, on account of pay of establishment at the capital	35,874 15 6	37,480 12 0	1,12,876 5 6
13	"Bachhi Faishawran," licensee tax on trades.	860 0 0	860 0 0					
14	Nuzzerana (fines)	450 6 0	450 6 0					
15	Stamp duty	150 11 0	91 2 6	244 13 6					

No.	RECEIPTS.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	TOTAL.	No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	TOTAL.
	<i>Kecleekhana or Department of Public Works.</i>								
29	Duty on red stone from the Kharce mines.	Rs. a. p. 2,084 8 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 2,084 8 0	10	"Nukkarkhana," including the pay of the establishment and other expenses.	Rs. a. p. 114 0 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 114 0 0
30	Bachhis on trades, viz., iron-mon- gers, carpenters, "thutheras," or manufacturers of copper and brass utensils, traders of Arora class.	1,206 12 0	1,206 12 0	17	"Jhujhurkhana," silversmith and goldsmith's shop employed in exe- cuting works in gold and silver for the Durbar and a pair of new gold bangles for the Maharaja and Lalljee Meeth Sing.	832 2 0	832 2 0
31	"Laga," or tax on sale of ivory bangles, quicklime, &c.	85 7 0	85 7 0	18	"Goonejuni," musicians and singers, dancing girls, &c.	2,298 0 0	2,298 0 0
32	Nuzzerana fees	47 0 0	47 0 0		Total	1,40,297 0 0	42,205 8 0	1,82,502 8 0
33	Proceeds of two villages, Kurneesur and Rummulsur, and revenue from fields in the suburbs of the city set apart for the expenses of this de- partment.	484 0 9	484 0 9					
	Total	3,930 11 9	3,930 11 9					
	<i>"Shooturkhana" (establishment of Camels).</i>				19	<i>Civil establishments, Munde.</i>			
34	Grazing tax from camels belong- ing to private individuals.	3,577 11 0	3,577 11 0		Bickaneer City— Establishment ... 2,309 0 0 Other expenses, in- cluding repairs to Munde Office building ... 5,969 0 0	8,268 9 0	8,268 9 0
35	Kuarat Neerun (perquisite on ac- count bargains of fodder for Durbar camels).	359 4 0	359 4 0		<i>Mofussil and City Munde.</i>			
36	Fines	917 0 0	917 0 0	20	Paid to Baba Deogir of the Punch Munder, Bickaneer City, from Raj- ghur and Bickaneer customs in liquidation of an old debt.	797 15 3*	797 15 3
37	Nuzzerana	54 0 0	54 0 0					
38	Miscellaneous...	135 0 0	135 0 0					
	Total	5,012 15 6	5,012 15 6		* N.D.—The usual expenditure in this department in perfunals is included in the mofussil item Nos. 21 to 24, disbursements.			
	<i>"Mudeekhana," State Store-house and Kitchen Establishment.</i>				21	Establishment, Re- venue Department, including old Dur- bar Duffur city ... 8,598 7 3			
39	"Laga" and "Nuzzerana," perquisite from oilmen.	486 6 0	486 6 0					
40	"Net-kee-kan," mines of Moolkance mettee.	143 8 0	143 8 0					

41	"Tuksal," mint in the city of Bikaner.	163 2 3	163 2 3	22	Establishment, Criminal Department, including Kowlee Police ...	3,027 5 0	28,716 9 9	36,416 2 3	65,132 12 0
42	"Ghinee," fees for Durbar cows and female buffaloes lent to private individuals from the four cattle-sheds.	94 3 6	94 3 6	23	Establishment, Civil Department ...	2,417 7 0			
	Total	887 3 9	887 3 9	24	Establishment, General Department, including Hazorees, Darbares ...	14,673 6 6			
43	<i>Miscellaneous.</i> Fines realized in the "Topekhan" (artillery) and Thakoor Kasalah of Rawat Sing.	* 1,553 14 6	1,553 14 6	25	Establishments, feed and keep of prisoners in the Kotwallee and Jail (city), including cost of additions made to the Jail and Kotwallee buildings.		2,794 11 9	2,794 11 9
44	* [Of this Rupees 1,500 is fine imposed by the late Maharaja on a Brahmin (priest) and made over for the use of the Topekhan; it was collected after His Highness' demise.] Proceeds of a village, Oodasian, set apart for the expenses of the artillery.	306 12 0	306 12 0	26	Office Contingencies, Stationery, &c.		900 8 9	396 12 6	1,297 5 3
45	"Buttabadha," discount, &c.	2,789 12 9	1,169 12 9	3,959 9 6	27	Voked Establishments attached to the Rajpootana, Jeypore, Marwar, Bawalpore, and Shoojanghur Agencies, Hissar Commissionership, and the District Court at Sirsa.		21,419 13 6	21,419 13 6
46	Miscellaneous items realized in the mofussil on account of hire of shops, unclaimed property, perquisite, &c.	2,040 5 3	2,040 5 3	28	Physicians, Surgeons, and Dressers, including one Native Doctor employed on general medical duty ...	2,694 11 3			
	Total	4,650 7 3	3,210 2 0	7,860 9 3	29	City Dispensary, including the Native Doctor in charge— Pay ... Medicines ...	414 0 0 183 0 0			
	<i>Loans.</i>				30	Educational Department, Sanserit, Hindee, and Persian teachers.		3,321 11 3	3,321 11 3
47	From the Mahajuns of Bikaner	1,09,454 11 9	1,09,454 11 9	31	Mint Establishment		238 4 6	238 4 6
48	Miscellaneous...	374 14 0	374 14 0	32	Establishment at the "Met-ke-tan" or mines of "Moodance Mettee,"		163 2 3	163 2 3
	Total	1,09,829 9 9	1,09,829 9 9	33	Miscellaneous servants, the following of whom were paid up and discharged:—		58 8 0	58 8 0
	GRAND TOTAL	2,18,039 15 0	3,62,736 5 0	5,80,776 4 0		<i>No. Name. Arrears paid up.</i>		8,786 2 6	8,786 2 6
						1. Pundit Bhowanund, of Ulwar	5,630 0 0			
						2. Sectarum Mistr e, watch-maker	816 0 0			
						3. Nuthree Khan, one of the Durbar attendants	272 0 0			

Dr. ... CASH ACCOUNT of the Bikaner State, &c.—(Concluded.) ... Cr.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	Total.	No.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		No. Name. Arrears paid up.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						4. Muddun Sing Bhatee, one of the Durbur attendants ... 206 0 0			
						5. Ram Sing Budgoojur, one of the Durbur attendants ... 131 8 0			
						6. Moulvee Sipahdar Khan, a Moonshee... 324 0 0			
						7. A number (50) of Sepoys of Ramul-sur, temporarily employed as guards at the gates of the fort during the time Kooner Zoravur Sing held Nagore. ... 75 0 0			
						7,454 8 0			
34						Pensioners ...	1,067 1 6	1,067 1 6
35						Guznore and Sheoharee gardens—			
						Sheoharee ... 382 12 0			
						Guznoro ... 2,278 7 3	2,661 3 3	2,661 3 3
						Total ...	78,396 6 0	37,610 14 0	1,16,007 4 0
						<i>Military.</i>			
36						Amount arrears of pay paid to troops as per annexed detailed statement, vide Appendix F.	86,150 2 9	86,150 2 9
37						Topekhana (artillery) establishment—			
						Arrears of pay ... 800 0 0			
						Contingent expenses, feed and keep of bullocks, cost of ammunition, &c. &c. 2,399 7 9	3,198 7 9	60 0 3	3,258 8 0
						Total ...	89,648 10 6	60 0 3	89,708 10 9

38	<i>Mehmans (guests).</i> Deputation from different Native States who brought presents in connection with His Highness' succession to the gudgee and other cost of feed, khilnat, &c., &c.	24,315 11 6	24,315 11 6
39	Amount remitted to Rajpootana Agency, part value of the installation khilnat.	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
40	"Osar Mosur," pecuniary assistance to Thakours, Puttedars, officials, and other individuals on occasions of deaths and marriages of their relations.	8,384 6 0	8,384 6 0
41	Miscellaneous expenses, such as charges incurred in bringing the Pat Rance Poojlanecjee to the palace, inams, wages of couriers, destruction of locusts, &c.	5,222 15 6	2,693 7 0	7,916 6 6
	Total	43,923 1 0	2,693 7 0	46,616 8 0
42	<i>By Loans repaid.</i> Amount paid to the Mahajuns towards liquidation of the debts aggregating Rs 1,09,155-11-9 ...			
43	Amount paid to the Kishenlall Daga in liquidation of a debt contracted in 1871 by the late Maharaja ...	92,120 3 6 4,389 6 3 63 8 0	92,120 3 6 4,452 14 3
44	Interest and discount ...	96,509 9 9	63 8 0	96,573 1 9
	Total	4,93,469 0 0 1,591 7 3	83,831 6 6 1,784 6 3	5,77,300 6 6 3,475 13 6
	Total disbursements Balance in hand on the 22nd January 1873.	4,95,160 7 3	85,615 12 9	5,80,776 4 0
	GRAND TOTAL	2,18,039 15 0	3,62,736 5 0	5,80,776 4 0
	GRAND TOTAL

E.E.,
MUNPHOOL PUNDIT,
Dewan, Bickaneer State.

BICKANEER, }
The 31st May 1873.

Appendix

STATEMENT of troops, their number, monthly pay and

No.	Names of Deras.	No. of Men.			MONTHLY PAY.		
		Establishment in service.	Discharged.	Total.	Of the troops in service.	Of the troops discharged.	Total.
	<i>I.—Infantry.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dera Surhudka Poorbia ...	201	6	207	840 0 0	24 0 0	864 0 0
2	Garrison, Bickaneer Fort ...	125	...	125	582 7 9	582 7 9
3	Dera Golundaz ...	90	77	167	512 4 0	346 0 0	858 4 0
4	Pultun Tilungan ...	110	...	110	693 4 0	693 4 0
5	Dera Ram Narain ...	27	...	27	119 0 0	119 0 0
6	Dera Shukroo Khan ...	52	5	57	27½ 12 0	20 0 0	294 12 0
7	Garrison, City Bickaneer ...	80	2	82	260 1 0	8 7 0	277 8 0
8	Office Guard ...	25	...	25	128 0 0	128 0 0
9	Dera Koomadan Goorsahai ...	1	11	12	30 0 0	62 0 0	92 0 0
10	Dera Ukhur Sing	13	13	62 0 0	62 0 0
11	Dera Zureef Khan	9	9	103 0 0	103 0 0
12	Dera Kureem Buz	17	17	88 8 0	88 8 0
13	Dera Ufzul Khan	23	23	121 0 0	121 0 0
	Total ...	711	163	874	3,448 12 9	834 15 0	4,283 11 8
	<i>II.—Cavalry.</i>						
14	Islampooria ...	67	2	69	827 0 0	34 0 0	861 0 0
15	Risalah Sabuh Ram ...	161	...	161	3,613 0 0	3,613 0 0
16	Do. Rawut Sing ...	128	52	180	2,900 14 0	393 8 0	3,294 6 0
17	Dera Abdool Aziz	29	29	340 12 0	340 12 0
18	Do. Ram Sing	9	9	104 0 0	104 0 0
19	Do. Lall Beg	7	7	58 0 0	58 0 0
	Total ...	356	99	455	7,340 14 0	930 4 0	8,271 2 0
	<i>III.—Miscellaneous.</i>						
20	Superannmerary and other servants.	23	9	32	401 0 0	513 0 0	914 0 0
21	Pensioners ...	23	...	23	58 0 0	58 0 0
22	Water supplied to troops by mulecs
	Total ...	46	9	55	459 0 0	513 0 0	972 0 0
	Grand Total ...	1,113	271	1,384	11,248 10 9	2,278 3 0	13,526 13 9

CAMP BICKANEER, }
The 31st May 1873. }

F.

the arrears of pay due to them on the 22nd January 1873.

ARREARS OF PAY.			Amount paid from 1st June 1872 to 22nd January 1873.	Balance on the 23rd January 1873.	REMARKS.
Amount due on the 1st June 1872.	Amount due from 1st June 1872 to 22nd January 1873.	Total amount due.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
4,667 0 6	6,476 13 6	11,143 14 0	4,386 1 9	6,757 12 3	
3,091 3 3	4,746 2 3	7,837 5 6	4,357 8 0	3,479 13 6	
6,679 1 9	4,329 9 9	11,008 11 6	5,558 1 0	5,450 10 6	
1,736 15 3	5,712 12 6	7,449 11 9	4,417 0 0	3,032 11 9	
1,623 9 3	975 13 6	2,599 6 9	238 0 0	2,361 6 9	
1,439 7 3	1,883 10 6	3,323 1 9	1,498 9 6	1,834 8 3	
.....	1,584 13 6	1,584 13 6	2,305 12 0	Rupees 720-14-6 paid in advance up to the end of 29th March 1873.
215 4 0	1,034 10 6	1,249 14 6	1,001 0 0	249 14 6	
729 0 6	123 6 0	852 6 6	446 2 6	406 4 0	
761 11 6	761 11 6	761 11 6	
1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	
541 2 9	541 2 9	541 2 9	
489 15 0	489 15 0	485 7 0	4 8 0	
23,534 7 0	26,867 12 0	50,402 3 0	27,546 8 0	23,576 9 6	
10,746 13 6	6,459 3 9	17,206 1 3	2,009 0 0	15,197 1 3	
44,027 15 3	27,018 4 0	71,046 3 3	21,808 9 0	49,237 10 3	
28,931 14 9	23,207 1 3	52,139 0 0	21,696 0 0	30,443 0 0	
1,653 8 0	1,653 8 0	1,653 8 0	
1,325 7 6	1,325 7 6	1,325 7 6	
183 1 3	183 1 3	183 1 3	
86,863 12 3	56,684 9 0	1,43,553 5 3	48,675 9 9	94,877 11 6	
17,732 2 9	3,100 10 0	20,832 12 9	10,092 13 9	10,739 15 0	
590 1 9	439 1 6	1,029 3 3	135 2 6	894 0 9	
615 9 0	615 9 0	615 9 0	
18,937 13 6	3,539 11 6	22,477 9 0	10,228 0 3	12,249 8 9	
1,29,341 0 9	87,092 0 6	2,16,433 1 3	86,450 2 0	1,30,703 13 9	

(Sd.) MUNPHOOL PUNDIT,
Dewan, Bickaneer State.

Appendix G.

Claims against the Bikaner State.

No.	NAMES.	Names of the Chiefs in whose time the debt was incurred.	AMOUNT CLAIMED.			REMARKS.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
			<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
1	Soorut Ram Mahajun Reenwala, of Ajmere	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	
2	Sett Chand Mull, of Ajmere	...	2,00,001	...	2,00,001	
3	Sett Mirza Mull, of Chooroo	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	
4	Prohit, of Seekur	...	60,000	...	60,000	
5	Dunglee Goosain at Bikaner	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	
6	Madho Rao, proprietor of the late firm of Sirdar Mull Pooneraj, of Delhi	...	33,621	2,54,082	2,87,703	
7	Sett Chundun Mull, Indur Mull, of Oodeypore	...	3,36,001	...	3,36,001	

8	Ditto	ditto	Do.	Sirdar	...	9,001	...	9,001
9	Ram Deyal Mahajun, of Seekur	Do.	Ranttun	...	36,000	...	36,000
10	Sunt Lall Ajodhia Pershad, of Delhi	Do.	do.	...	61,705	1,11,517	1,73,222
11	Lalah Soogunchund and Girdharee Lall, of Delhi	Do.	do.	...	87,000	...	87,000
12	Juggun Nath, son of Narain Dass, of Delhi	Do.	do.	...	1,83,699	...	1,83,699
13	Hurchund Nath Goosain	Do.	do.	...	3,15,000	...	3,15,000
14	Sett Lukmee Chund Radhakishen, of Muttra	Do.	do.	...	53,000	55,000	1,08,000
15	Abeerchund Daga, of Bickaneer	Do.	Sirdar Sing	...	18,000	...	18,000
16	Agur Chund Golcha	Do.	do.	...	20,000	...	20,000
17	Rajpootana, Jeypore, and Marwar Agency Treasurers...	Do.	do.	...	18,719	...	18,719
								19,31,747	4,20,599	23,52,346

CAMP BICKANEER, }
The 31st May 1873.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.*,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix H.

RETURN showing the Imports and Exports at the Bikaner Munde (Custom Department) for the Sumbat year 1929 (A.D. 1872-73.)

No.	NAME'S OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.		Value of the quantity.	RATES.		Amount collected during the year.	REMARKS.
		Camel loads.	Maunds.		Per	Rate.		
	<i>Imports.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Bajree, moat, jawar, gwar, &c.	17,189	2,55,000 0 0	Camel.	1 3 0	20,411 15 0	
2	Wheat, barley, gram ...	5,345	1,06,900 0 0	Do.	2 4 0	12,026 4 0	
3	Moong (pulse) sord ...	1,365	20,325 0 0	Do.	1 7 0	1,917 13 0	
4	Rice, best sort ("kamod")	462	23,100 0 0	Do.	4 3 0	1,934 10 0	
5	Teel (oil seed)	1,191	47,010 0 0	Do.	2 4 0	2,679 4 0	
6	"Kullee choona" (limo)	75	1,500 0 0	Do.	0 15 0	70 5 0	
7	"Piya" (onion)	187	1,870 0 0	Do.	0 9 0	95 3 0	
8	Sulfoo (soda)	200	2,000 0 0	Do.	0 3 0	37 8 0	
9	"Ghee" (clarified butter)	16,608	3,32,160 0 0	Maund.	0 12 6	12,975 0 0	
10	"Khund" (sugar)	18,692	2,03,612 0 0	Do.	0 6 9	7,885 11 0	
11	"Goor" (molasses)	11,278	43,112 0 0	Do.	0 3 6	2,107 1 0	
12	"Shukkur" (coarse sugar)	2,062	10,310 0 0	Do.	0 4 0	615 8 0	
13	Opium	509-14s.	1,27,350 0 0	Do.	6 0 0	3,056 2 0	
14	"Bhang" (cannabis sativus)	186	1,498 0 0	Do.	0 5 0	58 2 0	
15	Tobacco used in drinking	653	6,530 0 0	Do.	0 10 0	408 2 0	
16	"Zurda"	98	3,920 0 0	Do.	1 1 9	108 11 6	
17	Cloth (foreign)	139	2,780 0 0	Do.	0 13 0	112 15 0	
18	Country or coarse cloth	2,361	1,18,200 0 0	Do.	1 12 0	4,137 0 0	
19	Gold and silver thread, silk cloths, shawls, &c.	1,879	46,975 0 0	Do.	0 10 0	1,174 6 0	
20	Cotton	19,000 0 0	100 Rupees.	5 0 0	930 0 0	
21	Salt	7,500 0 0	Do.	3 2 0	234 0 0	
22	Naugoes	6,042	2,014 0 0	281 15 0	
23	Pomegranates from Sind	486	4,800 0 0	Maund.	0 8 0	243 0 0	
24	Lemons, sweet potatoes, sugar-cano, &c.	165	600 0 0	Do.	0 4 0	41 4 0	
25	Apples, grapes, &c. (Cabul fruit)	657	1,971 0 0	Do.	0 2 0	42 2 0	
26	Almonds, raisins, &c.	301 0 0	Camel.	4 0 0	80 0 0	
27	Copper	700	7,000 0 0	Maund.	1 2 0	787 8 0	
28	Pewter	175	6,125 0 0	Do.	1 4 0	218 12 0	
29	Lead	102	2,040 0 0	Do.	0 9 0	57 6 0	
30	Bell-metal, brass, &c.	25-8s.	335 0 0	Do.	0 7 0	11 2 6	
31	Kussom (safflower)	1,500 0 0	100 Rupees.	3 2 0	46 14 0	
32	Al (dye)	651	13,080 0 0	Maund.	0 12 0	490 8 0	
33	Indigo	490	3,920 0 0	Do.	0 8 0	245 0 0	
34	37	11,010 0 0	Do.	3 0 0	111 0 0	

[illegible]

BICKANEER, }
The 31st May 1873.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, *Capt.*,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

SEROHI AGENCY REPORT.

No. 157-4P., dated Aboo, 19th May 1873.

From—Political Superintendent, Serohi,

To—Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report on the Serohi State for the official year 1872-73.

State of the country and crops.

2. For the previous four years the country suffered from drought and scarcity, but during the year under review the rainfall was above the average. The minimum fall of rain during the preceding ten years was in Sumbut 1925 (A.D. 1868-69) 5·88 inches only having fallen: this year 15·33 inches were measured.

3. The khureef crop was everywhere most promising, and had it not been for a visitation of locusts in September, which destroyed a large portion, bajra and Indian-corn, the staple food of the poorer classes, would have fallen in price considerably lower than they have done.

4. The yield from the rubbee crop was likewise fair, notwithstanding that in the Roheera pergunnah and south-east portion of the State all the land suitable for irrigation could not be utilized on account of the short supply of water in the wells, and that towards the end of February the crops in certain localities were either damaged or wholly destroyed by hail. The storm, however, having been general, completely filling the tanks, just then running dry, proved beneficial to the country, and grain of every description has come down in price, as will appear from the list attached (Appendix A).

5. There are numerous old tanks which have fallen into disrepair and been allowed to remain in that state for many years, but I am happy to say the Durbar have made a beginning by repairing a large one situated near the capital, and the Rao promises that as funds for the purpose become available he will commence on others.

6. The water supply has been greatly disturbed by successive years of drought, and it will require a large excess to restore the balance. A casual overplus of rain does occur, and I have endeavoured to impress this on His Highness the Rao and the large landholders, as also the advantages which would accrue to them of constructing reservoirs in which to store it and so provide in some measure against the drought. There are many excellent sites for tanks in Serohi, and I trust by constantly broaching the subject the idea will be gradually accepted and rooted in the popular mind so as to take a practical form.

Conduct of the Jaghiredars.

7. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the disputes between some of the Jaghiredars and the Durbar have been settled, and that the

former appear to be contented and obedient to their suzerain. Not a single instance of harbouring dacoits and other bad characters by the Jaghiredars of Serohi has come to my notice during the year.

Outlawry of Thakoor Lalljee.

8. Lalljee, Jaghiredar of Doomanee, in Serohi, and of Gingole, in Pahlunpore, went into outlawry against the latter State in the beginning of December, but he committed no excesses, and in January returned to Doomanee, whence a few days later he visited Pahlunpore when his case was for the third time enquired into by Colonel Phayre, Officiating Political Superintendent, and on this occasion a decision adverse to the Durbar was come to by that officer.

9. The dispute between the Pahlunpore Durbar and Lalljee occurred so far back as A.D. 1855 concerning the boundary of the village of Gingole. Lalljee frequently petitioned the Pahlunpore Durbar for redress, but without success, until at length in 1866, driven to despair after years of disappointment and expenditure of money, he followed the invariable custom of the wild Rajpoots of this part of India, and leaving his village accompanied by his brethren and followers commenced hostilities against his Chief. His outlawry continued for some months, during which time he committed numerous forays in Pahlunpore, resulting in loss of life on both sides. In 1867, having surrendered, he was fined Rupees 2,300 as compensation to parties injured by him, and on his omitting to pay the amount, the village of Gingole was, after repeated warnings, resumed by the Durbar.

10. During my cold-weather tour of 1871-72 Lalljee visited my camp and expressed deep contrition for what had happened, assured me he was quite unable to pay the fine, and importuned me to intercede on his behalf with the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, to whom I at length consented to write. I pointed out for the consideration of the Political Superintendent that the village of Gingole had remained confiscated for seven years, during which time Lalljee had in no way misconducted himself, and I begged the favor of his making an endeavour to induce the Durbar to come to some arrangements by which Gingole would be restored to its rightful owner, and that if he would take up the case himself, Lalljee had agreed to abide by his decision.

11. Dissatisfied, however, with the settlement made by the Political Superintendent, Lalljee returned to his village of Doomanee and commenced preparations for taking the field afresh, and on information of his intentions being secretly sent to me by another Thakoor, who has helped me in a similar manner on a previous occasion, I at once communicated with the Serohi Durbar, reminding them of their responsibilities and urging the apprehension of Lalljee. The Durbar, ignorant of the source of my information, became alarmed and seized Lalljee. Ten days later, on its being reported to me by the Durbar that ample security had been furnished by Lalljee, he was with my concurrence released on the understanding that he would fulfil his promise by forthwith proceeding to Pahlunpore and abiding by the Political Superintendent's decision. This, however, Lalljee did not do, and at the expiry of another month it was reported by the Durbar that he had left his village and taken up a position in the hills with the avowed intention of commencing fresh

raids into the Pahlunpore State, and on my calling upon the Serohi Durbar for his sureties I was told that they were worthless, and that if any pressure was put upon them, they too would go into outlawry. A few days later the Serohi Durbar further informed me that Lalljee had been communicated with, and he declined to return to his village; that he had over sixty Bheels in his train and others were daily joining him; that he threatened to plunder in Serohi if either he himself or his sureties were molested, and consequently the Durbar proposed giving him buchun, and hoped I would accord my consent to this course.

12. Lalljee having already received the assurance of both the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, and myself that he had nothing to fear so long as he remained quiet in his village, and safe conduct having also been given him by both of us to proceed to Pahlunpore for the final settlement of his case, I considered this ample, and so refused to comply with the request of the Serohi Durbar, and deprecated any further promises being made to the outlaw, whose conduct I considered was quite inexcusable. In spite, however, of my remonstrances "buehun" was given by the Durbar, and Lalljee was called in and settled down in Doomance, thereby confirming the suspicions I had all along entertained that the Serohi officials were intriguing with him.

13. In February 1873 I proceeded to Pahlunpore on a visit to Colonel Phayre, who had just then entered on the duties of Political Superintendent and was quite a stranger in Pahlunpore, and I only then learnt the true state of matters regarding Gingole. To my surprise it transpired in course of conversation with the Native officials that, although the case had been twice adjudged, first in 1867 and again in 1872, the origin of the quarrel, *viz.*, the boundary dispute, remained in *statu quo*. The reason of Lalljee's recusant conduct then became apparent, so it was decided by Colonel Phayre and myself to send for Lalljee, and that Colonel Phayre accompanied by him and the Durbar officials should proceed to Gingole for the purpose of demarcating the disputed boundary: this was done, and Colonel Phayre after full enquiry on the spot decided the case in Lalljee's favor.

14. The only question now remaining unsettled is whether Lalljee should be credited with the revenues of Gingole for the seven years the village has been confiscated, estimated at Rupees 1,050, or whether, under the circumstances, the fine of Rupees 2,300 should be altogether remitted, Lalljee being required to forego possession of the village of Gingole for one year and then be reinstated, provided that his conduct during the interval continues satisfactory.

15. I understand the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, has reported fully in the case to the Bombay Government, whose orders are awaited.

16. Whatever may have been the object of the Serohi Durbar for the part they took in the case, it is surprisingly strange that Lalljee himself, whom I saw frequently, should have withheld from me his real reason for behaving as he did when by letting me know the object he had in view, *viz.*, a settlement of the boundary, he would probably then, as he has done now, have attained his end and proved himself to be in the right from the commencement.

17. Lalljee's case is another instance of how unadvisable it is for us to interfere in such quarrels in a half-and-half way, and of the absolute necessity which exists for the ends of justice that Native States should be required to settle such cases themselves entirely on their own responsibility, or if the assistance of the Political Officer is desired they should be required to make over the case to him and abide by his decision.

Dismissal of the Dewan Kustoor Chund and Moosahib Niamut Ally.

18. On my visiting the Rao and representing to him the scandalous behaviour of the Serohi Durbar in Lalljee's case, His Highness expressed the greatest sorrow and concern for what had occurred, at the same time assuring me he had had no hand in it, and that the Dewan Kustoor Chund, and Moosahib Niamut Ally, who managed the affairs of the State, had acted on their own responsibility and without his knowledge or consent, and His Highness therewith dismissed them both from office, and in addition he fined the former Rupees 10,000 and the latter Rupees 5,000, together with forfeiture of his pension of Rupees 100 per mensem. Kustoor Chund declared his inability to pay the fine and was placed in confinement, where he has since remained. Niamut Ally in like manner and for the same reason has not paid, but he has been informed by the Durbar that unless he does so his village will be resumed. Both are reputedly well-to-do men, and will, I have no doubt, eventually accept the decision of His Highness and pay up the fines imposed.

Appointment of new Dewan.

19. The appointment of Dewan was with my approval offered by His Highness to Chimunjee, the present Naib Dewan, but he declined the post, and His Highness has not yet proposed another man for it, meanwhile the work is carried on by Chimunjee, who performs his duties in a satisfactory manner.

Appointment of a new Moosahib.

20. Fuzl Hossein Khan has been appointed Moosahib in succession to Niamut Ally, and is, I trust, a fit person for the responsible position he now holds as one of the Rao's advisers. He was for some years Tehseeldar of the Roheera Pergunnah in which post he gave satisfaction.

Highway robbery.

21. Owing to the establishment of Police Chowkees, and to the constant patrolling which is kept up, as well as to the clearing of the jungle between Sindrut and Sunwarra, the main road through Serohi has remained well nigh free from highwaymen, and in other parts of the State cattle-lifting and other offences against life and property has certainly not increased during the year. It is not easy to ascertain whether crime is faithfully reported by the Police, but if it has been, the decrease during the year is considerable. Till all the Thakoors of all the States act in unison nothing of a permanent nature can be done to stop crime, as each one, however willing he may be to lend a helping hand, is afraid to act by himself knowing full well that he would become an object for revenge.

22. The robberies which have occurred, and in some of which I regret to say loss of life resulted, were mostly committed by three bands composed of Bheel and Meena dacoits under well-known leaders.

Teemlah's band.

The largest of these number 30 to 40 men, many of whom belong to the village of Malnoo in Marwar and is known as 'Teemlah's band, having formerly been led by a Meena of that name, who was attacked and killed last year by Captain Young, 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, in conjunction with the Rao of Joora.

After the death of Teemlah the band became scattered, but only for a while; his son soon succeeding as leader of it, and its members have now become more daring than ever, not even hesitating to attack and fire a village when it suits their ends. Measures have been taken to secure the conjoint assistance of the Thakoors along the Meywar and Marwar border, and I trust shortly to succeed in eradicating this scourge.

Kooplah's band.

Another formidable band, consisting of over twenty Meenas, was headed by a man named Kooplal, who, on being released from jail by the Marwar authorities, went to reside at the notorious village of Rewarra, in Serohi, but unfortunately he, accompanied by 15 or 16 other robbers, having left that village on a looting expedition the previous evening escaped the attack which was made on it on the 7th April last year, when the Rewarra Thakoor and a number of bad characters were seized. Kooplal was bred and born at Bullana (Marwar), and believing that certain information which led to the attack on Rewarra had been afforded to me by its inhabitants, he with some of his followers walked up in broad daylight to two Rajpoots of that village, who were engaged in ploughing their land, and taxing them with this deliberately shot them both dead. On hearing of this the Thakoor of Bullana was sent for, and he was threatened with severe punishment unless he arranged for Kooplal's capture. The Thakoor promised to give a reply in a day or two, and at his next visit he informed me he had ascertained that a marriage in Kooplal's family would take place at Bullana in a month or six weeks, at which Kooplal and his followers would be present, and he promised that if I would be patient and give him time, arrangements should be made to carry out my wishes. In due course the wedding day arrived, and all concerned, including Kooplal and his band, attended the ceremony. Under arrangements which had been made with the Ballee Hakim, he, accompanied by 150 horse and foot with one gun, made a forced march during the night and succeeded in partially surrounding the village about daybreak next morning. On its north side the jungle is very thick and extends the whole way to Sunwarra, a small village a mile distant, belonging to a branch of the Bullana family, for which place Kooplal and his followers made pursued by the Raj Force. On reaching Sunwarra, Kooplal met the Thakoor of the village whom he shot dead and then took possession of his house. On the gun coming up and fire being opened on the band, Kooplal's father, an old man, sixty years of age, rushed out sword in hand on the assailants and was mortally wounded by a shot through the body. Kooplal and his men afterwards

fought with the greatest courage and determination, and such was the spirit of Kooplal's father that he shouted to his son not to surrender but to fight and die as became a true Meena. On this occasion all of the band but three, who have since been forgiven and settled down, were slain, and of the Raj Force three men were killed and four wounded.

Asseeah's band.

The third band is led by a Bheel named Asseeah, who was a prisoner in the Serohi Jail, he with another Bheel having been captured near Chaiklah after committing a robbery on the high-road through Serohi in June last. In September following the Serohi Vakeel, who is a Member of the International Court which was sitting at Aboo, applied for these men to give evidence in a case which was under adjudication, and the officials at Serohi without reference to me started them off escorted by two sepoys only. As the party were ascending Aboo both prisoners most unfortunately effected their escape and soon after being joined by 12 or 13 other scoundrels commenced plundering the country. Asseeah leads the band and is harboured by the Thakoor of Malwarra, who shares in his spoil, and whose apprehension will be necessary when the proper time arrives.

On the occasion of Asseeah's band attacking a party of Mahajuns near Kallundree in October last, not content with shooting down the Bulawa or village guide, the robbers deliberately decapitated him to make sure of his telling no tales: pressure was put upon the Thakoor of Kallundree, who subsequently apprehended and made over to the Raj one of the perpetrators of this atrocious and cold-blooded deed, and he confesses to being a member of Asseeah's band.

In February last, whilst my camp was at Malwarra, two other Bheels of Asseeah's band, who were concerned in the attack on the butchers of Anadra in September 1872 near Hurnee, were seized, and thirteen other notorious bad characters, all Bheels, have been recently surrendered by the Malwarra Thakoor, who was constrained to do this only on a force being moved against his village.

Transit of the Government Mail.

23. I have much pleasure in stating that the Government Mail has not been once stopped during the year, the third in succession without a mail robbery in Serohi. As brought to notice in my last Report, the Aboo mail was intercepted, and the bag returned to the runner uninjured, on their finding it contained letters and not parcels, near Anadra in December 1871, by nine robbers, all of whom with one exception paid the penalty of their crime, and the vigorous action taken by the Serohi Durbar on that occasion has apparently had a most deterrent effect. Mail robberies in other parts of Rajpootana are of frequent occurrence, and in almost every case collusion between the Post Office officials and robbers is, I think, an undoubted fact.

Marwar and Serohi border.

24. There have been no border feuds among the Thakoors of Marwar and Serohi; and in the Dewalatee Pergunnah it has been a year of

repose, but it is a repose that goes, I fear, but a short way below the surface, nor can I think that the repose such as it is is more than breathing time which may lead to fresh outrages when the present Police arrangements terminate, which will be the case in October next.

25. In September last, on the south-east border of Marwar, where the Police arrangements are also under this Agency, an affray took place between the Thakoors and others of Boyatra and a party of the Sind Police, in which a Soobadar and Naick of the latter were killed. My Assistant, Lieutenant C. E. Yate, was deputed to conduct an enquiry into the case, which resulted in the arrest of one of the Thakoors of Boyatra and several others implicated in the affray, the particulars of which have been already communicated to you.

Jhallore Pergunnah.

26. With this exception the Jhallore Pergunnah has remained perfectly quiet, and the Thakoors have kept the peace, and with two exceptions, *viz.*, the Thakoors of Burgaon and Malwarra have ceased to shelter outlaws and other bad characters as in former days.

Troops.

27. The organization of the Raj force progresses but slowly, and there is little improvement since last year; in fact, until the country recovers somewhat from all these years of drought and the revenue is increased, I see little prospect of funds for the purpose of becoming available.

Administration of Justice.

28. The Dewan presides over the Criminal Court, appeals being heard by His Highness the Rao. All civil cases continue to be settled by punchayet, an arrangement which gives satisfaction to suitors.

Schools.

29. The schools at Serohi and Roheera continue to be well attended, but nothing further has been done towards that begun at Kallundree. During my annual tour I succeeded in persuading the Bunneeahs and others at Mudar to subscribe and start afresh the school there, and I trust that now that they have begun to appreciate the advantages of education for their children it will not again be allowed to collapse.

Dispensaries.

30. The dispensary at Serohi and vaccination operations throughout the State have been satisfactorily carried on under the superintendence of Dr. Moore of the Rajpootana Agency.

There is a great want felt of another dispensary at Erinpoora, where numbers of cases are brought in for treatment, and for all of which the supply of medicine in the Regimental Hospital is insufficient.

Agra and Ahmedabad road.

31. The new Imperial road through Serohi has been laid out as far as Anadra, and little remains to be done except the metalling.

Railway.

32. Surveys of the projected line of Railway from Ajmere to Ahmedabad are being carried on to the east and west of Aboo. The line when finished will be a great boon to this wild country.

Telegraph.

33. Early in January the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Telegraphs reported to me that the wire had been cut in five places between the villages of Anadra and Maira, and that his suspicions fell on a certain coolie named "Keteah," Mecua, who had recently been discharged by him. Notwithstanding that every enquiry has been made by the Durbar and a reward of Rupees 50 offered, Keteah has eluded capture, but the case will not be forgotten.

Jail.

34. The Jail at Serohi has been frequently visited by me, and I have always found it clean, and the prisoners' food sufficient in quantity and good in quality. As before brought to notice, the building is unsuited for a jail, but want of funds has prevented the necessary improvements and additions being made. This year, however, I am glad to say, none of the prisoners have effected their escape from the jail.

Grassia Tracts.

35. The inhabitants of the Grassia tracts have during the year remained quiet and peaceable, and instead of, as formerly, gaining their livelihood by plundering their neighbours, they are now hard-working agriculturists.

Kidnapping.

36. No case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes has occurred.

General Health.

37. The general health of the country has been good. No epidemic of any kind has occurred.

Public accounts and State debt.

38. I append a Statement (Appendix B.), showing the receipts and disbursements of Sumbut 1928 (A.D. 1871-72) as furnished by the Durbar. Again this year, I regret to say, His Highness the Rao has

exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rupees 16,180-14-6, consequently the State debt has been reduced by a sum of only Rupees 2,702-4-6, leaving a balance still due of Rupees 89,687-14-6.

At the end of Sumbut 1925 (July 1869) the State debt amounted to Rupees 1,12,691-11-9, therefore during the past three years, all too exceptionally bad ones, it has been reduced by Rupees 23,003-13-3.

In every third Sumbut year a thirteenth or intercalary month occurs, and this is one of the reasons assigned by the Durbar for the increased expenditure during that under review. Another cause is that much extra expense was thrown on the Durbar (altogether Rupees 6,403-6-3) by the visits of His Highness the Rao's sister and of his daughter.

The former is married to the Maharawul of Banswarra, and prolonged her stay at Serohi to nearly three months, during which time herself and her attendants had to be fed.

The latter is married to the eldest son of the Maharaja of Kishenghur and has been on a visit to Serohi for more than a year.

Among the items of increased expenditure over that estimated, I noticed those under the heads of (1) inam or presents; (2) surburrai or supplies; and (3) miscellaneous expenses. For the first, a sum of Rupees 1,000 was entered in the Budget and Rupees 2,488-15-3 expended. In the second, Rupees 700 estimated and Rupees 1,678-9-9 spent; and in the third, Rupees 700 estimated and Rupees 3,656 expended. I enquired the causes for the increased expenditure under these heads, and asked to see the Raj accounts, but was informed that it was not customary to make them public, and seeing there was great disinclination to show them I did not press the question. Subsequently at a private interview the Rao informed me that he would, if I wished it, send for and let me see these accounts, but that his doing so would, if it became known, get him a bad name. I, therefore, declined to avail myself of the offer.

In December the border punchayet met at Kotrah for the settlement of 59 border disputes between the subjects of Meywar and Serohi, all of which were disposed of, and in January 25 cases between Mahee Kanta and Serohi were settled by local juries at Poseena.

Appendix A.

LIST of the prices of grain from June 1872 to April 1873.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.		Bajree.		Jowar.		Gram.		Mukkee.		Ramora.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
June 1872	11	5	17	...	6	...	12	5	16	2	12	...	17	...	14	...
July "	10	8	14	...	6	...	12	...	15	...	10	...	13	12	12	...
August "	10	12	15	...	6	...	11	8	14	...	11	...	12	...	12	...
September "	10	12	15	...	6	...	12	...	14	8	11	...	14	...	14	...
October "	10	12	16	8	6	...	14	8	15	...	12	...	17	...	16	...
November "	11	8	17	8	6	...	17	4	18	...	13	4	18	8	20	...
December "	11	12	19	...	6	...	17	...	18	...	14	...	20	...	18	...
January 1873	12	...	18	12	6	...	17	...	17	8	12	4	19	...	18	...
February "	12	12	19	8	9	4	17	4	18	...	14	...	20	8	17	8
March "	13	4	21	...	9	...	18	8	19	8	16	8	22	...	18	...
April "	14	8	22	...	10	...	18	12	20	...	17	8	23	8	18	...

ABOO,
The 19th May 1873.

(Sd.) W. CARNELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Superintendent.

Appendix B.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Serahi State for Sumbut 1928, A.D. from 3rd July 1871 to 20th July 1872.

		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
By balance in the Raj Treasury on the 3rd July 1871		...	5,575 4 0	...	92,390 3 0
Uncollected balance in pergunnahs, &c., on the 3rd July 1871,					
collected during the year ending 20th July 1872		...	10,329 5 6		
			15,904 9 6		
<i>Received during the year Sumbut 1928.</i>					
1. Land revenue of every description	61,907 11 0		
2. Transit duty	39,098 2 0		
3. Miscellaneous	22,007 2 0		
			1,23,012 15 0		
Balance due by Raj to State Banker on the 20th July 1872	89,097 14 6		
<i>Expenditure during the year Sumbut 1928.</i>					
1. Tribute to British Government	7,458 12 6		
2. Hoqoor Talka or household expenses of all kinds of His Highness the Rao and his family	8,931 2 3		
3. Charities and temples	2,972 15 3		
4. Stables, elephants, camels, and bullocks	22,679 12 3		
5. Presents, rewards, supplies to camps and travellers	6,902 9 9		
6. Officials and Office expenses	10,597 1 9		
7. Police posts on main road	2,094 3 6		
8. Troops and contingent expenses	31,692 3 0		
9. Jail expenses	1,464 15 6		
10. Public works	3,480 8 3		
11. Schools	750 8 3		
12. Dispensary and vaccination	1,233 15 6		
13. Pensions	1,833 9 6		
14. Interest on debt and Dookan Khureh	6,204 0 0		
15. Miscellaneous expenses	4,803 3 9		
			1,13,129 9 0		
16. Extra expenses incurred for Manukkoorjee, sister of His Highness	3,070 14 0		
Extra expenses incurred for Juskooorjee, daughter of His Highness	3,332 8 3		
			6,403 6 3		
Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on the 20th July 1872	6,751 15 9		
Uncollected balance in pergunnahs on the 20th July 1872	10,530 5 0		
			17,282 4 9		
Total	2,20,205 7 0	Total	...
				Total	...

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY
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LIBRARY



ABOO,
The 19th May 1873.

(Sd.) W. CARNELL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Superintendent.

